The New-York Times.

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CLOSING UP THE RANKS.

TAMMANY THOROUGHLY FRIGHTENED.

INCREASING ENTHUSIASM FOR THE PEOPLE'S TICKET—MORE RESIGNATIONS FROM THE TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE—NO CONFIDENCE IN ANY OF THE DISTRICT COMMITTEES—CERTAIN RE-ELECTION OF RECORDER HACKETT AND DISTRICT ATTORNEY PHELPS—VICTORY PROMISING EVERYWHERE.

Tammany Hall is now thoroughly frightened. Its forces are disorganized, disheartened, and deserting, and John Kelly evidently sees the days of his power numbered. Eight more resignations from the General Committee were reported yesterday, and it would appear that the Tammany managers must be reduced to the immediate personal following of Mr. Kelly by next Tuesday. The allied forces of the Republicans and Independent Democrats are growing more confident and more enthusiastic as the day of election approaches, and from every district the report comes of the increasing popularity of the people's ticket and desertions from the Tammany party. From the boastful, defiant tone in which Tammany opened the campaign, Mr. Kelly has come down to apologetic defense. In the County Convention he defied everybody and everything; in the meeting of the General Committee yesterday he spoke two columns in defense of himself. No trust can be placed in any of the Tammany district committees, and they are all under summons to appear before the Committee on Discipline today. John Fox is given up by his own friends, and Mr. Morrissey's election is regarded as a certainty. There is no longer any doubt about Recorder Hackett and District Attorney Phelps. They will be re-elected by rousing majorities. The success of the people's County ticket is looked upon as so sure that speculation chiefly takes the form of estimating the probable majority it will have. In their desperation the Tammany leaders are making extraordinary efforts—efforts, it may be said, which look as if they depended on carrying the election by physical force. Ten workers had been assigned by them to each election district, which was about double the usual number; and now an order has been issued to increase these several forces to twenty. This should be a sufficient hint to their opponents not to slacken their vigilance and energy. John Kelly will leave no stone unturned to secure the perpetuation of his power, and the friends of good government should be equally determined in the work of crushing it. Tuesday is a legal holiday; therefore, business men can spare all the time necessary to attend the polls. A full vote of the respectable classes of the community will make an utter wreck of the "one-man power" of Tammany Hall, reformed or otherwise.

THE TAMMANY SLANDER MILL.

As fast as one set of calumnies set afoot by John Kelly's men is disposed of, another set is brought about. The pamphlet about Eliza Collins is prepared for use chiefly among the Irish, and it accuses District Attorney Phelps of a neglect of duty. Judge Barrett has conclusively shown the charge to be false. But there is something about Mr. Phelps which Kelly and his slavish organ, the *Tribune*, have not stated, and will not dare to state, and it is this: Since the 7th day of the present month the District Attorney has prosecuted *ten murderers*, and obtained a conviction in each case. That is the sort of District Attorney we want in this City, deny it who can. People who wish to keep crime in check should vote for Hackett and Phelps next Tuesday.

A SMALL STOCK IN TRADE.

Kelly says that he has only his "karakter" to live for. The temptation to go on living in his case is not great. But why does not he have some respect for other people's characters? Why is he flooding the City with outrageous personal and private attacks on the Republican and Anti-Tammany candidates? It is said that he has begged the priests to help him to-day by recommending their flocks to vote for the One-Man rule. It is hoped that Dr. McGlynn and other leading Catholics will take pains to prevent this. We have not dragged any Catholic question into this canvass, and have no desire to do so. But if the Catholic leaders *will* persist in allying themselves with a party which aims to suppress all popular rights, they will have to take the consequences. Be advised in time.

THE DIFFERENCE.

John Morrissey is not good enough for Kelly and his organs. But his competitor, John Fox, is a man quite according to their tastes. Yet John Fox was the man who passed all the fraudulent bills of Keyser, Andrew J. Garvey, Ingersoll & Co., Donnarumma, and other allies of the old Ring. These bills—certified by Fox—represent altogether *two millions and a half* of dollars. That is Fox's contribution to local government. Now, John Morrissey has been both in the State Legislature and in the United States Congress, and no man has ever suspected him of the least dishonesty or breach of faith. That is the difference between the two men. Kelly and his miserable organ, the *Tribune*, are for Fox, who made himself accessory to a gigantic fraud on the people. Such are "reform" and "independent journalism" according to Tammany ideas. We shall see how they come out next Tuesday.

WHICH SHALL IT BE?

The day after to-morrow the people of this City will vote for the Democratic government, and the final overthrow of the One-Man Rule, or they will vote to continue the reign of Bosses under John Kelly. In the former case, we shall get a thorough reform in City affairs, and business will revive. In the latter case, owners of real estate and other property will be "bled" afresh by the followers of the new Boss, no one will dream of buying more land or houses, and we shall never shake off the rule of Tammany Hall in this generation. This is the plain truth. Every man can see it. Which course will the people follow?

IMPOVERISHING THE POOR.

The attempt of Kelly to levy one per cent. on the salaries of school teachers will lose hundreds of votes to Tammany Hall. Why should the hard earnings of poor men be thus taken from them? the rule of the Boss will be a costly one. We advise the public to reckon it up before it is too late to do anything except pay the bill.

A NUT FOR JOHN KELLY TO CRACK.

When the Tammany Ring began operations in 1869, the City debt amounted to $36,293,929. The next year the Ring added $11,000,000 to this sum; the year after that $25,000,000; the year after that $24,000,000. The same rule under which these achievements were effected is now sought to be reimposed upon the City. Can we stand it just now? Is anyone mad enough to go deliberately to the polls and vote for it next Tuesday?

THE FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The contest in the First Senatorial District is one of peculiar interest. The candidates are Hon. L. Bradford Prince, Republican, and Stephen D. Stephens, Jr., Democrat. Mr. Prince comes before the public with a legislative record of which any man might be proud. His ability is of a high order, and his industry is indefatigable. It is a standing wonder at Albany how he contrives to get through so much work. As Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House he had more bills to pass upon than any other three of the standing committees together. It will not be forgotten that to him is owing the passage of the constitutional amendments in the long session of 1873. It would be a shame if, after accepting the nomination, Mr. Prince were defeated. But it will require the vote and influence of every good citizen to insure his election. The district is about 2,000 Democratic on the party vote. In addition to this, the Prohibitionists, with an inconsistency perfectly amazing, in view of the records and habits of the two candidates, have nominated a third candidate. On the other hand, Mr. Prince has great personal popularity, has five times been elected from a Democratic Assembly district—twice unanimously—and has been making a campaign of unequaled vigor.

AWFUL PLOT.

The *World* seems to have discovered a frightful plot which Recorder Hackett and ex-Mayor Hall have been concocting between them. It seems that THE TIMES was to have been made the victim of it. Thanks, dearest brother, for the warning; but unhappily you put the thing so obscurely that we cannot make out what you are driving at. Never did an ancient oracle speak in darker riddles. This is what we read in the *World*:

> "A very comical affair in the local canvass is the revelation of 'the little game,' contrived apparently by ex-Mayor Hall's ingenuity, and whereby Recorder Hackett was a little time after the Tammany Judiciary Convention about to be enormously magnanimous and modestly public about it."

What was Recorder Hackett to do? What was he going to be "modestly public" about? "It," says the warning. Well, what is "it"? Don't give out these conundrums on the eve of election. The conclusion of the *World* on the whole matter is the following:

> "Certainly a case prima facie is made against the once bold and bad but now upright Mierson, that he has contrived a cunning thing, and, with intent to deceive, demanded patronage, got an answer nobly refusing it, became converted under that noble refusal, and shouts now for 'Hackett and a free judiciary.'"

It is the worst conduct we ever heard of—so far as we can understand it. But what we should especially like to know is, how did the gentleman who wrote the above paragraphs feel yesterday morning? Did he have any symptoms of headache when he woke up?

ANOTHER CAMPAIGN LIE.

A circular has been issued in the Seventh Senatorial District designed to injure Mr. Laimbeer, the Republican candidate. It is alleged that he was concerned in the management of the Third Avenue Savings Bank. There could not possibly be a wilder invention. Mr. Laimbeer was elected Trustee in 1872, and did his best to put affairs into a good shape. Finding that task impracticable, he resigned in December of the same year, and since then he has had nothing whatever to do with the bank, and knew no more about its affairs than the man in the moon. The bank failed in October, 1875. Mr. Laimbeer resigned as Trustee in 1872. Need another word be said to dispose of this latest slander of the Kelly-Tammany mill?

JAMES T. KING.

The people of the Nineteenth District are invited to send James T. King to the Assembly. Before they do it, we advise them to force from him an explanation of the following check, which was paid to him by Tom Fields. We have not yet been able to get him even to deny its receipt, or in any way to explain what became of the money:

> No. ——. NEW-YORK, June 23, 1871.
> The Nassau Bank,
> Pay to the order of James T. King, Ten Thousand One Hundred Dollars.
> $10,100. THOMAS C. FIELDS.
> [Internal revenue stamp.]
> [Indorsed, James T. King.]

HON. JAMES W. HUSTED.

Once more, and for the eighth session, the legislative hall at Albany will hear this Winter the ringing voice of Mr. James W. Husted—otherwise "the Bald Eagle of Westchester"—addressing the Speaker in tones which instantly silence the most turbulent and command the attention of the most inattentive of assemblies. He will go there with his usual majority at his back. It is superfluous to say that he is making an energetic canvass in his district, because he always does, and whatever he does is done energetically. He is the friend of everybody, because no one can be his enemy. The strongest party men in his district—ferocious Democrats hungry for Republican scalps on general principles—are not proof against the cheery bearing, the ready wit, the fiery energy, and the kindly heart of James W. Husted. They good-naturedly work against him on party grounds, and individually vote for him for personal reasons. The Republican Party of this State has had few abler representatives than he in the State Legislature. It is an intellectual treat to hear him, when the House has got hopelessly tangled up in some heated debate, seize the scattered ends of the argument, and in a short, sharp speech, straighten out the whole maze and bring presiding officer and confused debaters back to the question they have vainly been trying to settle.

TAMMANY FRIGHTENED.

The Tammany managers have become thoroughly frightened as the prospect of their complete defeat approaches. They have thought it necessary to double the already large working force they had assigned to each election district, and have accordingly issued the following circular to the district managers:

> OCT. 29, 1875.
>
> DEAR SIR: I am requested to notify you that the General Committee have reconsidered the question of placing ten men in each election district, and now propose to place twenty active men in all the election districts east of Third avenue, and ten in all the districts west of Third avenue.
>
> You are requested to confer with each other in your respective districts, in order to make good selections and to perfect the organization which you represent, and to meet at Glass Hall, East Thirty-fourth street, on Saturday evening, Oct. 30, at 6:30 o'clock P. M.
>
> Send the names of the men you select to club-house, No. 103 East Thirty-first street, on or before the 31st inst. Respectfully, RICHARD CROKER,
> Chairman General Committee.

HON. WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON.

The return of Hon. William H. Robertson to the State Senate from Westchester County, is of course a certainty. This excellent gentleman enjoys the confidence of the citizens of his district to such a degree that nomination is practically election with him. Mr. Robertson is a Republican, and has always been one; more than this, he is what might be called "a strict party man." He leads his party locally; he is active in advancing Republican interests; he always works for the success of that ticket; and yet he has never been elected by a strict party vote. His probity, his ability, his unblemished reputation, command the respect of all; his kindly nature and perfect courtesy win him the love of every one who knows him. Hence it is that he receives the support of citizens of all shades of political opinions—Democrats, Liberals, and Republicans. In the Senate Mr. Robertson has served his constituency as faithfully and as ably as the most exacting of constituencies could demand; and his services as a legislator have been such as to place him foremost in every Senate of which he has been a member.

A TAMMANY LIE NAILED.

The *World* of yesterday contained a letter from Edward L. Donnelly, Treasurer of the Tammany Society, branding as "false and utterly untrue" the published statement that the Tammany Hall collector of a certain district in this City had called upon the male Principals of the public schools and attempted to collect an assessment of one per cent. on their salaries to aid in paying the necessary political expenses of Tammany Hall in the ensuing election. The writers of the original statement are Messrs. John J. Delaney, Principal of Grammar School No. 12 in Madison street, and Henry P. O'Neil, Principal of Grammar School No. 31, in Monroe street, both of whom now over their signatures in a letter to THE TIMES, reiterate that the tax was levied on them on the 27th inst. by Timothy G. Sullivan, who is known to them as the authorized collector of the Tammany General Committee of the Fourth Assembly District, and that the list of parties assessed was prepared by William Colligan, Philip Collins, and Edward T. Fitzpatrick, the Finance Committee of the district. The independent letter of the gentlemen named adds that the original communication was written to the newspapers without solicitation or advice from any person, and was simply their honest and indignant protest against what they considered an insult or threat, and originated in a desire to publicly reject with the scorn which it deserved, any attempt to introduce politics into the public school system.

A STRONG APPEAL TO ALL DECENT CITIZENS.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1875.

To the Registered Voters of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The nomination of Benjamin K. Phelps and John K. Hackett, by conventions of both the Republican and Democratic parties for re-election to the offices of District Attorney and Recorder respectively, affords a gratifying instance of the recognition of merit over partisan feeling. These gentlemen were first elected—Mr. Phelps as a Republican, Recorder Hackett as a Democrat—and they have so faithfully discharged their duties as to lead to their renomination by both political parties.

The prosperity of our City, and the security of the persons and property of our people, are so largely dependent upon the proper discharge of the important duties of the offices of District Attorney and Recorder, that we may well congratulate ourselves upon the opportunity now offered us to retain in office gentlemen who have, in actual service, shown themselves so eminently qualified for their respective positions.

In asking your vote and influence in behalf of Messrs. Phelps and Hackett, we, in no wise reflect upon the character or social position of the candidates who have been placed in opposition to them: but it has not been, and it cannot be claimed for either Mr. Olney or Mr. Smyth that they have had any practice in criminal law, or any experience either as prosecuting or judicial officers, which can entitle them to be compared with the gentlemen in whose behalf we invite your suffrage.

Heretofore all parties in presenting candidates for the offices of District Attorney and Recorder have consulted, even for policy, this claim of experience. Not until this year have candidates been presented for those offices who were utterly unknown to criminal jurisprudence.

The following abstract from the records of the Courts of General Sessions and Oyer and Terminer is well calculated to show the thorough efficiency of the gentlemen whose election we commend:

NUMBER ON CONVICTIONS FOR CRIME FROM JAN. 1, 1861, TO OCT. 6, 1875.

From Jan. 1, 1861, to Dec. 31, 1863, inclusive, three years.....1,532
From Jan. 1, 1864, to Dec. 31, 1866, inclusive, three years.....2,253
From Jan. 1, 1867, to Dec. 31, 1869, inclusive, three years.....2,246
From Jan. 1, 1870, to Dec. 31, 1872, inclusive, three years.....2,769
From Jan. 1, 1873, to Oct. 6, 1875, inclusive, two years and nine months, under Benjamin K. Phelps.....4,279

During his ten years of office, Recorder Hackett has pronounced nearly ten thousand judgments. Only *forty-seven* of these have been carried up by writ of error, and *thirty* of them were affirmed by the appellate courts.

We therefore beg to submit these considerations, and to especially call your attention to one of the vital issues presented for your consideration in the candidates for District Attorney and Recorder.

The Republican and Democratic Parties have offered gentlemen of great experience, thorough training, faithful service, and marked ability.

Tammany Hall, in opposition, presents to you *utter inexperience.*

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed,) William M. Evarts, Oswald Ottendorfer, Joseph H. Choate, Jackson S. Shultz, Joseph Seligman, J. M. Bundy, Horace M. Ruggles, Richard Butler, George Opdyke, D. W. C. Wheeler, F. D. Tappen, Joseph E. Gay, Jenkins Van Schaick, William M. Fleiss, Elliot C. Cowdin, Douglas Taylor, Marcus G. Otterbourg.

BERNARD BIGLIN.

The Hon. Bernard Biglin, the Republican candidate for the Assembly in the Eighteenth District, has already been before his constituents on previous occasions, and is too well and favorably known to require an extended notice here. He has already been twice chosen to the Assembly, where his talents as a legislator have had ample scope. His friends are working vigorously for him, and predict his election on Tuesday by an increased majority.

ELECTION DAY A LEGAL HOLIDAY.

It should not be forgotten that next Tuesday is a legal holiday. The banks, Exchanges, public offices, and other places, will be closed, and respectable citizens can afford to spend the time requisite for voting without feeling pressed by business calls. The statute making election day a legal holiday has done much to purify the popular vote; it has largely increased the number of business men who go to the polls, and this is the sort of vote most desirable to bring out, for it can always be depended on to be cast on the side of good order and good government. Shoulder-hitters and ruffians who hang about the ballot-boxes, trying to delay the voting, in the hope that respectable citizens will be compelled to leave without depositing a ballot, need not be permitted to make this trick successful now. The day being a legal holiday, the business man can patiently await his turn, without anxiety as to how things are going down town. If every respectable voter in this City were to deposit his ballot next Tuesday the power of Tammany Hall would be as utterly broken as it was in the great uprising of 1871.

THE SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT OF WESTCHESTER.

Mr. Gideon W. Davenport, the Republican candidate for Assembly in the Second District of Westchester County, is a resident of New-Rochelle. He is forty-seven years of age, a graduate of Hamilton College, a lawyer of twenty years' practice, a man of ripe experience and sound judgment, a good Republican, and an honest man. The voters of this important district, whether Democrats or Republicans, will not be as liable to be mistaken in supporting Mr. Davenport, who was unanimously nominated, as they would be in voting for his youthful and inexperienced opponent.

LOCAL POLITICAL NOTES.

Mr. Michael J. Murphy, the regular Anti-Tammany candidate for Assembly in the Eighteenth Assembly District, denies that he has withdrawn from the candidacy.

John Fox's efforts in the First District are now to be reduced to keeping down Morrissey's majority to as low a figure as possible. It is not exaggeration to say that three-fourths of the old Tammany "workers" of the district are in the field for Morrissey, while in the more populous localities the inhabitants are almost to a man in his favor.

Tammany's desperation is well evinced by the slanderous circulars and hand-bills with which its agents are flooding the City. In the old times this sort of tactics was extremely rare, the "machine" voters never requiring inducements of this kind to bring them out. Desperate cases, however, require desperate remedies, and the avidity with which Kelly & Co. seize on these forlorn expedients is indicative of the extent and danger of the crisis in which they find themselves involved.

Mr. Joseph A. Monheimer is the Anti-Tammany candidate for the Senate in the Seventh District, and is making an energetic canvass with strong hopes of success. Meetings are nightly held in his favor, and the district is being thoroughly worked. Ex-Senator James O'Brien has thrown himself into the contest and is laboring with characteristic energy and thoroughness for his friend. With support such as this, Mr. Monheimer regards his chances of success as unusually good. If hard work will elect him, Senator O'Brien is the man who can always carry in the man he works for.

The contest in the Sixth Civil Justice District has grown very warm within the past few days. The Republican and Anti-Tammany candidate is W. Henry Kelly, a young lawyer of distinguished abilities and unimpeachable record. Mr. Kelly is a graduate of the Columbia College Law School, and although he has heretofore held aloof from politics he has many warm friends among the politicians of both parties. The tide has some time since set in in his favor, and to-day there is but little doubt that he will be elected by a large majority. His opponent, John T. McGowan, is one of Kelly's most trusted followers, and will be voted against by every working man in the district.

A close canvass of the wards comprising the Fourth Senatorial District shows that Morrissey's majority over Fox cannot be less than 5,000, with a good chance of its reaching double that number. The few Tammany "workers" that still continue to "run with the machine," admit the fact, and are now confining their labors to furthering the interests of the Tammany nominees for Aldermen and Assembly. Several of the latter are privately working for the Anti-Tammany County ticket with the hope of thus winning over enough votes to secure their own election. *Sauve qui peut* is the motto of these gentlemen, as Messrs. Kelly and Fox will discover on the evening of election.

The Ninth Ward ordinarily gives 1,700 Democratic majority, and is now represented in the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen by Daniel O'Connell, a man who is without any of the qualities necessary for a decent discharge of the duties of his position. The best men in the ward, both Republicans and Democrats, feeling that they have been disgraced by O'Connell, have decided to support William A. Murtha, the independent candidate. A Mr. Sheldon, who is called a Republican, has been nominated at the instance of Hugh McLaughlin to assist in the election of O'Connell. Sheldon should not have accepted the nomination, and should now withdraw from the contest.

A "mass-meeting" of Liberal Republicans and others in favor of indorsing the Democratic State and County nominations was advertised to be held last evening at the hall No. 1,266 Broadway, at which it was said addresses would be made by Hon. B. A. Willis, Col. Frederick A. Conkling, Horatio N. Twombly and others. In response about twenty-five persons, excluding the members of the band, had gathered by 8 o'clock. Some one, whose name could not be ascertained, called the assemblage to order, and some equally unknown personage then began to address the meeting. His remarks did not seem of a nature to meet the views of those present, and a motion to adjourn was suddenly made and carried.

BETTING ON THE ELECTION.

THE REPUBLICAN AND ANTI-TAMMANY CANDIDATES THE FAVORITES—LARGE ODDS GIVEN IN FAVOR OF HACKETT, PHELPS, MORRISSEY, AND OTHERS.

The betting on the result of the election at the various pool rooms last night showed no abatement in the strength of the Republican candidates. Notwithstanding the rain, large crowds gathered at Johnson's Pool Room and the Turf Exchange and continued to invest on their respective favorites up to a late hour. At Johnson's, where the largest throng was in attendance, the pools sold rapidly, the Republican and Anti-Tammany nominees in every case leading their opponents at considerable odds. The chief feature of the evening was an attempt on the part of Fox's backers to make him the favorite, an endeavor which signally failed. The most favorable bets for Fox were at odds of six to five against him, while in the average of the pools, he brought not more than $65 or $70 to Morrissey's $100. The greatest run was upon Hackett and Smyth, the former leading at an average of $100 to $55. Pools were also sold on 2,000 and 5,000 majority for Hackett, the former bringing $100 to $65 and the latter $55 to $60. One pool of $50 to $40 was sold on Hackett at 5,000 majority. The betting on Nichols and Booth for Senator in the Fifth District was close, the former leading at small odds. The French Mutual pools, at the Turf Exchange and Thomas', did not vary much from the selling rates in the auction pools. Following is a summary of the more important pools sold at Johnson's:

SECRETARY OF STATE.				
John Bigelow	$100	$245	$300	$500
Frederick W. Seward	39	100	100	200
RECORDER.				
John K. Hackett	$60	$80	$95	$100
Frederick Smythe	35	44	50	48
Hackett, 2,000 majority			75	100
Under 2,000 majority			43	65
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.				
Benjamin K. Phelps	$60	$50	$165	
Peter B. Olney	41	30	108	
COUNTY JUDGE.				
Henry A. Gildersleeve	$80	$95	$130	
James C. Spencer	60	70	125	
SENATOR, FOURTH DISTRICT.				
John Morrissey	$105	$135	$155	$400
John Fox	75	100	135	325
SENATOR, FIFTH DISTRICT.				
Sidney P. Nichols	$75	$70	$50	
James W. Booth	61	56	44	

Several pools were sold at 5,000 majority for Smyth, the latter bringing $50 to $125 for Phelps, and $130 to $250 for Phelps. On 15,000 majority for Bigelow the rates were about even, and on 20,000 majority for the same candidate, $60 for Bigelow to $100 for Seward was offered and taken.

MEETINGS IN THIS CITY.

REPUBLICAN AND ANTI-TAMMANY GATHERINGS.

A large Anti-Tammany meeting was held last evening at Jackson Hall, in West Eleventh street, near Eighth avenue, in the interest of Col. James D. McClelland, candidate for Senator from the Fifth Senatorial District. The meeting was called to order by Charles A. L. Goldey, and addresses were made by Hon. Rufus F. Andrews, Hon. Samuel B. Garvin, William F. Howe, Robert B. Roosevelt, Col. Max Friedman, Col. H. A. Gildersleeve, Ira Shafer, and others. Col. McClelland also addressed the meeting at some length, and among others read very complimentary letters from Recorder Hackett and John Morrissey. He said he was assured late in the afternoon by Mr. Morrissey that he would be present at the meeting, but at the last moment he received word from him that the effort was being made by John Kelly to change the inspectors of election in his district, and this was probably his excuse for his non-attendance.

A meeting of the Young Men's Republican Association was held last evening in the hall No. 346 Eighth avenue, Hon. Knox McAfee presiding. Addresses were made by United States District Attorney Bliss, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., candidate for the Assembly; Henry A. Matthews, Merritt Wickham, George A. Green, and others. The hall was very much crowded, and the remarks of the different speakers received with much applause.

A ratification meeting of the citizens of the Twelfth Assembly District was held last evening at Dry Dock Hall, No. 291 East Fourth street, for the purpose of indorsing the ticket opposed to Tammany Hall. Stirring speeches were delivered by Louis S. Goebel, Archibald Watts, Willard Bullard, Judge Charles Flammer, Morris Goodhart, and Col. G. W. DaCosta.

The Regular Republican Association of the Third Assembly District met at their head-quarters, No. 212 Grand street, on Friday evening, and unanimously adopted resolutions indorsing the Republican State, County, and City ticket, and also indorsing John Morrissey for Senator in the Fourth Senatorial District. Hon. Samuel H. Randall, Col. Henry A. Gildersleeve, Hon. John Fitch, and others addressed the meeting.

A GATHERING IN THE WIGWAM.

The Tammany General Committee met yesterday, after the adjournment of the Committee on Organization, in the basement of the Fourteenth street Head-quarters. Abraham S. Hewitt presided, and John Kelly and he made campaign speeches. Kelly occupied several hours in the delivery of his harangue, which was loudly applauded. The speech was mainly a reiteration of the Tammany charges against Recorder Hackett and District Attorney Phelps, and a defense of the speaker against the charges of the press.

Mr. Hewitt followed Kelly in a speech in which he stated that he had been elected chairman of the Committee on Organization when Tammany was re-organized several years ago. Mr. Hewitt then gave a glowing eulogy of Kelly; charged the Republican party with spreading corruption throughout the country, and complimented Gov. Tilden. Peter B. Olney, the Tammany candidate for District Attorney, then spoke, after which the meeting adjourned.

DAMAGING EVIDENCE AGAINST LA PAGE.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 30.—Very damaging evidence against La Page, recently indicted for the murder of Josie Langmaid, was discovered to-day. He was identified as a man seen in the bushes near the road the girl must have passed over on the morning of the murder, and within about ten minutes of the time when she probably passed.

WASHINGTON.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE GOVERNMENT'S NOTE TO SPAIN—THE SITUATION IN MISSISSIPPI—TAXATION OF NATIONAL BANKS—A BAND OF BAD INDIANS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The Madrid telegram of yesterday, saying, on the authority of the *Epoca*, that the Spanish Cabinet recently discussed its reply to the Washington note, doubtless refers to a summary of an unsettled question between Spain and the United States, submitted by Minister Cushing, but involving no new points of controversy.

Considerable interest is manifested here in the coming election in Mississippi regarding the matter of a full preservation of the peace in that State on election day. All the advices that have been received here by the agents of the Government upon this subject have been favorable, and telegraphic dispatches were received by the Attorney General this morning from representatives of the Department of Justice now in Mississippi reiterating the impressions heretofore sent that the pacific arrangements that have been made by the opposing political organizations in the State will be fully carried out. Inasmuch as the authorities of the General Government have been assiduous in arranging for a peaceable election, every precaution has been taken to insure it, and there are assurances that everything is in readiness to compel obedience to law and order should unfortunately a necessity arise for any such interference on the day of the election.

In reply to his circular the Controller of the Currency has received returns from 1,875 of the national banks in reference to State, county, and municipal taxation for 1874, sixty-one banks not yet having reported. The average number of banks in operation during that year was 1,903, about forty-one of which paid no taxes, because they were organized late in the year, after the assessments had been made. The returns as far as received show that the amount of State taxes paid during that one year was $10,203,751; United States taxes, $7,083,399; total, $17,287,150; average capital, $490,565. Ratio of State taxation, 2.08; ratio of United States taxation, 3.45; total, 5.53. The State taxation in New-York City for the same period was $3,091,292; United States taxation, $2,013,479; total, $5,104,771; average capital, $106,229,944 75. Ratio of State taxation, 2.91; of United States taxation, 1.89 per cent. These figures may be slightly changed when the taxes shall be completed.

The Controller is retiring all five-dollar notes of the First National Bank of Aurora, Ill., that note having been counterfeited. The original counterfeits having been captured, however, by the Treasury detective force, it is expected that the counterfeiting of the notes of that denomination will for the present cease.

Commissioner Smith, of the Indian Bureau, says the Indians whom the press dispatches report as defeating our troops from Fort Hayes are a band of between seventy-five and one hundred Cheyenne warriors, who nearly a year ago were declared outlaws both by the bureau agents and the military, and have since been roaming at large all the way from the Indian Territory to the Red Cloud Agency in the north. They surrendered to the military last Spring, and were placed upon the Cheyenne Agency, but ran off one morning, and, regaining a quantity of fire-arms which they had secreted before surrendering, fought the troops from behind sand banks all day, and made good their escape at night. They have proved themselves to be hard fighters, and the Commissioner considers it of great importance that they should now be thoroughly whipped and subjugated.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

TREASURY MATTERS AND REVENUES—APPOINTMENTS—NAVAL ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The Treasurer of the United States holds United States bonds as security for national bank circulation amounting to $367,799,412; for public deposits, $18,730,000; national bank notes outstanding at this date, $346,805,616, of which $82,640,000 are in national gold bank notes. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $377,080 33; for the month, $9,586,317 09; for the fiscal year, $38,115,522 86. The Customs receipts to-day were $411,702 88; for the month, $11,499,245 16; for the fiscal year, $56,132,084 17.

The National Bank notes received for redemption during the week amounted to $5,127,207.

The following is an official statement of United States currency outstanding at this date: Old demand notes, $69,707 50; legal-tender notes, new issue, $33,860,198 45; legal-tender notes, series of 1869, $265,620,726 15; series of 1864, $59,766,319 40; series of 1865, $13,989,000; one-year notes of 1863, $64,835; two-year notes of 1863, $20,250; two-year coupon notes of 1863, $26,500; compound interest notes, $356,500. Fractional currency—First issue, $4,299,532 56; second issue, $3,124,738 43; third issue, $3,106,846 88; fourth issue—first series, $5,827,160 95; second series, $1,480,803 65; third series, $4,593,276 50; fifth issue, $18,249,270 92. Total, $414,455,666 39.

Henry C. Coates has been appointed Internal Revenue Storekeeper for the Fifth Kentucky District.

Medical Director Marius Duval is ordered to special duty at Baltimore, Md. Paymaster Thomas C. Caswell is ordered to duty as Inspector of Provisions and Clothing at the Norfolk Navy-yard on the 1st of January next in place of Pay Inspector Edwin Foster, detached from that duty and ordered to settle his accounts. Passed Assistant Engineer W. S. Smith is ordered to examination for promotion. Lieut. T. B. Mason has reported his return home, having been detached from the Pensacola on the North Pacific Station, and is ordered to duty at the Naval Academy. Passed Assistant Engineer W. A. H. Allen has reported his return home, having been detached from the Richmond, on the South Pacific Station, and has been placed on waiting orders.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—1 A. M.—There are now two storm centres, one north-east of Lake Ontario, the other near Cape Cod. The barometer has rapidly risen, with falling temperature over the whole country from the lakes to the Gulf and South Atlantic coast, with north-west and south-west winds and clearing or clear weather, except on the lakes, where cloudy weather, snow, and rain prevail. Cloudy weather and falling temperature prevail in the Middle and Eastern States, with north-west winds in the former, and north-east to north-west winds and rain in the latter. The Ohio River has fallen at Cincinnati.

PROBABILITIES.

For the lakes and thence to the Missouri and Ohio Valleys, high pressure, north-west winds, cold, clearing or clear weather, except occasional snow or rain on the lakes, and north-east to south-east winds in the upper Mississippi Valley.

For Tennessee and the Gulf and South Atlantic States, rising barometer, north-west to north-east winds, colder, clear or partly cloudy weather, with heavy frosts

For the Middle and Eastern States, slowly rising barometer, north-west winds, decidedly low temperature, clearing and partly cloudy weather in the former, and cloudy weather, rain, and snow in New-England.

Cautionary signals continue on Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, and the Atlantic coast from Cape Hatteras to Eastport.

A FATAL QUARREL BETWEEN TRAMPS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 30.—George Marang and Austin Vanamburg, two hands employed on the canal-boat P. P. Bellinger, had an altercation on Friday morning, when Marang struck Vanamburg with a bucket, from the effects of which he died this morning. They were both tramps. Vanamburg has relations at Newburg and New-York City.

MURDER AND LYNCHING IN NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 30.—On Wednesday last Charles Patterson shot and killed R. W. Porter, chief herder of Bosler's cattle on the North Platte, thirty miles north of Sidney, Neb., where Patterson was taken under arrest. Last evening the jail was broken into by a mob of masked men, Patterson taken out and hung up to a telegraph pole. The Sheriff, however, with assistance, overpowered the crowd and cut him down in time to save his life. At 4 o'clock this morning the mob again succeeded in breaking into the jail, taking Patterson, out and effectually hanging him.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DISTRESS IN THE ENGLISH IRON TRADE—IMPENDING SUSPENSION OF LARGE ESTABLISHMENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Leeds *Mercury* of to-day says that the large iron producers, Blockow, Vaughan & Co., employing in their collieries, mines, and works nearly 10,000 men, have notified their employes at Middlesborough, Witton Park, and the Eston Works, in Yorkshire, that owing to the depression of trade their engagements must terminate on the 13th of November next.

EGYPT.

THE EGYPTIAN ARMY ENTERS ABYSSINIA.

CAIRO, Oct. 30.—The Egyptian Army has entered Abyssinia. The Abyssinians are retreating and offering no resistance.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

INCENDIARY FIRE AT QUEENSTOWN, LONG ISLAND—LOSS, $70,000.

About 11:30 o'clock on Friday night a fire was discovered by some passers by in the timber shed attached to the carriage manufactory of Mr. Thomas Callister, at the junction of the Jamaica and Jericho and Hempstead plank-roads, at Queenstown, Long Island. When first seen the fire had evidently been but a few moments kindled, but the strong south-east wind which was blowing at the time fanned the flames, which spread with rapidity. In a few minutes the fire communicated with the factory, a large building in which were the blacksmith, paint, and wheelwright shops, and the repository for finished work. This department was filled with new work, and in the factory were a number of wagons left for repairs, but few of which were saved, the building and almost its entire contents being destroyed. From the factory the flames communicated with the dwelling, saloon, and bakery of Mr. Charles Schmidt, which, together with his barn, were totally destroyed. Three tenement-houses adjoining, owned by Mr. Callister, were also destroyed in succession, with a tenement owned by Mr. Benjamin Lane, and the horse-sheds attached to his hotel. The hotel itself was several times on fire, but was saved by a number of firemen from Jamaica. A dwelling-house owned and occupied by Mr. John Henderson, and a dwelling owned by the Brush estate, and occupied by a Mrs. Neat, were next destroyed, and here the progress of the fire was finally stayed. The total loss cannot fall short of from sixty thousand to seventy thousand dollars. Mr. Callister's loss is at least twenty thousand dollars on buildings and stock. He has but four thousand or five thousand dollars insurance. Mr. Schmidt loses on buildings and stock $8,000; partially insured. Mr. Henderson's loss on house and furniture is $800; that of the Brush estate, $1,600, and Mr. Lane's about nine hundred dollars. Other losses could not be definitely ascertained. The buildings burned composed nearly the entire hamlet, and the fire was no doubt the work of an incendiary.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CEDAR STREET.

At 6:30 o'clock last evening a fire broke out on the second floor of the four-story brick building No. 19 Cedar street, running through to Nos. 80 and 82 Maiden lane, owned and occupied by Lanman & Kemp, druggists and manufacturers of Florida water. The fire, which originated in some unknown manner soon after the store was closed for the night, spread very rapidly, and despite the efforts of the firemen, who were promptly on hand, extended to the upper floors of the building and communicated with the Maiden lane building, which is used as a store for manufactured goods. Fearing a serious conflagration, Chief Bonner ordered a second alarm to be sounded, which brought to his aid reinforcements of steamers and firemen. The flames were not extinguished until a heavy loss had been sustained. The damage to stock is estimated at between $15,000 and $20,000, and the building was damaged to the extent of $3,000. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

OTHER FIRES.

The fine First Presbyterian Church, with lecture-room attached, at Throgg's Neck, Westchester County, was destroyed by fire at an early hour yesterday morning. The church was erected twenty-two years ago, the lecture-room in the rear building having been subsequently added. The church was several years ago elegantly refurnished, and an organ was put up valued at over $2,000. Within the past few weeks extensive repairs had likewise been made. The origin of the fire is unknown. The loss will probably be $14,000 or $15,000, on which there is an insurance of $7,500.

A fire occurred last evening in the flooring at Dr. Stoddard's residence, in One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street and Tenth avenue, caused by an over-heated steam pipe. Damage, $200.

A fire in the Casino building at Cincinnati, Ohio, yesterday, occupied by George Fisher and Nieman & Lippert, merchant tailors, caused a loss of $15,000; fully insured.

An incendiary fire destroyed the Presbyterian Church at Westchester yesterday morning. The loss is about $12,000; partially insured.

At noon yesterday a fire occurred in the dwelling No. 69 Market street, owned by John Taggart, caused by a defective flue. Damage, $100.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

James Otis, Mayor of San Francisco, died yesterday morning.

Seven prisoners escaped from the jail in St. Joseph, Mo., by sawing off the iron bars of a window Friday night.

Detectives Kent and Chapman, of Boston, have unearthed a gang of freight-car thieves at South Berwick, Me., and have recovered over $1,000 worth of property stolen from the Eastern Railroad.

In the great ejectment suit of Calhoun M. Derringer vs. Coxe et al. for coal lands valued at $4,000,000, a verdict was rendered in favor of Derringer at Wilkesbarre, Penn., yesterday.

Walter C. W. Puffer, member of the Senior Class at Dartmouth College and stroke in the college boat crew, died at the residence of his father, in Lowell, Mass., yesterday, of typhoid fever.

The schooner Three Friends, from Oswego, laden with coal, sunk in Middle Lake, Ontario, Friday morning. The crew were saved, and landed at Duffin Creek, Ontario, in a yawl, yesterday morning, in a very exhausted condition. One woman on board escaped in her night clothes.

DESTRUCTIVE PRAIRIE FIRES.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 30.—Extensive and destructive prairie fires are raging in Southern Kansas along the line of the Fort Scott Railroad. At one place, in Cherokee County, the ties on three miles of track were burned. The fire caught from locomotives, and at last accounts had swept over miles of country, destroying houses, fences, and crops.

RUN ON A SAN FRANCISCO BANK.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 30.—There was a run on the National Gold Bank and Trust Company this afternoon. The bank continued business till the usual hour of closing. The officers state they know of no cause for the run. The bank will open as usual on Monday.

FOUR PERSONS DROWNED ON A WEDDING TRIP.

A sad accident occurred at Unadilla Thursday morning, resulting in the death of four persons, two of whom had lately been married. The Binghamton *Republican* thus gives the particulars: "Mr. Maurice Goodrich and his brother, and their wives, who were sisters, went boating upon the Susquehanna River with Mr. Joseph Morehouse, of Unadilla, whose wife was a sister of the other two ladies. While on the river the ladies became alarmed at the motion of the boat, and sprang to one side, upsetting the frail craft and throwing the whole party into the water. Mr. Morehouse was a good swimmer, but his wife and Mrs. Maurice Goodrich clung to him, and the three were drowned together. Mr. Maurice Goodrich also sank. His brother succeeded in reaching the shore with his wife, after which he went back to save the others, but they were already beyond human aid. Efforts were made to find the bodies, and all but that of Mrs. Goodrich were recovered the same day. The sad affair was the more painful from the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Goodrich had been lately married, and were on their bridal tour with Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich, who were saved."

NOTES FROM FRANCE.

TURKEY AND THE CONTINENTAL POWERS.

ENGLAND'S WITHDRAWAL FROM THE PORTE—A NEW POLICY POSSIBLE—LABORS OF THE COMMITTEE OF PERMANENCE—THE OBSEQUIES OF CARPEAUX—A WRANGLE OVER A GRAVE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 15, 1875.

I have good reasons for supposing that the recent action of the Turkish Government with respect to its finances has entered the domain of politics, and that certain notes have been passed between the Cabinets of Berlin, St. Petersburg, St. James, Rome, and Paris. While candidly confessing that I am ignorant of the tenor of these diplomatic dispatches, which, of course, are kept as secret as possible, I know that Marshal De MacMahon received a note from Berlin yesterday morning which greatly disturbed his equanimity. In the picturesque but forcible language of my informant, "it made him squeal," and he hastened to submit to his Cabinet a view of the Eastern question which, if it had ever before entered their minds, had certainly made no great impression. The fact that England seems no longer disposed to uphold the integrity of the Ottoman Empire has been assumed upon the Continent, and it bids fair to make a vast change in the Eastern policy of Europe. Russia has an interest in pushing Turkey to the point of disintegration, and was only carrying out its policy when urging this semi-repudiation upon the Porte. Germany, having one of its own Princes upon the throne of Roumania, has an interest in supporting Russia so long as she does not run counter to England. Austria's interests are closely allied with those of these two powers. Egypt has an interest in the weakening of Turkey to such an extent that the Khédive can proclaim the independence of his country without fear of coercion, and thus pave the way for the great African empire that is to come. There can be very little doubt about these facts, I should say, and still less about the desire of the powers in question to see the vassal States of the Porte upon the Danube formed into a monarchy that shall be European rather than Oriental. When the Herzegovina insurrection broke out I strongly suspected that Gen. Stone, of the Khédive's army, had a hand in it, and perhaps he may be held responsible for the recent attacks upon the Turks by the natives of Egypt. But while this may be an exciting cause, the results cannot be of great importance without the interference of the great powers, and they did not seem to regard the moment opportune for common action against the Turk. Whether or not the late proofs of insolvency have been taken as proofs of speedy disintegration is more than I can say; but I find that the different Cabinets are now exchanging their views upon the status of the Ottoman Empire, and not in a very friendly spirit. All this looks to the formation of a new kingdom, composed of the Danubian Principalities, perhaps under the rule of a Hohenzollern Prince. We may rest assured that consideration for Turkey enters for a very small fraction into the objections to immediate action, the sole difficulty being the assimilation of the interests of the different States of Europe. If it is true, as one would be led to suppose from the articles of the *Times*, that England will no longer try to sustain the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, then this task of assimilation will be easily accomplished. Should things chance to take this course, Lord Russell must be credited with perspicacity, and no one could blame him for crowing lustily over the fact. Not to make the *Times* responsible for more than it should bear at this present time, let me say that its letters from Herzegovina are written by Mr. Stillman, who claims to have organized the Cretan insurrection, and, judging from his own statements, to have carried it upon his own shoulders for a time. He has a revolutionary turn of mind, and hence writes letters that contrast strongly with those of Mr. Kingston, who went out to Ragusa for the *Daily Telegraph*. From many facts that have just come to my knowledge I am inclined to think that the Turk will have to show more policy than he has exhibited in his finances if he would avoid diplomatic complications, and perhaps the loss of his vassal States. Marshal De MacMahon has been placed in a dilemma; he is forced to take some action, and circumstances of a peculiarly delicate nature prevent him from opposing the policy submitted by Germany.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

The Committee of Permanence had its last meeting yesterday, unless something of an extraordinary character should transpire, and everything passed off as calmly as could have been wished. The Ministers were present on this occasion, and M. Buffet took the initiative. He wished to inform the committee that the Cabinet had resolved to open the electoral question as soon as the Assembly met, and should push for a vote of confidence upon the *scrutin d'arrondissement*. This declaration was necessary, the Premier said, in order that all the members of the Assembly should know beforehand what the intentions of the Government were; and, in order that there should be no surprise, he said that the matter would be brought up at the very opening of the session. The question of the false dispatches then came up. It turned out that, when the news came that Turkey was to make a change in her finances, Marquis de Plœue, Director of the Banque de France, went at once to the Ottoman Embassador and to the agents of the Ottoman Government to make inquiries. He told them that he had some two hundred millions to pay over on the 1st of October, but if Turkey was going to refuse to pay he was in honor bound to protect the interests of French bondholders, and should not pay over the sum. He received formal assurances that no such change was anticipated, and was shown a dispatch from the Grand Vizier complaining of these false rumors. The bank paid over the sum to the Ottoman agents, and two days afterward the decree appeared. M. De Plœue thought that his remarks at the last meeting might be taken as personal by the Grand Vizier or the Turkish Embassador, and wished to state that he had mentioned no names. He did so with an air, however, which plainly said that any one who found that the cap fitted was at liberty to put it on. When the Minister was asked if he intended to do something to protect the interests of French bondholders, he replied *certainement*, emphasizing the word so strongly that no one felt the need of pressing him further upon the point.

THE AGENCE HAVAS IN DIFFICULTY.

While upon this subject let me say that the *Agence Havas*, our telegraphic news agency, has got into a bit of trouble. It sent out the false news in question. The *Agence Havas*, owing to the machinery under its control, has nearly a monopoly of news in France, and hence it was recognized as semi-official by the Government of MacMahon, after having been semi-official under M. Thiers. But it claims to be semi-official at Constantinople also, and wants to be so recognized by other Governments. When the false Ottoman dispatches were sent out by this agency, therefore, they were taken as semi-official and believed. Havas now comes before the Permanent Committee to prove his *bon foi*, and shows the original of the dispatch sent, written by the Grand Vizier himself, and sent out under his seal. The originals of the dispatches presented by the Turkish Ambassador were also shown. The news was undoubtedly official. The reason for this action on the part of Havas is very curious. Four or five speculators who lost a million and a half between them have sued the Havas Agency to recover the amount, proving that they were selling when it published these dispatches, but knowing it to be semi-official they bought again largely upon the strength of its statements. The news given by Havas was false, and they now claim that they have an action for damages against him under the French law. Havas takes the proper course in the matter, and goes directly to the French Government, proving before the representatives of the legislative branch that its false news was given out as official by the Grand Vizier of Turkey himself.

THE NEW RAILWAY TO VERSAILLES.

As M. Buffet said that this matter was under consideration, nothing further was done about it, and the committee took up the question of the new railway to the doors of the Assembly. The Deputies are very anxious to have this line completed. M. Caillaux, Minister of Public Works, announced that he had done all that it was possible for him to do, but the town of Versailles had put an injunction upon his plans. This brings up an old quarrel that has been in existence for eighty-five years. The Minister of Public Works, on behalf of the Government, gave the concession for the new line to the Western Railway Company, and its surveys were carried at once to the gates of Versailles. There it was stopped by the municipal authorities, who claimed that the avenues of Saint Cloud and Sceaux, through which the new line must pass, belonged to the commune. The Government claims that they belong to the domain or to the State. M. Caillaux gave a number of proofs that such was the case, but the authorities of Versailles contest these proofs, and claim the avenues as the property of the commune. The Council passed an ordinance stopping the work, but, as the State contested its rights, put the matter into the hands of a Referee, in order to bring it before the courts. M. Rameau said that work had been done upon ground belonging to Versailles; M. Caillaux replied that he had several judgments to show that the ground belonged to the State. The Ministers settled things in a summary way, however, by declaring that the question of proprietorship would be determined very rapidly indeed, and it made no sort of difference to whom the property was adjudged, for the State had decided to go on at once with the work. It is evidently useless to protest, since the State has made up its mind, for here the law can be easily set aside by decree of the Executive. And in this case the State is right. The objections come from the rival railway company, in all probability, but the people of Versailles were very much moved by reports that their present station and their hospital would have to be removed—reports which were entirely without foundation. The committee then decided that there should be no other meeting before the 4th of November, unless something of an extraordinary nature occurred, and then adjourned. In all probability this is the last we shall hear of Permanent Committees.

M. BUFFET AND THE RADICALS.

The campaign against M. Buffet goes on as actively as ever, and the Radicals are doing all that lies in their power to weaken his position and his influence in the councils of the nation. Yet it was M. Buffet who made the present Republic. But for his interference on the 25th of February the Orleanists would not have voted with the Republicans for the Wallon Constitution. Now the cry is that M. Buffet is a Bonapartist. For that accusation, says "Saint Genest" in his article of this morning, there is no need of proof. It is always taken on credit. If a member of the Cabinet shows energy, he is called a Bonapartist; if a Prefect shows force, he is a Bonapartist; if any member of the Administration does well and inspires confidence, he is a Bonapartist; if a writer defends the actual Government and the Army, he is at once denounced as a Bonapartist. One must confess that it is a strange way to combat the Empire to say that this régime contains all the men of action, talent, and energy, and that all outside it is weakness and incertitude; but still more curious is the fact that all who refuse to abuse the Empire are set down as Bonapartists. If no one speaks kindly of Henry V. he is not set down as a Legitimist, nor are those who refrain from attacking the Orleans Princes treated as Orleanists; but one must actually insult the Empire if he would escape the reproach of being a Bonapartist. Even if he insults feebly he is yet *suspect*, and if one remains silent in the presence of men who utter diatribes against the Emperor, refusing to applaud, it is still taken as proof of Bonapartism. One cannot even praise the beauty of new Paris, and speak in terms of praise of the new opera-house and the boulevards, without being taken for a Bonapartist. It is this as much as anything else that keeps the Bonapartists before the people, when they are crushed by the laws and forbidden to engage in the propaganda that is open with other parties. When any official happens to meet the displeasure of the Radicals he is denounced as a Bonapartist, and with perfect accord the journals call for his execution. This was the case with M. De Broglie, who is anything but a Bonapartist, yet the outcries against him were so strong that he had to retire. The same game is now being tried with M. Buffet, and it remains to be seen whether or not it will succeed at the opening of the Chamber.

CARPEAUX'S OBSEQUIES.

The obsequies of Carpeaux took place yesterday, the expenses of the funeral being paid by Prince Stirbey. He stripped the château of Bécon of its flowers in order to fill the house in which the sculptor died, a house given by the Prince, it now appears. A number of artists and authors assisted at the funeral, M. Wallon, M. Chennevières, Alexander Dumas, and Prince Stirbey walking beside the hearse. The chief mourner was the sculptor's aged father, near eighty years of age; his mother was too deeply affected to go out. In this case we came near having another scandal like that attending the funeral of Michelet. Carpeaux was married, but separated from his wife. During his prosperous days she was with him and shared with him the hospitalities of the Tuileries, but when misfortunes came Mme. Carpeaux took her own money and left. A separation was agreed upon. But for Prince Stirbey Carpeaux would have died in the hospital. Finding the Referee in charge of the sculptor's studio, the Prince purchased a number of works, all that were genuine I believe, in order to free the artist, then gave him the house at Asnières, where Carpeaux brought his aged father and mother, all living upon the bounty of the Prince. He sent Carpeaux to Nice, where he was too ill to work, and was supporting him at the time of his death. He gave money to provide for his burial, the parents leaving everything in his hands, and the Prince wrote to Valenciennes to know what it wished to do. The reply was that it would give the ground, pay the expenses of interment, and raise a monument by subscription. No sooner had the *lettres de faire part* been sent out in the name of "M. and Mme. Carpeaux, the members of his family, and Prince Stirbey," than Mme. Carpeaux came upon the scene and served an injunction upon these parties. She went at once before the courts and pleaded her widow's rights to take charge of the funeral of her husband; to regulate the details of the funeral according to her own desire; to have entire control of the body; and asked the court to "prohibit the interference of any other persons, and to order the invitations sent out in her name and to parties designated by her;" to authorize the Police authorities to aid Mme. Carpeaux in carrying out this judgment. The court saw that a great scandal was about to be made and wisely declined to give the judgment required by the widow. The Magistrate decided that, owing to the great publicity given to the details of the obsequies as regulated by the parents and Prince Stirbey, there was reason for allowing the funeral to go on as arranged; but he ordered the body deposited in a provisional tomb, and after the religious and civil ceremonies the Widow Carpeaux would be admitted to present her rights to take possession of the body of her husband. In consequence the body of the sculptor was buried temporarily in the Cemetery of Auteuil. After the ceremony, a part of which was a speech by M. De Chennevières, the Director of Beaux-Arts, thanked Prince Stirbey, in the name of French art, for the care he had shown for Carpeaux, and for the generous way in which he had come to the relief of the suffering artist. The Prince invited the assistants to his Château of Bécon. Whether Mme. Carpeaux will now claim the body or not is a question, for she has been deprived of the publicity she sought, and may now be quite content to leave Prince Stirbey to pay the further expenses and to provide for the aged parents of Carpeaux.

THE VIRGINIA CITY FIRE.

NEW BUILPINGS GOING UP AND THE PEOPLE GETTING CHEERFUL—INSURANCE LOSSES AND RELIEF MEASURES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30.—A special dispatch from Virginia City says: Building is going on rapidly. The burned district is dotted with shanties. Work is plenty, wages are high, and the people are recovering their spirits. Relief is coming in freely, and as soon as provisions and money become plenty no more aid will be needed. The town will be all right in a week or two.

The Home Mutual Insurance Company of this city says its losses are estimated at $105,000, and that it has cash available to pay in full. The Commercial Insurance Company of San Francisco figures its losses at $65,000; assets, $478,000. The relief movement is going on actively here.

GOULD & CURRY HOISTING ORE FOR THE CONSOLIDATED VIRGINIA—THE BURNED MILLS TO BE REPAIRED IN TWENTY DAYS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 31.—A special dispatch from Virginia City says the Gould & Curry Company commenced hoisting ore to-day for the Consolidated Virginia Company, and will hoist 200 tons per day. Work is going on at the Ophir shaft with great activity. Workmen are putting the timbers in the shaft, which will be ready for the machinery by Wednesday next. The cages have been raised from the Consolidated Virginia shaft. It is believed in three weeks' time the machinery will be ready and work going on again. The water in the mines below the 1,550 foot level is steadily going down. The Ophir Company have made arrangements with the Chollar-Potosi Company for the use of the engines and hoisting works of the latter, and they will be put in position at once. It is confidently expected that the work of hoisting ore will commence in about twenty days. There have been no caves in any of the mines. Money men and stockholders here take a cheerful view of the situation.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

A DECISION FOR HENRY CLEWS & CO. IN THE CARTERSVILLE AND VAN WERT RAILROAD MATTER.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 30.—The Master in Chancery, to whom was referred, at the last term of the Circuit Court of the United States, matters in controversy between Henry Clews & Co. and the Cartersville and Van Wert Railroad Company, as to the liability of the latter to the former on account of bonds of the latter and money advanced for the construction of the road, reported $167,431 70 due Clews & Co. Exceptions were taken, and Judge Woods to-day rendered a decision sustaining the report.

HENRY TYSON, OF BALTIMORE, APPOINTED RECEIVER OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO ROAD.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 30.—Judge Bond, of the United States Circuit Court, sitting with Judge Hughes, of the District Court, to-day rendered his final decision in the case of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, appointing Henry Tyson, of Baltimore, permanent Receiver. This decision is not favorably received here, as Mr. Tyson represented only $120,000 of the first mortgage bonds, while the appointment of Gen. Wickham as Receiver was asked by the holders of $23,000,000.

FORECLOSURES AGAINST BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA, THE DAVENPORT AND ST. PAUL, AND THE IOWA CENTRAL ROADS.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 30.—Judge Dillon, of the United States Circuit Court, has rendered a decree of foreclosure against the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad and its four branches for the sum of $7,000,000, and ordered the sale of said road at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, next month; and a decree of foreclosure for $4,000,000 against the Davenport and St. Paul Railroad Company of a similar character; and also a decree of foreclosure against the Iowa Central Railroad Company for $5,000,000 containing like provisions.

WOLVES IN FRANCE.

A French agricultural newspaper furnishes some interesting statistics in connection with the number of wolves in France. It seems that there are about two thousand able-bodied animals of that species, which destroy to the amount of about one thousand francs a year each. But this 2,000,000 francs in no way represents the loss occasioned by their presence; these 2,000 wolves, who only devour some 30,000 sheep a year, oblige the farmers to keep 20,000,000 sheep in folds, and render it impossible for them to feed in the fields as in England. All this entails great expense. The writer thinks that if proper measures were taken the young wolves might be killed in April, and the country freed from this scourge in the course of a few years. There already exists a body called the Louveterie; but they are reported to be anxious not to render their occupation useless by exterminating the enemy, and their hunting never assumes a formidable character. It may be doubted, however, whether it would be possible to get rid of wolves entirely, as in hard Winters they come in from North Germany and Poland. We sometimes have them at Chantilly and Fontainebleau, but the days are happily past when the wolves round Paris lost all taste for sheep and took to shepherds. The wolves, be it remarked, are very cunning. A pack of these animals will go to a fold and place themselves all on the same side. The sheep naturally huddle together at the other extremity. On a sudden the wolves dart round, and the terrified sheep rush in a body with such force across the fold that they often knock down the barriers which protected them.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN BONDS.

WINTHROP, Me., Oct. 30.—On the 2d of July last, the safes of the National and Savings Banks in this village were robbed by burglars of $90,000, mostly in Government, railroad, and municipal bonds. The bank officers have been at work secretly, endeavoring to reach the robbers, and at length have effected a restitution of $50,000 of the bonds, for which they paid the reward advertised of $10,000.

BROOKLYN REPUBLICANS.

THE LAST RALLY OF THE CAMPAIGN.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC CROWDED—AN OVATION TO EX-GOV. DIX—HIS ADDRESS UPON THE POLITICAL ISSUES—SPEECHES BY GEN. WOODFORD, MR. SCHROEDER, EX-GOV. NOYES, AND OTHERS.

The Republican demonstration at the Brooklyn Academy of Music last evening was a gratifying success, notwithstanding the severity of the weather. Among the gentlemen on the platform were ex-Gov. Dix, ex-Gov. Noyes, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Frederick A. Schroeder, John F. Henry, Albert Daggett, John W. Harmon, Col. Cavanagh, Ripley Ropes, Demas Strong, A. B. Thorne, Gen. James Jourdan, J. Carson Brevoort, Joseph Reeves, Silas P. Dutcher, Samuel Hutchinson, William Richardson, Major George W. Weeks, Hon. A. J. Perry, S. B. Chittenden, A. A. Low, and Dana Williams. A report of the proceedings is given below.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

Major George D. Weeks, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican General Committee, called the meeting to order and nominated John F. Henry as Chairman, which motion was carried.

Mr. Henry, on coming forward, thanked the assemblage for its warm reception of him. The large audience present on that terrible night showed, he said, that they were in earnest. There were on the platform three Governors, two future Governors, the next Mayor, the next Senator from the First District, and the next Charity Commissioner, all waiting to address the meeting. The speaker referred in glowing terms to Mr. Schroeder, at which there was great applause. He thought it a little strange that the Democratic papers had spoken of Mr. Rowe as the President of the Importers and Trader's Bank. The speaker was a director of that bank, and he could assure those present that Mr. Rowe was not its President. Mr. Rowe was President of the bank six or seven years ago, but as he did not attend to his duty his name was dropped, and a man elected in his place who it was thought would act by the bank better than Mr. Rowe had done. (Here Ex-Gov. Dix entered and was greeted with round after round of applause.)

Mr. Henry then sketched the war career of Col. James Cavanagh, who is running for Senator in the Third District. The speaker chided those lukewarm Republicans who objected to Col. Cavanagh on the ground that he had been a Democrat. The Colonel, said Mr. Henry, voted for Gen. Grant and all the other great Republican candidates. His opponent, John C. Jacobs, went to the Legislature a poor man, got $300 a year, and is now a rich man.

The Secretary then read the following lists of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, which were unanimously adopted:

VICE PRESIDENTS.

A. A. Low, Charles H. Fellows, Hon. B. D. Silliman, James F. Knapp, Hon. John Dikeman, Sigismund Kaufman, I. H. Prentice, John R. Hegerman, Hon. J. Carson Brevort, W. W. Wicks, Hon. Samuel Booth, Theodore T. Ovington, Hon. E. A. Lambert, Gen. Philip S. Crooke, Carl Vollman, Col. E. Roehr, Eli Robbins, John M. Hicks, E. S. Porter, George Ricard, Samuel McLean, A. S. Barnes, T. K. Horton, Moses G. Lockwood, Daniel Maujer, William J. Combs, George L. Nichols, Hon. Joshua M. Van Cott, Franklin Woodruff, A. R. Masters, John J. Van Nostrand, S. M. Pettingill, William Colt, C. L. Johnson, C. J. Lowrey, S. B. Chittenden, Jr., Hon. Solomon Spitzer, W. T. Hatch, H. W. Sage, W. H. Gaylor, Ripley Ropes, B. R. Corwin, Joseph Straus, Louis Froelick, William H. Burbank, Samuel E. Belcher, Joseph P. Underhill, Sylvester M. Beard, George E. Hoyt, Thomas D. Sullivan, R. Cornell White, Leonard Richardson, Ernest W. Fischer, A. B. Richardson, J. M. Bon, Thomas B. Sands, Henry Elliott, Henry Adams, Alva Oatman, Col. Julian Allen, R. M. Whiting, William Dumbscomb, Theodore Maynard, Henry Taylor, Stephen Crowell, Eugene D. Berri, A. B. England, Henry Strybing, Erastus Cook, A. G. Coffin, John A. Canda, J. H. Taylor, Lanson Bayer, E. D. Gilbert, George Thomas, J. S. Mackey, Edgar Bergen, C. T. Trobridge, C. W. Goddard, Benjamin Estes, J. F. Madden, George W. Bungay, James Gridley, James L. Jensen, Darwin R. James, A. S. Crowell, John R. Jurgens, George C. Bennett, John Carhart, Frederick Kloppenberg, D. S. Quinby, Jr., S. B Dutcher, Robert W. Fielding, John D. Cutler, John Jeffers, John Cotteer, Herman Cotrell, James Williamson, Henry Ditmars, John W. Phelps, George Bell, N. L. Cochue, W. L. Brower, C. J. Shepard, James L. Brumbey, William Reid, Luke C. Rider, John Gilchrist, Henry M. Smith, A. F. Campbell, Martin N. Day, A. Graham, William Murphy, Robert B. Van Vleck, Ezra Bushnell, John H. Seaman, William T. Hatch, Frederick Sigrist, John Cockle, E. F. Williams, J. L. Burr, John L. Gans, Oscar Frisbie, John Dreyer, R. L Brown, James Wright, J. F. Abrams, Charles Robbins, J. H. Monk, John Wintgen.

SECRETARIES.

A. J. Perry, E. J. Whitlock, William G. Low, Henry A. Conklin, Franklin Whiting, Chester Billings, William A. Rowan, J. Cadweld, A. C. Washington, Winfield S. Mount, W. W. Stephenson, A. R. Case, M. D., J. W. Monk, W. H. Godfrey, Charles H. Fancher, Thomas S. Gardner, Godfrey G. Ward, Thomas S. Thorp, J. H. Ruggles, G. L. Finck, John Burmingham, J. S. Coffin, John H. Stout, Charles Small.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Secretary next read the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we pledge every candidate on our city and county ticket as honestly, earnestly, and wholly committed to economical government; to quick investigation, complete restitution, and vigorous prosecution and punishment for mal-administration in public service; to the abolition of useless offices; to the reduction of excessive salaries; to the dispensation of public charities, in the name and with some sense of the meaning of charity; to the uprooting and abolition of plunder, robbery, brutality, vice, neglect, torture, and degradation so long and so wickedly prevailing in the management of our almshouses, hospitals, asylums, nurseries, and prisons; to the administration of justice as real, and not as sham, so that no man may with impunity boast of his openly committed crime against the public peace, with three hundred hired ruffians, all well knowing that he owned Police and Magistrate, as fences between his and their crime and punishment.

Resolved, That on such a platform, not made by us for him, but by him for all, stands a man of unblemished reputation, of honest purpose and practice, of tried ability, of unswerving determination, and of patriotic heart—our candidate for Mayor, Frederick A. Schroeder.

Resolved, That in Albert Daggett for Sheriff, John Davies for Supervisor at Large, Samuel Hutchinson and John W. Harmon for Commissioners of Charities, we present candidates whose nominations have been made by a free convention of the people, and have been ratified by the people themselves, in an open and active canvass, and in whose election the earnest wish for the new dawn of integrity in public office shall be realized by every patriotic and fair-judging citizen.

Resolved, That in William Richardson for the Second and James Cavanagh for the Third Senatorial District the State Legislature will have members who will support all executive and other officers, of whatever party, in every effort for honest reform in canal and other public affairs, and who also know the wants of our city and county, and will protect their interests and promote their welfare.

Resolved, That the Republican Party has not hesitated, and does not fear, to present candidates not acting with them on general political questions, but, recognizing fitness, ability, integrity, high character, reputation, and experience, and untrammeled independence as not only requisite but essential in judicial office, they have presented for Justice of the Supreme Court for the Second District Jackson O. Dykman, of Westchester. He commands the confidence and respect of his neighbors and his colleagues of the Bar, and in his election the people of the State and of this district will have a Judge upright, fearless, impartial, and independent.

Resolved, That Richard Marvin, Hubbard Hendrickson, and Wilber B. Maben for Justices of the Peace, and Henry Wolfert for Justice of Sessions, are men who have administered justice under and within the law, and who will administer justice to the proper protection of all civil rights, and the equal and impartial, but swift and sure, punishment of all offenders, whether boss or hireling, whether political master or political tool.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to our party at large, and to the whole people of our city and county, that our candidates shall stand to, and abide by, right principles; that they shall illustrate them in practice; and that from them shall we exact rigid observance to the just and reasonable expectations of all right-minded, law-loving, and honest-hearted citizens.

Resolved, That we tender to independent citizens, representing all shades of political opinions, whether in harmony with or in opposition to the Republican Party in other times, the candidates named, as men who in office shall do their whole duty in their respective offices in behalf of the people, and not for party, for faction, or for individuals, and above all not for themselves alone. And we unhesitatingly invite all such independent voters, wearied with the ever-multiplying spectacles of corruption, and despairing of reform under existing management, to unite with us, as an overburdened and suffering people, to place in the office of chief dignity in our fair city that tried, honest, capable, and independent citizen, Frederick A. Schroeder.

The reader was frequently interrupted by applause, and the clause in relation to the public schools was particularly favored. Mr. Henry then introduced ex-Gov. Dix, who advanced down the platform amid a storm of cheers and clapping of hands.

SPEECH OF EX-GOV. DIX.

Ex-Gov. Dix said that he had come to the meeting by invitation of the committee to cheer them on, if by any word of his he could, in the important contest in which they were engaged. He had come on very short notice, and had been impelled to do so by a deep-seated conviction that the restoration of the Democracy to power in the State would be perilous to its best interests, and its restoration to power throughout the Union would be perilous to the best interests of the whole country. There was a topic upon which he would be glad to make a few practical suggestions—the question of resuming specie payments on the one hand, and the perpetuation of the present irredeemable paper policy, on the other. In the presence of this topic all other national issues sank into insignificance. It had been alleged this was not a partisan question, and that the two great parties in the Union were divided in regard to it. This was so in a limited sense; in a larger view it was not so. The Republican Party throughout the Union stood upon the platform of paper redeemable in specie, and the honest payment of debt, and would fight the battle on that ground. The contest was not yet over, as Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, had announced that it would be renewed. It would be the great issue in the political canvass of 1876. It was the issue before them now, and on which they were to do battle on Tuesday next. The speaker then referred to a speech made by ex-Gov. Seymour in 1868 in favor of paying United States bonds in specie, and yet a few months afterward he accepted a nomination for the Presidency on a platform declaring that those bonds, except such as are expressly made payable in coin on their face, ought to be paid in money of the United States, which every one knew meant greenbacks, then forty per cent. below par. On Thursday, ex-Gov. Seymour, in his speech in the City Hall, while claiming that the Democracy of this State had always been in favor of hard money, quoted a resolution of the convention referred to, which he claimed contained an express recognition of the fact that the bonds payable in coin should be paid in coin. He [ex-Gov. Seymour] then quoted from his own speech denouncing greenbacks, in which he said that every dollar then put out was a Government falsehood. This paper, the speaker said, was then forty per cent. below par. Forty per cent. of the Government obligation then outstanding amounted to over $1,000,000,000; this amount the convention resolved, so far as depended on them, to repudiate, and ex-Gov. Seymour, by accepting their nomination as a candidate for the Presidency, became a party to this act of moral and political turpitude. It was understood that he did not want to accept the nomination on that platform, and the speaker was not disposed to question his sincerity, but it was also understood that his reluctance was overcome by the persuasive solicitations of his friend Mr. Tilden, now Governor of this State, who in his message to the Legislature at the beginning of his administration, made an able and conclusive argument in favor of paying the United States bonds in specie. But if it was true (and the speaker had never heard the truth of it called into question) that Mr. Tilden persuaded ex-Gov. Seymour to accept that nomination with a declaration that the bonds of the United States ought to be paid in depreciated paper, after he had publicly proclaimed that they ought to be paid in coin, who could doubt that a change from a redeemable to an irredeemable paper platform would in a similar contingency be made with as little compunction by any one of the parties to that memorable tergiversation? While the speaker did not question the sincerity of the New-York Democracy, at the moment, in declaring for resumption, he had no faith that their leaders would adhere to their position if they believed that they could, by abandoning it, grasp the sceptre of power; and he thought their Republican friends here and elsewhere would make a fatal mistake by giving any one of that party their confidence or contributing to elevate their candidates to office. Among the misrepresentations under which the inflationists proclaimed the advantages of an irredeemable paper currency, he knew of none so flagrant as the declaration that it was a benefit to the industrious classes, and that they would be ruined by a resumption of specie payments. There was only one conceivable ground for such a declaration—that was, that the industry of the country would be disturbed and curtailed by the volume of circulating paper. But in what manner the laboring classes were likely to be injured by being paid in gold or silver coin instead of paper, which could not be redeemed or converted, was a problem which the wildest inflationist had not, so far as the speaker had ever noticed, attempted to solve. He called upon them to look at the question as a practical one, and to bring it down to the test of their good sense, and the experience of their daily lives. After referring to the existing depression of business as being mainly attributable to the redundancy of bank and Government paper, the speaker closed his remarks by illustrating the advantages of redeemable over irredeemable paper, and how the latter affected the transactions of daily life.

SPEECH OF EX-GOV. NOYES.

Ex-Gov. Noyes, of Ohio, was then introduced and was received with loud demonstrations of applause. He referred to the result of the recent election in Ohio, and said that the whole contest in that State turned upon the hard-money question as opposed to inflation. He desired to enter his protest against the wholesale defamation against public men in which the Democratic orators indulged all over the country, and said that it came with bad grace from that party. They seemed to avail themselves of every providential visitation, either of fire or flood or personal misfortune, in order to excite the passions and prejudices of the ignorant against the Republican Party. Even the grasshopper plague, they would have it, was the result of a Republican administration. But that party had done some good things in its history. It sprang into existence out of the very necessities of the time when the life of the nation was in peril. It found the country with an empty Treasury, without an army and without a navy, and with one-third of the nation in rebellion and half of the other two-thirds sympathizing with the rebellion. It went to work and sounded the bugles of war all through the land. The people heard the call of battle, and as if by magic there sprang out of the earth a million men equipped and ready for war. They carried on that war to a successful issue, and saved the life of the nation.

After dwelling at length upon the evils of inflation and the necessity for a resumption of specie payments, ex-Gov. Noyes went on to speak of the public school system. He did not wish it to be understood that he was going to enter into any tirade against the Catholic Church. He recognized the right of that Church to all its observances precisely as he recognized the rights of any other religious denomination, and would grant to it the same privileges he would grant to the Methodists, the Presbyterians, the Quakers, or any other religious body. As long as they confined themselves to their spiritual domain, he was willing that the priests should minister to the people, and the people accept their ministrations. But when they stepped outside of the spiritual domain and undertook to dictate the laws of the country, as in the case of the Geghan law in Ohio, or to interfere with their enforcement, then he would say they were trespassers upon territory to which they did not belong, and that they should retire to their own domain. [Applause.] The American people loved the common school system because it enabled the son of the humblest man to aspire to the highest honors in the power of the nation to bestow. He dwelt at some length upon the tone of the Catholic press upon the common school system, and said it urged the Catholic voters to support the party which would destroy these schools. He did not believe that these statements were shared by the great body of the Catholics; but when the order came from the head of the Catholic Church beyond the sea, and was passed from Cardinal to Bishop and priest, and from the priests to the people, then God help the people. He did not blame them, but he blamed the system under which they were placed.

SPEECH OF MR. SCHROEDER.

The Chairman then introduced Mr. Frederick A. Schroeder, who said that he would not be the Mayor of the party, but of the whole city.

SPEECH OF HON. STEWART L. WOODFORD.

I have a few direct, sincere words to say to-night in regard to the candidate for the Mayoralty. I personally know that Mr. Schroeder did not seek the nomination which he has received, and that, if elected, it will involve large sacrifice on his part, for he will give his undivided attention to the duties of the office. And in return for this pledge the vials of personal abuse have been opened upon him to a degree that should make every good man of Brooklyn, without regard to party, ashamed of our lack of manhood, and our methods of parties and politics. Nowhere in this canvass have the Republicans or Reformers attacked the private character of Mr. Edward Rowe, and we do not intend to-night. We have simply said this: Good and pure man, or respectable merchant as he may be, he stands to-day before you the candidate and representative of a party one of whose chief spokesman said in public, and was not hissed from the stage by his own party, that he hired 300 bullies at two dollars apiece to break up a free American meeting. And there stands Mr. Rowe, the candidate of that other man, and the fight in Brooklyn to-day is simply this: Shall the decent men of Brooklyn rule this city of our affection and our home, or shall it be controlled by that party whose local leader boasts that he has trampled upon free speech, and appeals to the bludgeon of the bully against the vote of the citizens. [Loud applause.] That which self-respect forbids this citizen [Mr. Schroeder] from saying in his own behalf it becomes the duty and pleasure of one of his fellow-citizens to say for him. A citizen of Brooklyn charged the other night, in a most carefully-prepared speech, that Mr. Schroeder and his partner, Mr. Bon, had been arrested and held by a United States Commissioner for the alleged crime of dealing in smuggled goods. For that accusation, made as it was, I should have had no reply had not one of our leading and influential journals printed it with head lines that, if accidentally placed, showed more carelessness than is the wont of that ably-conducted journal. If designedly placed, they gave the meaning that that paper indorsed the utterance and attack of that citizen. It becomes my duty as well as pleasure to state the facts. In the absence of Mr. Schroeder from his place of business, I think from the city, his partner, Mr. Bon, purchased some $2,000 worth of cigars from a man known to be an importer of that article. Some time subsequently that man's establishment was broken up for smuggling. He turned informer, he laid information against Messrs. Bon & Schroeder, warrants were issued by the Commissioner, these gentlemen were brought before him, and Mr. Schroeder was at once discharged. Mr. Bon was held that the papers might be sent before the Grand Jury. There was then a delay of a few days, investigation was made, affidavits were prepared showing the animus of the man lodging the information. An order of arrest was obtained on the ground that he had committed perjury. The informer, who, if he had been successful in that information, would have received half of the moiety allotted to informers under the old law for defrauding the revenue—this informer fled the country, and has never returned until this hour. [Cheers.] When the papers were sought to be brought before the Grand Jury persons approached these accused gentlemen with the suggestion that money might secure them immunity and escape. I am reverently thankful that Mr. Schroeder, while many merchants have preferred to pay hush-money than to resort to the expense and burden of going to trial for vindication—I am glad and proud to say that Frederick A. Schroeder dared to say to the Custom-house informers and spies, "We will demonstrate our innocence." [Applause.] The next charge is that he owned sunken lots on the hill, (laughter,) and that he applied to the Legislature to have them filled. Mr. Schroeder lived for a time on what was known as the old Polhemus estate in South Brooklyn, on the hill. Between that estate and the bay were great squares of sunken ground, bisected and crossed by enormous dykes of newly graded streets. The water, which had formerly its outlet to the bay, was dammed up and lay there in stagnant pools breeding pestilence and disease. Mr. Schroeder did ask for authority to have those lots filled. He asked also that an area of assessment should be laid around them, embracing the lots on the hill that were to be benefited indirectly by the improvement, his own among the number. The measure was defeated in the Senate, and Mr. Schroeder abandoned the attempt. Then in the Senate a bill originated which charged the entire expense upon the sunken lots that were to be improved, of which Mr. Schroeder did not own one. In the Summer of 1871, before he was nominated for Controller, or was thought of for the office, he sold all the property he owned on that hill, except four lots, and the improvement of the sunken lots, some distance away, did not take place until the year 1872. And yet those head lines and that speech accused him of making from half to three-quarters of a million in the transaction. [Laughter.]

They then say that he was interested in the stock of the Scrimshaw Pavement Company. I caused, to-day, a letter to be sent to the President of that company, that the actual record might be brought, and have here his reply, stating that he never was a stockholder in the company, and did not certify to the street-cleaning contract of which Mr. Morris spoke, but claimed at the time that such a certificate of contract was invalid, and the contract was accordingly abandoned. [Applause.]

In regard to the bond robbery in the Controller's office, the journal of which I spoke, finding that the man who stole the bonds was in the Penitentiary, sent a reporter to interview him, and learned from him that he *might* have stolen two millions of dollars worth of bonds if he had seen fit. [Laughter.] This same man, Rudolph Kessler, was brought into court on Oct. 27, 1875, three days ago, and it transpired that there were stolen $16,000 of canceled bonds, marked "canceled," and a certificate of indebtedness of $5,000. By the use of acid this mark was obliterated. Only $4,000 of the bonds have ever been presented for payment, and they have been taken up just as any stolen note would be. The $5,000 certificate passed into the hands of an honest holder, and although Frederick A. Schroeder was not bound in law, equity, or good morals to make that certificate good, yet he paid it out of his own pocket, that the honest purchaser might suffer no loss.

The last charge against Mr. Schroeder, in a printed circular distributed among the Germans of Brooklyn, is that he is an Atheist. Politically, I care nothing for that accusation. Personally, I should advise Mr. Schroeder and his friends to pass it in silence. But there are some near and dear to him, perhaps one that rocked his cradle in infancy, or one nearer and dearer to him than any other in life, whose heart may be lacerated by such attacks as these, circulated among the men who came with him from the Fatherland. In the name of manhood I ask Brooklyn to strike down the party responsible for such accusations, and lay it in oblivion. [Cheers.]

Mr. Woodford then read from a reported speech of Mr. Rowe, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, advising young men to "stand by the party, stick to your rights, and follow your leaders." The speaker continued: Yes, follow that gentleman who leads in the Balaklava of Brooklyn the charge of his three hundred. [Laughter and applause.] Follow the light brigade "when all the world wondered." "Cannon to the right of them vollied and thundered—gallant three hundred." Follow your leaders? I say follow your ideas of right, young men of Brooklyn, even if they lead you into antagonism with the dictates of party. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF MAJOR TANNER.

Mr. Henry next introduced Major Tanner, who was received with loud applause. Taking as his text Mr. Rowe's advice to young men of Brooklyn to follow their leaders, he said he accepted it for himself. The leaders of the Brooklyn Democracy never struck a greater blow to their party than when they insulted Gen. Slocum, who stood as a bulwark in front of the nation in the time of peril. Those who had themselves worn the blue felt that insult. McLaughlin drew out his watch and told Gen. Slocum he would give him just twenty minutes to get out of the Board of Aldermen. Gen. Slocum has often been in positions that had McLaughlin been beside him it would have taken him a great deal less than twenty minutes to get out of it. Mr. Tanner charged that a certain high official had possessed himself of private keys, by means of which he had been able to visit the female wards of the lunatic asylum. He had been compelled to resign but four days ago. Patrick Corr was reappointed. The Commissioners of Charities were responsible for this outrage. McLaughlin was responsible for the Commissioners and the people of Brooklyn were responsible for McLaughlin. [Applause and laughter.] In his excitement the speaker struck the pitcher of water standing near him and emptied it upon one of the band. There was great laughter, but Major Tanner deftly turned the circumstance into a "point" by saying that he hoped the reports would not say he had thrown cold water on the meeting; that the effect of the election would be to the Ring what the water had been to the band—a damper. A glowing eulogy on Alderman Richardson was then pronounced. When Mr. Richardson enters the Senatorial Chamber, said he, the first thing he will do will be to have a committee appointed, with power to call for persons and papers, and that means death and political damnation to the Democratic Party of Brooklyn. [Great applause.] He had known Albert Daggett, the Republican candidate for Sheriff for ten years, and he had never known him to do a deed unworthy a full man. [Applause.] In the speaker's district a Democrat had been nominated for Senator. This was Col. James Cavanagh, who had four horses killed under him, and who was carried on a stretcher from the battle-field of Antietam. [Applause.] It had been charged that Cavanagh is an Irishman, and that Mr. Schroeder is a German. The speaker had seen the enemy go down before both nationalities on many a battle-field. [Applause.] Major Tanner concluded with an eloquent appeal to the voters of Brooklyn to drive McLaughlin from power on Tuesday next.

SPEECH OF WILLIAM RICHARDSON.

The Chairman then introduced William Richardson, candidate for State Senator. He said that the fight showed one thing at least, that whatever else McLaughlin and his followers might want, they did not want Mr. Schroeder and himself elected. Four years as Alderman, a member of the Board of Supervisors, and an officer in the State Assembly, he thanked God he had never done a dishonest act. Some years ago, on that same platform, the speaker presided at a meeting called for the purpose of protesting against frauds upon the ballot boxes at the election then approaching. His hearers remembered the time well, and the election frauds which followed. He asked his hearers to see to it that those frauds will not be repeated on Tuesday next. They must see to it that the votes are properly and honestly canvassed. He appealed to the inspectors to do their duty by personally inspecting each and every ballot. If it were not so late he would refer to the changes which City politics had brought about. His party had gained a Slocum, while McLaughlin had got "Sam" Morris. He thanked the audience and withdrew.

Mr. Albert Daggett, candidate for Sheriff, made a brief speech, promising to do his duty faithfully, after which the meeting was adjourned.

THE MEN WHOM BROOKLYN NEEDS.

GOOD CANDIDATES IN KINGS COUNTY.

No more valuable man to represent the interests of this end of the State in the Senate could be selected than William Richardson. He should receive the vote of every Republican in the Second Senatorial District.

Every man in Kings County who commiserates the poor and needy and who believes that men should be elected as Charity Commissioners who would know no sect or party in the discharge of their duties, should cast his vote on Tuesday next for Samuel Hutchinson and John W. Harmon.

Republicans of the Second Ward of Brooklyn who desire that section of the city to be decently represented in the Board of Supervisors, should vote for James Dixon, the independent candidate. Mr. Dixon was born in the ward; he has had a good common school education, and possesses the reputation among his neighbors of having more than usual intelligence and probity.

There is hardly room for a doubt concerning the election of Albert Daggett to the position of Sheriff of Kings County on next Tuesday. Mr. Daggett has shown what energy and hard work could accomplish during the present campaign. He has worked for the whole ticket, and his friends should show their appreciation of that fact by swelling his majority.

Now is the time to strike a telling blow at the corrupt ring of politicians who have taken possession of the fair City of Churches. Every friend of reform without regard to party, should work from this time until sundown Tuesday, to place Frederick A. Schroeder at the head of the municipal Government, where he can most effectually make war on the men who for years back have been fleecing the tax payers.

Mr. Robert H. Green, inspector of the First District of the Fourteenth Ward, Brooklyn, stated yesterday that he believed there are over 500 fraudulent votes registered in the Fourteenth Ward. The registration in the ward last year was 3,600. This year 4,066 names appear on the rolls. Similar frauds are said to have been perpetrated in other districts by the adherents of the Ring, and committees are being appointed to watch the polls on election day.

THE LITTLE YACHTS.

The miniature yacht race which was to have taken place at Prospect Park yesterday afternoon for the prize offered by Commodore Conklin, of the Prospect Park Club, open to all boats, on time allowance, was postponed until Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, on account of the rain which was falling in torrents yesterday. There are two interesting and important contests to be decided besides this one. First, the regatta of the Prospect Park Club for a $25 cup, two heats of which have been won by Mr. Kershaw's Henrietta, and one by Mr. Conklin's Republic. Mr. Conklin protests against Mr. Kershaw receiving the prize, on account of his having allowed his row-boat to get in the way of the Republic in one of the heats won by the Henrietta. The judges have allowed the protest, and decided that the heat must be sailed over again. The day has not been fixed upon. There is the race for the $50 cup by the American Model Yacht Association, which will be sailed on Wednesday next.

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

JEALOUSY AND MURDER.

A FLORENTINE HUSBAND KILLS HIS WIFE AND INFANT CHILD—THE LYNCHING SPIRIT IN TUSCANY.

A correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Stresa, Lago Maggiore, tells the following story of a scene witnessed at Florence a few days ago:

Nine years ago a rag merchant, called Sisto Valeriani, married a handsome girl, aged twenty-one, belonging to the parish of San Frediano. They lived together in Via dell' Orto, and had four children, of the ages of seven, five, and four, with an infant—a girl—of eleven months. The husband was a prey to a blind and apparently unfounded jealousy, and it was with great difficulty that the young wife succeeded in pacifying his suspicions with respect to a young man residing in the neighborhood. The husband's mistrust then took a new turn, and was directed to another supposed lover, and nothing could convince him of the innocence of his wife. On the afternoon of the 5th the wife, by name Maria, who was sitting with her infant in her arms, ventured to remonstrate with her husband, endeavoring to satisfy him of the groundlessness of his accusations, and complaining of his violence, as she had often had to put up with blows at his hand. The husband, blind with rage, ran for a knife, and, stabbing her in the breast and in the nape of the neck, felled her to the ground quite lifeless. The infant girl, whose arms were around her mother's neck, received also a terrible gash, which cut her from the breast to the abdomen, and she also fell in a dying state on her mother's body. The three other children, alarmed by the mother's screams, hastened up stairs, but found the door of their mother's room fastened from within. There soon arose a great clamor on their part; the neighbors, accustomed to scenes of riot and violence from that unruly household, crowded up in great numbers, and succeeded in breaking in, but only to find the dead mother and the dying child in a pool of blood on the floor. The murderer had attempted to escape by throwing himself from a window, and letting himself down the well of the house with the bucket-rope. The rage of the populace at sight of the victims knew no limits. They looked for the murderer all over the house, and, obtaining a glimpse of the rope by which he had let himself down into the well, endeavored to haul him up. But, as he heard the cries of the multitude, who threatened him with instant execution, calling out, "*A morte! A morte!*" he protested that he would surrender only to the Police, and, cutting the rope, he sank down deeper into the well. Presently the Police came up, and great exertions were required to soothe the passions of the populace, and to clear the house; but the mob still pressed in upon the door outside, invading the whole street, and vowing that justice should be done on the spot. The Police, upon proceeding to the well, found it easy to fish up the criminal, who, indeed, had not gone to the bottom, but had been stopped in his fall by the iron clamps which lay across the well in the lower story, and he came up with no greater harm than a slight bruise. His lips were, however, somewhat burned, and he had some difficulty in his articulation, for when he saw that the people had tracked him to his hiding-place he swallowed part of the sulphuric acid he had in a little phial about him, and which he had bought at a chemist's the day before.

A carriage was presently drawn up to the door to remove the murderer to the prison of the Murate. But the carabinieri, or gendarmes, who had him in charge, had to draw their broadswords and to strike among the crowd very smart blows with the flat of their blades before they were able to smuggle the criminal through the door and into the vehicle, the populace breaking out into horrible imprecations, and even hurling sharp knives at him. The prisoner was conveyed to the hospital, severely suffering from the consequences of the sulphuric acid which he had swallowed, and as it seems still in some danger of his life. His little girl, taken from the arms of her mother, was also conveyed to the hospital; but she expired early on the following morning. Valeriani has since been brought before the Magistrate, and has confessed with great coolness that he had indeed killed his wife to punish her for her double treason, mentioning even the date of the offense committed by her with one of the two suspected young men—the eve of St. John's, the 24th of June. He evinced great distress on hearing that his innocent child had fallen a victim to the blind fury which he only meant to wreak upon his wife, and wept bitter tears on hearing that his other children had been placed under the care of his wife's brothers. What seems to me most striking in this sad story, the writer adds, is the readiness with which the populace in Italy, and especially in that singularly "gentle, humane, and civilized Tuscany," come forward to take the law into their own hands, and to inflict summary vengeance on any supposed offender. What happened in Florence four days ago occurred in Siena the year before last. The people, opposed as they are to capital punishment, show, however, no hesitation about doing the hangman's work themselves. Both the Siena and the Florence murderers called out to the Police as to the saviors through whom they felt confident of being able to escape the worst consequences of their offense. Once out of the clutches of the mob, the worst criminal is free from all terror of the scaffold. Allow twelve, eighteen, or more months to elapse between the perpetration of the murder and the time in which, in obedience to the dilatory forms of Italian procedure, the murderer will be brought into court; place in the box twelve jurymen chosen among the men who most clamorously shouted for his instant execution, and even among those whose sharp knives were aimed at him with fell homicidal intent, and you will have from them a verdict of "Guilty, with extenuating circumstances."

A NON-RESISTANT.

A YOUNG QUAKER WHO WOULD NOT FIGHT FOR THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

A correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, writing from Clarksville, Tenn., gives the following reminiscence of the late war of the rebellion:

During the late war a young man named Tillman Vestal, about eighteen years old, a Quaker by birth and practice, who resided in Maury County, in this State, experienced a remarkably checkered career. He was first taken from his quiet home near Columbia by conscript officers, who carried him to Bragg's army, then in camp at Shelbyville, Tenn. Here he was assigned to duty in the Fourth Tennessee Regiment, commanded by Col. McMurry, as gallant a soldier as ever drew a blade in the lost cause, and who afterward fell mortally wounded at the head of his regiment on the bloody field of Chickamauga. Vestal was ordered to duty, but in a calm, firm tone he informed the officers of the regiment that the war was in direct opposition to the principles of his religion, and he could not conscientiously, and would not in any way perform military duty. He was talked to kindly by the Colonel, who said that if he did not obey orders he would be punished. His reply was to the effect that they might punish him, but no man living could force him to do violence to his convictions of duty or to the principles of his religion. Threats, entreaties, or persuasions were all unavailing to move him from his purpose, and at last he was discharged from custody and ordered to go. In a few weeks after his return home one of the many conscript officers who, in those days, rode through the country, living upon the fat of the land and feathering their nest whenever the opportunity offered, came upon Vestal, and he again fell a victim to conscription. Vestal having asked for two weeks' time within which to report, was granted his request, after having given satisfactory assurance that he would report to Bragg's head-quarters at the end of that time. In the intervening time Bragg fell back with his army to Chattanooga. Young Vestal, however, faithful to his promise, walked all the way from Columbus to Chattanooga, and reported in person to the commanding general. He was again assigned to duty with the Fourth Tennessee, Col. McMurry, who at once recognized him as the same youth he had met at Shelbyville, and remarked to him that he hoped he had returned to the army to do his duty as a soldier. Vestal replied that he still adhered to his determination to do no military service. Col. McMurry thereupon entered into a Scriptural argument to convince the young Quaker that his position was all wrong. Vestal proved to be equal to the occasion, and turned the Colonel down so frequently that he sent for his Chaplain to convince him of the errors of his way. The argument between the Chaplain and Vestal was short, but to the point. The Chaplain said: "My young friend, I would not give a cent for a religion which is opposed to my country." Vestal replied, "And I, Sir, would not give a cent for a country that is opposed to my religion." Here the argument closed with Vestal in possession of the field. The Colonel threatened to court-martial Vestal, perhaps put him on bread and water diet, and by every means in his power endeavored to induce him to perform duty, but all his efforts were in vain. He refused even to police camp, bring a bucket of water, or do any of the little chores incumbent upon soldiers, or anything in fact that could be construed into military service. Some friend suggested to him that he might go into hospital as a nurse. He replied that he would consider it his bounden duty to attend to the wants of the sick of either army if the occasion should offer, but going into the hospital as a nurse would be as much in the line of military duty as carrying a musket on the field, and for this reason he declined to do it. It reached the ears of his commanding officer that he had served an apprenticeship making earthenware. It was then suggested to Vestal that there was a pottery down in Georgia, and he was asked if he would accept a place in that. He replied that if it was a private enterprise he would accept a position in it, but if it was a Government affair and was run in the interest of the war he would not. The Colonel failed at every point in his efforts to bring the non-combatant to terms, sent him to brigade head-quarters, where he was assured that if he persisted in his determination and refused to obey the orders of his officers he would be shot. Vestal answered by saying, "You have me in your power and can take my life, but love of life nor fear of death can make me false to my principles." Possessed of the material which martyrs are made of, he had determined to die rather than be false to his religion. That he would have gone to the stake cheerfully rather than have performed military duty all were persuaded who witnessed his determined spirit and tone. This calm, quiet determination which nothing could move or shake had nothing in it, however, of the braggart or bully.

A law had been passed by the Confederate Congress allowing Quakers, on the payment of $500, exemption from military service. Some person who respected the young Quaker's religious scruples, and who was satisfied that he acted from a conscientious sense of duty, asked him if he could not pay the $500 and thus end the difficulties under which he was laboring, pointing out to him at the same time the rugged road he would have to travel if he persisted in his course, and seriously informing him that it would at last result in his being shot for disobedience of orders. Vestal said he could raise the $500 easily enough, but that of itself would not remove his difficulties, for, said he, "With the $500 I pay into their hands they could hire another man to fight, and I had as well do it myself as to furnish the means for a substitute." Vestal's case was finally reported to Gen. Polk, who entered into correspondence with the War Department at Richmond about it. In the meantime Vestal was transferred to Knoxville, and at last found his way into the Fourteenth Regiment, which was organized in this city, then in Virginia. The brigade commander knowing nothing of the previous history of the case, when Vestal refused to do military duty, ordered him to be put to the bayonet. The soldiers performed their duty well, striking their boyenets into him time and again, but Vestal never flinched nor showed the least trepidation, but refused from first to last to do any military duty, however insignificant or unimportant. He was placed under arrest, and frequently while on the march or on the retreat, he would become separated from the guard, but in every case he would come up promptly and report after the army had gone into camp. On several occasions he was advised by parties who wished to put him to the test to run away and return to his home and thus get rid of the trials, vexations, and punishments to which he was subjected. His reply was always, "No, I will not do it. They had me up at Shelbyville and Chattanooga, and have trotted me all over the country on the same charge for which I am now in arrest, and I am determined to have the matter settled one way or the other." For a long time Vestal was a prisoner at Castle Thunder in Richmond. After the war closed he went North, completed his education, and taught school. He landed at his father's house, in Maury County, Tenn., just seven years from the time he had left to report to Gen. Bragg at Chattanooga. He is still living, or was a short time since.

MURDERERS' ROW.

SCENES IN THE CONDEMNED CELLS AT THE TOMBS—CONVERSATIONS WITH THE CONVICTED MURDERERS.

In cells Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, on the first tier in the Tombs—often called Murderers' Row, from the fact that on this tier are kept all condemned murderers—are five men under sentence of death. John Dolan, the first of the five, who was convicted of the murder of Mr. Noe, is to be hanged on Dec. 10. Jacob Standerman, the second, who was convicted of the murder of Miss Seidenwald, is to be hanged on the same day. William Ellis, William Thompson, and Charles Weston, convicted of the murder of Abraham Weissberg, are to be hanged on Dec. 17. There have been a number of visitors every day since their trials to see the different men, but, excepting their counsel and their friends, clergymen, and the representatives of the press, all have been refused admission. Dolan is the most reticent of them all. To his mother, who has been to see him several times, he converses freely, but he refuses to say anything to reporters. The keepers report that he is defiant in his denial of his guilt.

Jacob Standerman has been visited by his brother, Mr. John Standerman, of Meriden, Conn., who says that the first knowledge that he had of his brother's case he received from the newspapers. According to his statement, the plea of insanity, which was interposed in the prisoner's behalf on the trial, might have been strengthened by very respectable evidence if his friends had known of his predicament. Mr. Standerman says that the prisoner, when he was a small boy, had a fall which resulted in a fracture of the skull, so serious that a large hole was actually made in his head. And, he adds, physicians in good standing who were acquainted with the case have repeatedly warned the family that Jacob was destined to be short-lived, and that he was liable to insanity at any time. And Mr. Standerman says that to his knowledge Jacob had had several attacks of what seemed partial insanity, and that he now appears as he did during those attacks. The family is a highly respectable one; Standerman's father is a reputable citizen of Prussia, but his mother has been dead for many years, and a letter is now on the way to the father informing him of the impending fate of his son.

Ellis, the youngest of the three colored men, seems to be completely broken down with remorse and dread of his fate. His counsel, Mr. Kintzing, has visited him in the Tombs, and of him Ellis requested that Mrs. Mary Jane West, of No. 130 West Thirty-eighth street, should be asked to call on him. He also wanted to see a Methodist clergyman, and expressed his terrible fear of dying. Mrs. West, with whom Ellis boarded for a long time, and who, he says, has been like a mother to him, came to Ellis' cell immediately on receiving the summons, and the interview was very affecting. Mrs. West gives Ellis an excellent character, and says that she believes he was led away by bad associates, who influenced him to commit a crime that he was not in himself capable of planning. To a reporter Ellis said that he did not think he had had a fair trial, an opinion shared by his two confederates. He said that it seemed heartless to him to treat a poor man as he had been treated. If he had money he would be able to secure another trial, and perhaps get off with a lighter sentence.

Thompson was reticent. He said that he wished to say nothing; but Weston, who was tried separately, spoke very bitterly in relation to his trial. He said that his mistress, Catharine Guyer, was frightened into testifying as she did by Capt. McDonough, and that Capt. Hedden's testimony was false. All of the men are visited regularly by clergymen, who beg them to prepare for death, and in each instance counsel are doing their best to secure new trials, and thus prolong their lives.

VEGETABLE IVORY.

The Panama *Star and Herald* gives some information concerning tagua or vegetable ivory, saying: "This curious fruit of a palm tree indigenous to the Isthmus and to Colombia in general never excited the commercial mind to the extent that rubber has. In 1866 it was not considered worth the expense of exporting. At Quito, in Ecuador, it was common to see images of the Virgin Mary and saints sculptured out of the ivory-like substance of the tagua by the people of that city. In Europe it has been gradually and increasingly used as a substitute for animal ivory. The price of the nuts about ten years ago was only about $20 a ton; to-day $75 to $80 was paid at the ship's side, and, it has been stated, that they bring now as much as $150 a ton abroad. This vegetable ivory is the fruit of a specie of palm, and is only the hardened albumen of the seed. One hundred tons at $75 per ton was purchased in the harbor the other for the United States and England. There are two kinds of palms that produce this sort of ivory. The tree itself looks much like that which yields palm-oil on the coast of Africa, (*Elais guineenses, L.*) Unlike the cocoa-nut, the royal and other palms that elevate on a trunk their leaves some 100 feet in the air, the vegetable ivory palm has but a short, stumpy stalk, and produces its flowers and nuts in a spathe or valvular envelope quite near to the ground. So far as Panama is concerned, the supply is brought in small schooners from the rivers of Darien, Choco, and Tumaco, and, in fact from all the rivers of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Colombia. It is something like the rubber-tree in its habits, and follows up the ravines in search of shady tablelands and damp nooks and corners. How long the present demand for this fruit of a palm that grows wild will last it seems difficult to predict."

GOV. INGERSOLL'S PROCLAMATION.

Gov. Ingersoll, of Connecticut, has issued the following proclamation:

The return, with another year, of that season in which the bounty of a Divine Providence is made manifest to all by "the increase of the ground and the gathering in of the fruits thereof," brings with it to the people of Connecticut their hallowed custom of showing forth at such times, in public worship and private hospitality and charity, their gratitude to Almighty God for the blessings of the year.

I do therefore appoint Thursday, the 25th day of November next, as a day of public thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God throughout this State. And I request the people of this State, on that day, to assemble at their usual places of religious worship and, gratefully acknowledging the Divine favor in the past, devoutly to invoke its continuance upon us and our posterity.

Given under my my hand and the seal of the State,
at Hartford, on this twenty ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and of the independence of the United States the one hundredth.
CHARLES R. INGERSOLL.
By his Excellency's command,
M. H. SANGER, Secretary of State.

SUB-TREASURY REPORT FOR OCTOBER.

The following have been the receipts and disbursements at the United States Sub-Treasury in this City during October: Balance Sept. 30, 1875, $94,906,844 79. Receipts during the month—On account of Customs, $8,658,614 86; gold notes, $7,283,900; internal revenue, $185,151 37; certificates of deposit, act June 8, 1872, $1,855; Post Office Department, $423,964 34; transfers, $11,474,907 04; patent fees, $727 50; miscellaneous, $8,823,370 31; disbursing accounts, $36,105,312 52; Assay Office, $1,465,249 95; interest accounts, coin, $297,154 20; interest accounts, currency, $5,825 40; total receipts, $76,579,177 49; grand total, $171,486,022 28. Payments—Treasury drafts, $30,796,710 30; Post Office drafts, $802,299 03; disbursing accounts, $36,450,453 81; Assay Office, $763,391 13; interest accounts, coin, $2,021,032 48; interest accounts, currency, $5,260 06; total, $70,839,146 81; balance, $100,646,875 47. Balance to credit Treasurer United States, $84,616,607 12; balance to credit of disbursing accounts, $14,984,654 08; balance to credit of Assay Office, $1,037,985 49; interest accounts, currency, $7,628 78. Receipts for Customs in October, 1874, $9,055,588 43; receipts for Customs in October, 1875, $8,658,614 86; decrease in 1875, $396,973 57.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

SIC TRANSIT GLORIA MUNDI.

And now sweet Summer dies ;
Ah me ! to think of all the golden hours
We passed, when first to life she sprung,
And strewed our pathway with her choicest flowers
And lulled us with the magic of her tongue
That whispered in the breeze ; or louder sung
As Philomel, till every fibre swung
In rapturous pleasure known but to the young.
Such happy past rememb'ring, who but sighs
For Summer, vanishing. Too soon she dies.

But some say, Wherefore weep ?
Summer returns.—True, but not this, not this ;
Granted, the earth may wake again
To life and beauty, 'neath the ardent kiss
Of yet another, which shall doubtless reign,
Lavish of fruits, and flowers, and blessed grain,
Now nurtured with her smile, now with her rain ;
But for *this* Summer we shall grieve in vain.
Once dead forever dead ; the days of yore,
To hearts that ache with longing, come no more.

No skies will be so bright ;
At least to us, who gazed on those of June ;
Beheld the west with light aflame ;
Then waited for the rising of the moon,
That later like a saintly spirit came.
No fairer morns the glowing East will claim,
Nor rouse the lark to spread Aurora's fame ;
What future Summer days can be the same ?
Of all that wait our mortal path to cheer,
What equal to the past, what half so dear ?

And therefore do we mourn
Out of our life the sweetest chapter done ;
The very fairest page gone by.
There could not be a happier one
Tho' we are aged ere we come to lie
In Death's embraces ; be he far or nigh,
We always must remember, you and I,
These halcyon days departed, brief as bright—
This Summer which is dying as I write.

—*Argosy.*

THE RED HOUSE.

A STORY IN SEVEN CHAPTERS—CHAPTER I.

They were not nice lodgings, certainly. But what could I do? The place was full; no others could be found. You see it was the week of the assizes; about the dullest town in England had therefore become lively all on a sudden, putting from it for awhile the cares usually oppressing it touching the wool-stapling trade, the state of the corn market, and bucolic interests generally. The Judges were hard at work in the courts beside the Town Hall, trying cases and sentencing convicts. Wigs and gowns had become common objects of the High street and the market place; the Bar had secured possession of all the lodgings that could anyhow be discovered. One eminent Queen's Counsel was to be found on a confined first floor over a barber's shop; a distinguished sergeant at law had established himself at the green grocer's round the corner; rising juniors were dispersed all over the town.

So I had to do the best I could. I wanted a bedroom, and a room that I could convert into a sort of office, with a spacious table in it upon which I could spread out my drawings and plans. I was employed, I may state, in constructing the new line of railway, which, passing within a quarter of a mile of the town, crossed the river, bored through the hills beyond, and so forced its way into Wales.

In reply to repeated inquiries I learned, at length, that I might possibly hear of lodgings at the Red House; but this was not very confidently said. And my interlocutors, as it seemed to me, dropped their voices and looked askance when they made mention of the Red House. Still they averred it was the best they could do for me. I couldn't miss it, I was told; a square red-brick house outside the town, close to the gas-works; any one would point it out to me.

I found it readily enough. It looked something like an old farm-house unaccountably transplanted from the open country to a dingy suburb. In truth, its situation was as disagreeable as well could be. Towering gasometers overshadowed it, poisoning the air; it was half washed by a slimy green stagnant pool; it was neighbored by numberless little rows of shabby, stunted dwelling-places—such as are cheaply run up for artisan occupation. Nevertheless, the house itself possessed a certain picturesqueness in right of the pleasant patches of moss and lichen, and the ragged mask of ivy, screening its weather-stained red face; its high roof interrupted here and there by gable-ends, and its soaring chimney-stacks of handsome design and proportions. All was in a deplorable state of decay, however: the slates were slipping one by one down the steep incline of the roof; the need of paint, whitewash, and cleansing was everywhere manifest; there was scarcely a whole window in the house, and the many broken panes were either left broken or untidily mended with paper, rags, or odd fragments of deal board. The garden was neglected—a wilderness of weeds, with rank grass growing thickly over the uneven, ill-kept path; of the palings that had once inclosed it, few remained. Altogether the place wore a woe-begone aspect—it looked blighted, poverty-stricken, squalid, uncanny.

There was neither bell nor knocker. I rapped on the door with my walking-stick. A man opened it—a middle-aged man, shabbily and slovenly dressed, with his scowling, coarse-featured face half hidden by a ragged iron-gray beard, and long, thick, dusty hair that tumbled over his forehead to his eyebrows.

"Lodgings?" he repeated after me, when I had mentioned to him the object of my visit. "We don't let lodgings. Not but what we've a deal more room here than we want."

"Then why not let lodgings?" I ventured to observe.

"Why not, indeed!" he said, gazing at me rather stupidly and tugging at his beard. "Who sent you here?" he inquired presently.

I told him I had been busy all the morning searching for lodgings, and that a chance person I had met in the streets, in reply to my inquiries, had bid me try at the Red House.

"Was it the master?"

"Who's the master?"

"No, it couldn't well be," he muttered, lost in thought, and tumbling his rough hair into increased disorder by passing his dingy fingers through it. "The master's at work;" here he permitted himself a curious sort of chuckle; "it wasn't like him to send you here. It's about the last thing he'd think of doing."

"Well, can I have the lodgings?" I asked, again, bringing him back to the proper subject of our discourse.

"You've been hoaxed, young man. This ain't a lodging-house—not to say a regular lodging-house. Some one's been making a fool of you."

"There's no great harm done, anyhow," I said. "I'm sorry to have troubled you."

"Oh, it's no trouble. Stay a bit." I was moving away, but on his saying this I turned toward him again. "You would pay for lodgings, supposing we made room for you?"

"Of course I'd pay."

"Handsomely?"

"Reasonably."

"And you wouldn't mind making shift a bit, seeing that we're not used to letting lodgings—that we're quite new to the business?"

"I could make anything do, almost. Shelter and room to turn round in; I don't want much more than that."

"We could manage that, I think. But you'll find us rough—the master and me—I warn you of that. So don't say I didn't, afterward. We're a queer lot, an uncommon queer lot, we are. You'll have to put up with a deal. I suppose you can contrive to do without a lady's maid for a while?" he said with a grim kind of sneer. "We can't pretend to do much waiting on you."

"You don't keep a servant?"

"Well, we don't. An old body comes to tidy up and help now and then—to scrub or scour, wash or iron, or what not. She'd do any mortal thing for a glass of gin, would that old 'ooman. You'd think her a witch to look at. We'll get her to make your bed; it will be but a shake-down, you understand; for the Red House isn't what it used to be, and things has got into a good deal of confusion inside. I ain't certain as I can lay my hand on anything in the shape of bedroom furniture, linen or counterpanes, or the likes of that. But I'll do the best I can for you. Shall you be wanting your boots blacked? Well, I'm pretty sure there's a blacking-brush somewheres about. As for towels—well, we must find something for you. Master and me ain't very particular, you see. We're used to roughing it, and making things do, and getting along anyhows. For my part, I don't mind owning I'm more comfortable-like when I'm dirty than when I'm clean. Still, I think I could find you a morsel of yaller soap, if I only gave my mind to it. The master likes to have something of a clean-up now and then, when the fit takes him. He's what you call a curious character, is the master, take him all round."

"And you and he are the only tenants of this large house?"

"Yes, that's about it. Come along inside and look about you."

CHAPTER II.

I followed him into the house. He was careful to close, and even to bar the door after us.

The ruinous look characterizing the exterior was fully present within. All was dirt and decay. The air was laden with dust, and with close, unwholesome odors. The rooms were carpetless; the floors uneven and shattered, as though the boards had been splintered by violent ill-usage, or rent away altogether; the ceilings were black with dirt and smoke; the walls were cracked and blistered, or stained with large patches of green mold. There were spacious rooms on the right and left as we entered. Of these I had but a glimpse through the half-open doors. One appeared to be used as a kitchen. Both were almost bare of furniture; unprovided with blinds or window-curtains, and exceedingly dirty. The staircase was broad and of an old-fashioned, substantial character, of dark oak apparently. But there had been cruel maltreatment of the carved balusters; many had departed altogether; certain of the others looked as though they had been hacked with a knife, or battered with a mallet.

"This would be about the thing for you, I should say, when it's a trifle brushed up and put to rights. There's a lock and key to the door, you see, all complete. You wouldn't find that everywhere."

He led the way as he spoke into a large room on the first floor, and threw open the shutters that I might the better view the accommodation offered me.

"The bedroom is through that door yonder."

It was a cheerless place. A few ragged moth-eaten scraps of carpet strewed the floor. There was but little furniture; a table in the centre and three or four chairs, all exhibiting signs of ill treatment and decay, with evidence, nevertheless, that they had originally been of a good, substantial, and even costly kind. The dust lay very thickly upon the creaking, shattered floor, as, indeed, upon every object in the room.

"Will it do?"

"Well—I must try and make it do, I suppose."

"We can clean it up a bit, maybe."

"It would stand a good deal of cleaning."

"But you haven't seen the bedroom. Take care; there's a step down. That board's a little unsteady; perhaps I might find a nail somewhere to fix it for you. It's rather dark, this room. The window's small, and the gasometer outside blocks out the light so. But it's what one might call a snug sort of room."

"One might call it that, certainly, but it wouldn't be particularly true. Well, what rent do you want for this precious accommodation?"

"Would five shillings a week hurt you?" he asked, after an interval of severe self-communing the while he had scrutinized me from under his bushy eye-brows and falling locks of hair, tugged at his beard, and even thrust a handful of it into his mouth, torn it with his teeth, and labored apparently to consume it altogether.

It was agreed that I was to pay five shillings a week rent for the rooms, and I was to enter upon possession of them forthwith, with a proviso that some measures were to be taken in the direction of cleaning and repairing.

"And, mind; I've let 'em to you, not the master. You pay the money to me and not to him. He's naught to do with it. It's no sort of affair of his. If he should try it on, don't you be persuaded to let him have sight of your money."

"And your name is—"

"My name is Mark Voss. I'm not ashamed on it. Mark Voss. Do you hear?"

"And the master, as you call him. What's his name?"

"What's that matter, to you or to any one? Call him 'the master,' as I do. Isn't that name enough? Can't you make that do?" He spoke very angrily.

I said I'd try and make it do; that it didn't matter a straw to me what his name was. And so I departed.

My luggage had been left at the railway station. I engaged a porter to wheel it on a truck to the Red House. He stared at me.

"You know it?"

"I know it fast enough. But it seems a strange place for you to be putting up at, my young master. The Red House of all houses in the world! I've been in this town a many years now, but I never before was asked to wheel luggage down to the Red House!"

CHAPTER III.

Mark Voss was as good as his word. When I returned in the evening he was carrying out our provision that something should be done toward cleaning the place. He had taken off his coat and rolled up his shirt-sleeves; he was busily plying a mop, having first emptied a bucket of water on the floor. I cannot say I think he was doing much good.

The bedroom certainly did not look inviting. A trestle-bed, covered with a patchwork counterpane, stood in a corner. The sheets were ragged, of very coarse texture, and not merely damp—they were wringing wet. Fortunately, I possessed a good supply of railway rugs, which I could substitute for the sheets. There was a rickety wash-stand; a dirty, mildewed chest of drawers. I was prepared to rough it. I knew that my stay in the place could be but brief; that for some hours every day I needs must be absent from the Red House. And I had a youthful ability to sleep under almost any circumstances. My dilapidated rooms and their decayed furniture, the Red House and my strange landlord, Mark Voss, afforded me, indeed, considerable amusement. My curiosity was somewhat roused, and I was supplied with abundant opportunities for indulging in conjecture and speculation.

My sitting-room window commanded a view of the desolate, wild, and neglected garden; the bedroom window looked on the gas-works. I could see from neither the main entrance to the house.

Mark ceased from his toil. He refreshed himself with a draught from a wicker flask he carried in his pocket. An odor of whisky pervaded the chamber. His face was very red from hard work, and, as I now perceived, from drink. His speech had become indistinct and his gait unsteady.

"You'll do now. I don't know when I had such a tough job. But you're all right and tidy now."

"Is 'the master' in yet?"

"Not yet," he answered, with an oath. "But he'll be back soon enough, come when he may. The cur—the coward—the miserable sneaking fool! I hate the master! I should like—"

Failing in words to express his desire, he resorted to violent gestures, importing the infliction of severe chastisement, the while he ground his teeth and emitted angry, animal noises. Soon after he withdrew.

Who was this man, I asked myself. What had he been? What was his position in life? A sailor? Possibly. He had rather a rolling gait; there were elaborate devices—in which figured initial letters, mermaids, anchors, and true lovers' knots—tattooed, I had noticed, upon his brawny arms. And yet the man had scarcely the aspect or the ways of a sailor, either. The unwholesome redness of his face was not the result of exposure to sun and wind. It seemed to me that whisky had much more to do with it.

And who was the man he called "the master," and abused so fiercely, and hated, as it appeared, so bitterly? What had brought these two men together? What induced them to live in so dilapidated a building?

As yet I had not seen "the master." I was occupying myself with rearranging my rooms, with a view to their better appearance and my increased comfort. I had discovered some coals in a cupboard, and some fragments of wood. It was not cold, but still the place was very damp, and I thought a fire would be cheering; so, with some difficulty, I lit one. The chimney smoked vexatiously at first; but by and by the flames blazed and crackled pleasantly, and I was gratified with my performance. I drew the easiest chair I could find to the front of the grate; there was no fender, so I rested my slippered feet upon the hobs. I lit a cigar.

Presently I could hear some one enter below. "The master," probably. Angry talking followed. Mark and the master were quarreling—reviling, swearing at, threatening each other. Then came the sound of a footstep upon the stairs. A man entered my room.

"What do you do here?" he demanded, angrily. "I won't have it. You must get out of this. You've no business here."

He was very pale, with long, light hair—a man of about thirty, perhaps, of handsome features, although his face was worn by ill-health, or, it might be, dissoluteness of life. He was shabbily dressed; his clothes were soiled and torn; his shirt-collar was ragged, and the frayed ends of a rusty black neckerchief, tied in a slovenly bow, straggled out untidily; his waistcoat was held together but by few remaining buttons; his boots were split and miry. And yet there was a certain air of refinement about the man. Violent as he was, negligent and almost squalid of appearance, he seemed to me one fallen from a more prosperous condition—one of gentle origin, upon whom some strange ill-fortune had borne very hardly.

He was trembling with passion. His long thin hands were waved in the air as he spoke; his eyes were bloodshot; his lips colorless.

I replied to him as calmly as I could, explaining the circumstances that brought me to the Red House. I stated that I had engaged the rooms of Mark Voss for a week at the rent he had determined.

"Mark Voss, indeed!" he screamed, with an oath. "I'll Mark Voss him. The insolent beggar. The lying hound. Is it his house? Is he master here? What right has he to do this? How dare he take upon himself to act in this way. A pretty thing, indeed. But it shan't be. I won't have it."

I interrupted him. I begged him to be calm. I assured him that if there had been any mistake—that if my stay in the house occasioned him any inconvenience, I would assuredly take my departure as soon as possible—early on the following morning if I could so manage it.

He seemed pacified. "I'm not complaining of you," he said. "It's not your fault, I know. It's all that infernal Mark. What rent did he ask you?"

"Five shillings."

"The villain! The lying, extortionate scoundrel. Five shillings to be spent in drink, that's what it means. But it shan't be. You shan't pay him a farthing, mind that. I say it. I'm master here. Stay here if you like in the old house—it's a wretched den of a place when all's said—but stay as my guest; mine, you understand. I'm a nice person to talk of entertaining a guest, I know; and this is a pretty place, this Red House, to entertain a guest in!" He laughed bitterly. "But, blackguard as I look, and am, for that matter, I was a gentleman once; at least," he added in an altered tone, "folks so counted me. For my part, I think I was bad right through from the beginning, though not, perhaps, so bad as I am now."

He had grown calmer, now. He spoke, looking at the fire, with a contemplative, reminiscent air. He moved toward a chair. Before, as I believe, he was quite conscious of what he was doing, he had taken up my cigar-case and drawn from it a cigar. Suddenly, with a slight flush upon his face, he returned it to the case and thrust that far from him.

"Pray light a cigar," I said, and I formally proffered him the case.

"No," he said, as he rose. "It wouldn't be right. I'm not fit to be sitting here with you. If you knew all, you'd say so too. I know what I've come to, and my proper place; the cellar or the kennel with Mark Voss for company. I'll go now. You're welcome to such shelter as this beastly den affords, pray understand that, without paying a sou for it, whatever Mark Voss may say. Good night!"

He bowed and quitted the room, closing the door after him.

"What, you here, you vagabond!" I heard him saying outside, almost immediately. "What do you mean by dogging me and trying to listen at keyholes?"

"I thought you might get blabbing," Mark Voss answered.

There was the sound of a scuffle carried on a great part of the way down the staircase. In the passage below the conflict continued.

I went out on the landing. "What is the matter. What are you doing?"

There was silence for a few minutes.

"It's nothing, nothing," Mark Voss said, "only 'the master's' just a little troublesome to-night. He gets a bit flighty at times. It's one of his bad nights to-night. Lock your door. Do you hear? Whatever you do, be sure you lock your door."

I heard "the master" abusing his companion in a low voice. There was much discussion between them.

Presently they parted. Mark withdrew to the kitchen. The master entered the opposite room on the right-hand side of the staircase.

I could hear them both noisily locking, bolting, and barring their doors. Each seemed to regard the other as a dangerous wild beast to be kept apart from. There was, as I judged, bitter hatred between them; distrust and suspicion; and yet they lived together, the only tenants of the Red House, with myself for a while their lodger or their guest. Which? But it did not much matter which.

I was very careful to lock my door. However, the night passed away quietly enough.

CHAPTER IV.

I rose early, and was absent the greater part of the next day, engaged in surveying for our new line.

It was nearly night when I returned to the Red House. Mark Voss, smoking a short pipe, was sitting on the doorstep. The door behind him was open. A lighted lantern was placed beside him.

"It's you, is it?" he said, as he moved a little to let me pass. "It grows uncommon dark, don't it. I thought it might be the master coming along; and yet it didn't sound like his footstep neither."

"He's not in, then?"

"Not yet. He's pretty sure to be late to-night. He's got work to do—these assizes have brought work into the town, after a way. It's a joke to think of his working, though, isn't it? I used to work once. Now it's his turn; and serve him jolly well right. But to be called 'the master,' and to be obliged to work for the two of us—for such a fellow as me, as well as for himself—it sounds queer, doesn't it? But he must earn money somehow, you see, or we shouldn't get along anyhows. He had a power of money once, to be sure; but it's all gone now. Still, he's a scholard, is the master. It would be easy enough for him to earn money if he chose. But he don't choose—that's where it is. He won't work more than he can help. He's got a spell of writing to do now—just for a bit—copying for the law stationers behind the market-place. These lawyers that comes down to the assizes always wants copying done, you see. There's forever something turning up at the last moment—even after the trial's begun—that they wants to instruct counsel about. That's what people tells me; bless you! I don't pretend to understand it myself—it isn't likely, you know. I only repeats to you what I've heard others tell on."

Mark Voss was garrulously disposed. A certain good humor possessed him, the result, as I judged, of his potations. But what was this he was saying? "The master" a sort of copying-clerk at the law stationers', behind the market-place! I had been permitting myself all kinds of surmises about "the master" and Mark Voss, his man, but I confess this had never occurred to me.

At first I had thought that he was insane, and that Mark was with him as his keeper. But now that seemed but an indifferent explanation of the case.

Why, then, should Mark lead a wholly idle and unprofitable life, supported by his master? What hold had the dependent upon his superior? Why did not the master at once rid himself of such a servant? I could not make the matter out at all.

"Don't you get trusting him," Mark said, presently. "He's got a carnying way with him, when he likes. He'll make out that he's much to be pitied, very likely. But he's a bad lot, is the master—a thorough bad lot, take my word for it, and I'm one as knows him well—too well, by a deal. He was a child in arms when I first set eyes on him. It wasn't such a lucky day for me when I first met the master, I can tell you."

There was the sound of a footstep. The master appeared, advancing toward the entrance. Mark raised the lantern, not to aid his master, but the better to see his face.

"You're in one of your nasty tempers," said Mark. "It's no use your denying it, for I can see it with half an eye. Your face is as white as a ghost's, and you're shivering as though you had the ague. And what's that upon your hands—not blood, surely not! I see it isn't—it's ink."

This was not a pleasant speech, nor one likely to have a pacifying effect upon an angry man.

The master stood glaring at his servant as though longing to spring at him.

"Stand back!" cried Mark. "None of that. Don't try to come that game. I know you'd like to kill me if you dared. But take care; we're not alone. There's a witness here. Stand back or it will be the worse for you."

With an effort the master controlled himself.

"There's money for you," he said, and he flung at Mark a handful of silver and copper coins. Some of them struck on his face rather severely.

"You know what you deserve," said Mark holding up a threatening forefinger. "You do serve to be taken before the Judge sitting there in court. You ought to be made an example of, you ought. Hanging's too good for the likes of you. But the Judge would find some way of giving it you, I daresay. Justice would be done anyhows. I shouldn't have to ask twice for it."

"Hold your tongue, can't you?"

"Be civil, then, or take care I don't drag you before the Judge. He'd see justice done me, in double quick time. And where would you be then, I should like to know?"

I withdrew. Curious as I was in regard to the two men, I did not care to be any longer a witness and an auditor of their angry discussion.

I retired to my own room, and having lighted a candle, was sitting at the table, on which I had unrolled a map, drawn on a large scale, of a portion of the neighboring country through which our line was to pass. I was noting in pencil the direction of the railway, with memoranda as to gradients, &c.

"The master" entered abruptly. Then, as though recollecting himself, he paused, and stood for a few moments with an irresolute air near the door.

"I beg your pardon," he said. "I'm intruding upon you, I know. But, you must think all so strange here, and, worse than that, so shameful. I would explain matters if I could, but that can hardly be. For myself, it doesn't matter so much; I'm used to it. But you must have been used to such a very different state of things. I really think that you'd—that it would be well for you to leave us. The Red House is no place for you. And Mark is such a scoundrel. You heard him just now! I could have struck him dead for his insolence; he deserved no less. No! I don't quite mean that, either. But it was hard to bear, wasn't it?"

"Why do you bear it? Why don't you get rid of him? He's your servant, isn't he?"

"Well, yes. He's my servant, after a fashion. But you don't know how hard it would be to get rid of him. I can't well explain it, but it would be very difficult. So old a servant, you see. I detest him, but I can't bring myself to turn him adrift."

He spoke with a curiously evasive air.

"Not but what it's too bad, a great deal too bad. He grows worse and worse. He's most abusive, he's rarely sober, and he won't do a stroke of work. I have to support him whether I like it or not, and I don't like it. But I take care to earn as little as I can, for the more I earn the more he wants. And he spends every farthing on drink. So I only work now and then, by fits and starts, as it were. I earn enough to keep body and soul together; only that. But I've said enough about myself and that wretch Mark. More than enough, you'll be thinking. You're welcome here; stay as long as you like for that matter. I don't grudge you the shelter of this tumble-down old place; only, when all's said, the Red House, in it's present state, is hardly a place for you to be living at. What's that? A map of the county? It's on a very large scale."

I explained to him the object of the map, and my occupation in regard to it.

"I wonder whether Mervyn Court is marked down on it?"

"Yes. I know it is, for I was there to-day. We're going to cut through the park."

"What a shame! I mean I'm very sorry to hear it. The poor old park!"

"The house is a ruin."

"Yes. It was nearly burned down some years ago."

"You know it well?"

"Very well. I ought to. I was born there. It belonged to my family for many a long year. But what am I saying? That's a very old story, now. And so you're going to carry your line through the park! Well, why not? What's the park to me?"

He had moved from the table, and was standing by the fire, leaning against the mantelpiece. His face was in shadow; it wore, I could see, a subdued and even pained expression. His voice was low and melancholy of tone, and he spoke in a self-communing way.

"What's the park to me now?" he repeated. "It was something once, but that's all over now. And the court-house—it was thought to be a fine place, a show place; people came from miles around to look at it. Well, it's a blackened ruin now; like my life—like my life!" He was silent for a few moments.

"I'm intruding," he said presently. "I've no right, I feel that, to trouble you in this way. Pray pardon me. When you go from here it is probable that we shall not meet again. I would only ask you to think as well of me as you can. I mean, don't bear too hardly upon me. Although I admit it, I deserve my fate. Think me mad, it you will. I know my words must sound very strange to you. Think me mad. Perhaps that will be best. And so good night, and good-by."

He bowed his head, and without another word strode from the room. I was left alone to muse over the strangeness of his speech.

CHAPTER V.

Mervyn Court had belonged to his family, so he had admitted. I had noted it in the course of the morning. Of the house itself little enough remained; but there could be no question that Mervyn Court had been a very noble property. Who was this man, then? Was he the victim of a delusion? No, there had been nothing, as it seemed to me, of craziness in his discourse, although he had bidden me think him mad.

A loud knock at the door.

"Come in."

Mark Voss entered, unsteadily, for he was far from sober. He advanced in some haste, as though fearing to fall if he walked slowly, and stood half leaning upon the table, and clutching the back of a chair, the better to support himself.

"The master's been here," he said, thickly. "Don't deny it, because I heard him talking. He thought I was asleep, but I wasn't. Now take care. I've come to warn you. Don't you have no dealings with him. Don't put no confidence in him. Distrust him; keep him at arm's length, or, as sure as fate, he'll be doing you some mischief."

"Nonsense!"

"Is it nonsense? You'll not find it so."

"What harm can he do me?"

"Every harm, when the fit takes him. Murder, perhaps; who knows?"

"Murder?"

"Why not? Can't you see murder in his eyes? I can, times and oft. There's a red glare comes into his eyes, I tell you; and he means death to you, if you but let him come near enough. He's a murderous villain, if there ever was one."

"You're mad to say so."

"Mad, am I? A likely story. As if I didn't know the master after all these years."

"You're ungrateful then. Doesn't the master, as you call him, work for you and keep you. I don't often see *you* working."

"I take care of the house. And didn't I tidy up your rooms for you? The master says you're to pay nothing for them—that it's *his* house; and so it is, that's true enough; it's his own freehold—the last scrap left him of his property. Still, you know, a poor man such as me likes a few odd shillings nows and thens to buy whisky with, or 'baccy, or what not. He can't get on without such like. No, I don't do much work, that's true; I can't; it isn't in me to do much work. But I do deserve something for tidying up your rooms for you, now, don't I? And it's true what I told you about the master. He's all I said he was; a murderous wretch, if there ever was one. You don't believe it?"

"Frankly, I don't."

"You don't believe he ever tried to murder me?"

"He doesn't like you—he hates you—very likely; but for wishing to take your life—"

"Yah!" he cried, with an air of extreme disgust, and an impatient stamping of his foot upon the ground, "it makes me sick to hear you talk. Defend him, do; pity him; make him out a kind of a saint! Yet you'll have to hark back to the truth after all. And you'll know what he really is when you wake up some fine morning and find his hot, murderous hands upon you. Yah! Why, look here. Doesn't that look like murder?" As he spoke he bared his throat, roughly pulling aside his ragged beard, and exposed a long, angry-looking scar, left by what must have been a very formidable wound. It was hard to believe that a man could have received such an injury, and have lived after it.

"You mean—"

"That he done that. Now, mayn't I call him a murderous wretch?"

"It—" I began.

"If?" he repeated, scornfully. "Have your throat hacked at like that, and you won't talk about 'ifs!'"

I could say nothing in reply to this. My amazement was too great.

"Perhaps you'll allow now that I know more about the master than you do. Perhaps now you'll think I haven't had such an easy time of it, living alone with him all these long years, and not knowing what might be going to happen from one moment to another. Perhaps now you'll own I may as well as not let him go on working to keep the two of us; though, drat him, he'll work as little as he can, to starve me and spite me if he could. What, would you have *me* work for the likes of him? No. I've done enough for him, and suffered enough for him, if it comes to that. As for getting rid of me, he couldn't do it; if he tried never so, he couldn't. And he durstn't. I'd have the law of him. I'd have him punished for trying to murder me. You see if I wouldn't."

"But the man's mad."

"Who says so? Mad? A kind of cunning mad, then; mad enough to commit murder, and cunning enough to keep unhung for it. Mad, eh? Don't you trust him. Don't you get nearer to him than you would to a tiger in a wild beast show; or, leastways, have your pistol ready and keep your powder dry; or have a sharp knife handy about you, for there is no knowing what may happen; and may the Lord have mercy upon us all. And so good night. And, as I told you before, 'keep your door locked'!"

CHAPTER VI.

I was in the neighborhood of Mervyn Court on the following day.

The ruins had the reputation of being haunted, I learned, and even the park was viewed as a disagreeable sort of place to be alone in after dark.

The property had belonged time out of mind to the Helston family, of whom, it was believed, there was now no survivor. These were "a wild lot," my informant stated, and had been so for generations. It was like father, like son, with them all. Something of a hereditary taint of insanity there might have been among them. As much had many a time been said of them, at any rate. The old court-house had been the scene of many a strange event. It had almost stood a siege in Cromwell's time, when it had been pretty well battered about by his troopers and cannoneers. It had been restored, nearly rebuilt, about a century later, after which time little of the original building, which was of Henry VII.'s date, could be discerned. The fire took place some ten years since. That was in the time of the last of the Helstons. It was said, and generally believed at the time, that he lost his life in the fire. But there came to be two opinions on the subject afterward. No one was forthcoming, however, who could plainly assert as a fact within his own knowledge that the last of the Helstons was yet alive.

I had some difficulty in eliciting even this information. The old man with whom I conversed on the subject spoke with evident reluctance. He was the village sexton, I think; at any rate, he possessed the church keys, and conducted me over the church, being very particular to point out the many monuments in its chancel, erected to the memory of various members of the Helston family. It was clear to me that he knew more than he cared to tell. He replied to my inquiries civilly enough, but his answers were but brief. Possibly he detected, what was indeed the truth, that the motive of my investigations could not pretend to be much more than idle curiosity.

But I grew more and more interested, and pressed him with further questions. He became, perhaps, accustomed to the sound of his own voice; he lived but a lonely life, it was clear; and gradually he was stirred to communicativeness. And then one of my inquiries acted as a sort of password.

"Do you know the name of Mark Voss?"

"What!" he cried, with a start. "Do you know the name? Then why question me about Mervyn Court and the Helston family? You must know as much as I do about them, if not more."

"No, indeed. I know little more of Mark Voss than his name, and the fact that he served the family for many years, although in what capacity I can scarcely tell you."

"He managed the boats and the fishing, had charge of the water meadows, and was a sort of under game-keeper as well. The river runs through the park, as you can see for yourself any time. People call it 'the lake,' but it's really the river banked up and i's course altered a little. There used to be very good fishing there, and it was Mark Voss' business to see about it. But he was a very bad character, was Mark Voss—a common, illiterate, evil-speaking, and evil-looking fellow. Yet he contrived somehow to acquire great influence over the young squire. They were always together, hand-and-glove. The squire loved sport; he was never a lad that cared for his books, although, of course, he'd been put in the way of having the best education. But nothing would do; he must be always hunting, or shooting, or fishing. And his favorite, Mark, was ever with him; although he was no fit companion for a young gentleman. But Mark was clever at finding sport for him, or what's called sport: vermin to be killed, or, maybe, a badger to be baited, or something of cock-fighting to be ventured on the quiet. And there was smoking, and drinking, and rioting until the court-house seemed turned into the worst sort of tavern, and all the neighborhood round about—I mean the respectable people, for some were willing enough to join in the reveling—cried shame upon young Helston and his goings on. But he wasn't in his right mind, that was the plain truth of it. There's been something wrong in the head about a many of the Helstons. They do say that insanity was brought into the family by the Spanish wife that old Jasper Helston married beyond the seas, and treated so cruelly, after he'd got her up here at the court away from her friends. I should have thought him mad from all the stories told of him; but no, they say the madness began with the children born of his Spanish wife. She, poor wretch, died raving in an asylum—there's no question about that. Well she might go mad, being cursed with such a husband! But that's a long time back. The madness showed itself in the last squire before very long—he was quite a young fellow still—and then there was rare trouble indeed at the court-house. But you've heard the story. It made noise enough at the time."

He was so confident that I was well informed upon the subject, that it was with difficulty he could be brought to enter into any details in regard to it.

"There was a quarrel at last. It was only to be expected; the friendship between Mark and the young squire could only end like that. I can't rightly tell you all about it, even if I was so inclined; and I'm bound to say it's not a story such as an honest man need take pleasure in either telling over or listening to. They fell out; it was about a woman, if you must know. Mark had behaved like the villain he always was. The squire was bitterly angry, jealous, and violent; he cried like a child, threw himself upon the ground, and writhed and groveled there like one in convulsions; stamped and screamed with passion; swore by all he held sacred that he would be revenged to the full for all the wrongs Mark Voss had done to him and to her. Then the mad fit took him. At least, to my thinking, he must have been mad."

"Well—and then?"

"You know what happened. One morning Mark Voss was found in his bed, dreadfully wounded. It seemed impossible that he could recover. He was insensible—speechless. The crime had been committed with a sharp-hunting knife. Suspicion fell upon the squire. It seemed scarcely possible that any other but he could have been guilty of the cruel act. His quarrel with Mark had only happened a day or two before. He had been heard to threaten him—to swear that he would have his life. Who could doubt his guilt after that?"

"He was tried for the attempted murder?"

"No, there you're wrong. He was never put upon his trial. Not because he was mad, stark mad—although that would have been good reason enough for his escape. But—there was no evidence against him."

"Why not? Mark recovered."

"But he declined to say a word upon the subject. He could not be forced to speak, and he would bring no charge against the young squire. Without Mark's evidence no conviction was possible. From that time they were friends again, or seemed to be so, although there were plenty to say that the two kept together because the squire was mad, and Mark Voss was his keeper. Anyhow, Mark fastened upon him—was provided for for life. While the squire possessed a penny piece Mark was sure of half of it, although it was freely said that they hated each other, that not a scrap of the old liking now remained between them. So things went on again, very bad and shameful, indeed, up at the Court, when the fire came. It broke out in Mark's room. It was with the greatest difficulty that he could be saved, for his door was found to be fastened on the outside. However, he saved himself by jumping from the window at the risk of his neck. The fire was the work of an incendiary, so all agreed. It was the squire himself they suspected, though few cared to say as much. After that there seemed to be an end both of the squire and Mark Voss. They left this country for good, and I can't say that there was a soul left to be sorry over their going away."

"Is it known what became of them?"

"Well, the squire, was ruined over and over again. The property here was seized by his creditors, who put it into chancery, as I believe, and there its remained ever since. The squire, it was said, went abroad; of course with Mark Voss. I can tell you nothing more about him for certain. I don't believe he's ever set foot since in the park here, though there's people to tell you they've seen his ghost walking about alongside the river, with Mark Voss following him closely, pointing to the wound in his throat; and I've heard, too, say that he's been met in the town yonder, strangely altered from what he was, yet still the same Squire Helston. I know the Helstons did own an old house or two up in the town yonder, but whether he's really there or not is more than I can say. Only one thing is very certain. If Squire Helston's living there, Mark Voss isn't far off. He always stuck to the squire like a horse-leech; and if they're both living, Mark Voss is sticking close to him still, I'll go bail. That's all I can tell you, Sir, about Mervyn Court, and the last of the Helstons. Thank you, Sir, much obliged. Good morning, Sir."

CHAPTER VII.

On my return to the town I packed up all my possessions and quitted the Red House forthwith. I entertained a great reluctance to remaining there another night. I paid Mark Voss the five shillings rent I had rendered myself liable for. "The master" I did not see. He was at work, presumably, at the law stationers'. Mark expressed no surprise at the suddenness of my departure. He was civil enough, if he might have been more sober. I removed to a pleasant village some few miles distant and easily accessible by the railway. But my stay in that part of the country was not destined to be of long duration. I was tempted to quit England by the offer of a very well-paid appointment upon an Italian line then in course of construction. I was absent some five years altogether.

I never again set eyes upon the Red House, upon Mark Voss, or upon "the master." Yet something I heard of them.

I had been away six months or so when, studying by chance a London newspaper, then some ten days old, I found myself reading a paragraph with the conventional heading of "Awful Tragedy—Suspected Murder." From the description it soon became clear to me that the scene of the crime—for crime it was, beyond all question—was the Red House, and the victim, Mark Voss.

A dead body had been discovered in an empty red-brick building, in the immediate neighborhood of the assize town of which I have written. The house was in a ruinous, dismantled state; it had long been an eye-sore and a source of annoyance and reproach to the authorities, who had, however, been without power to interfere, the house being private property. The body exhibited signs of very violent treatment—was, indeed, cruelly injured. The peculiar circumstances of the case precluded the notion of suicide. The house had been deserted for some days before the Police, upon the invitation of the neighbors, had been induced to force an entry, when they encountered the dreadful spectacle of the dead body. Two men, it was said, had resided in the house, but little was known of them. They had for some time been viewed with suspicion by the Police, who entertained an idea that they had been engaged in coining. One of the men, however, was stated to be of superior education, and to have from time to time earned small sums by writing for the well-known law stationers in the vicinity of the market-place. The murdered man rarely quitted the house. It was supposed that his name was Mark, but no one seemed to be sure of the fact. The other man had disappeared altogether. The Police had been busily engaged in making inquiries concerning him, and were understood to be upon his traces; for obvious reasons, however, they had withheld from publication such discoveries as they had made.

I read subsequently that an inquest had been held upon the body of Mark Voss, and that a verdict had been returned of "willful murder" by some person or persons unknown. After that the matter seemed gradually to drop out of the newspapers, and to fade from public attention. The murder of Mark Voss was added to the long list of unpunished crimes. The arrest of "the master," the last of the Helstons, was never accomplished to my knowledge. Certainly no further tidings of him ever reached my ears.—*All The Year Round.*

THE OLD ENGLISH POSTBOY.—The orthodox get-up of the regular down-the-road old post-boy, when on duty, consisted, as I have said, of blue or yellow jacket, a very shiny white hat, white cord breeches, top-boots, with a leather shield on the right leg to protect it from the rubbing against the pole, and a short whip fearfully and wonderfully made, and which to be duly appreciated should be seen—at all events it is beyond my descriptive powers. I had almost forgotten one article, which was most conscientiously and invariably adhered to by the postboy—it was the necktie—snowy white, I never remember to have seen a colored one. It went twice round his neck, was of considerable depth, not unlike the ties the late Lord Brougham used to wear, well up to the chin, without any collar; it was tied in a mysterious sort of little knot, but where the ends went to there was nothing to indicate. I have an idea they were passed down his back. The choker altogether you might imagine was a jack-towel twisted round the "jolly postboy's" neck. A yellow waistcoat, with small pearl buttons, completed the fine weather toggery, but in case it should rain on the return journey with the horses, the postboy strapped on to the spring of the post-chaise a long drab coat with white bone buttons. Thus equipped, and with a large shawl in the pocket of his coat, he considered himself prepared to meet all weathers—hail, rain, or snow. The undress or half-dress of the postboy, who was waiting for the "first turn-out," when he might be seen at the yard entrance looking out for any posting job up or down the road, consisted of a long smock-frock of the finest white linen, reaching from his chin nearly down to his heels, or, at all events, below the top of his boots. The object of this was to keep the white cords and jacket clean; and directly a job appeared in sight, the long frock was off, and in an incredibly short time the J. P., or "jolly postboy," appeared in the saddle, riding his horse out of the yard, followed by a helper with the other horse to put to. Of all classes of persons I know of none that more rigidly adhered to their style of dress than the postboy, except the Quakers, irreverently called by Cobbett "unbaptized buttonless blackguards." Nobody, I suppose, ever saw a postboy in the days of real postboys in a coat, a pair of trousers, or a colored necktie; and nobody I suppose, ever knew a postboy who arrived at man's estate, or at least progressed so far as to be called a postman. Why they always remained boys to the end of their lives I never understood, but I have known several of them, certainly over sixty, who were still called postboys. I know but one living at the present day, and he is still called a postboy, but must, I am sure, be over seventy. Why, on the other hand, are the letter-carriers always called postmen? Many of them are now in fact so young that they are mere boys, but they are never called so. What the education of the postboy was, or how his earliest boyhood days were spent previously to arriving at the dignity of the blue or yellow jacket, I do not quite know, but I have a strong suspicion that many of them qualified by riding the leaders in the coaches when it became necessary to put on extra pairs, either on a hilly road or in consequence of heavy loads, &c. I think all that I have seen officiating in that capacity were actual bona fide boys. They never mounted the regular postboy dress, and were probably helpers about the stables and inn-yard, and looked after the poor old cripples who worked as the extra leaders in the coach. —*Land and Water.*

DISGUSTING REMEDIES.—It would really appear as if some ancient prophets of the healing art, some Phœbus Epicurios or Esculapius must have laid down as a principle for the selection of health-restoring compounds and concoctions: "By their nauseousness ye shall know them." Else were the recipes for all the hideous, abominable witch-broths, wherewith the older books of medicine are replete, quite unaccountable on any theory of human sanity. Many of them (which weak-souled patients have swallowed by the ounce and the pound) were of a kind which it is quite impossible to quote; nor can we wonder that, as Plato tells us, the Athenian physicians were wont to engage the great rhetorician Gorgias to accompany them and persuade their patients to take their prescriptions. Let the following, however, be taken as moderate examples: "Take what animal soever thy fancy best liketh, and thou thinkest most fit to prepare. Kill it and take it (but separate nothing of its impurities, as feathers, hoofs, hairs, or other heterogeneous substance;) bruise all in a large and strong mortar to a fit consistency, put it then into a vessel for putrefaction, and put upon it of the blood of animals of the same kind so much as may well moisten it; or which is better, cover it all over. Shut close the vessel, and set it to putrifie, in *fimo equino* for forty dayes that it may ferment." (The result is to be distilled, calcined, rectified, and distilled over again and again, "seven times to separate its phlegme," till finally) "thou hast a pleasant, (!!) safe, and noble Animal Arcanum to fortifie the animal life, and restore health and vigour to its languishing spirit, till God doth call for its final dissolution and separation."—*Aurora Chymica*, p. 6. This was bad enough, but a great advance (in the line of sacrifice) was made when to the mere odiousness, we may say beastliness, of the dose *per se*, could be added the horror of eating what had once formed part of a human body—in short, of cannibalism. The *ordonnances* which follow really seem to have a connection with ancient idol rites of human sacrifice, and possibly (had we means of tracing them) might be fathered on the earliest worshipers of Hesus or of Odin. The seasons of the year (Spring and Autumn) wherein the victim must die (very carefully defined in these prescriptions) seem to give color to this view. Down to the conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards, Helps tells us, the Aztecs used yearly to slay a young man in Spring, that the nobles might eat his heart as a sort of sacrament. Anyway, it is rather startling to find that just two hundred years ago in London the Physician in Ordinary to the King recommended cannibalism to Englishmen without the smallest apology or hesitation! *A Mummiall Quintessence.* Take of the flesh of a sound young man dying a natural death about the middle of August, three or four pounds. Let the flesh be taken from his thighs or other fleshy parts. Put it into a fit glass and pour upon it spirit of wine. Let it stand so three or four days. Take out the flesh and put it upon a glass plate, and imbibe it with spirit of salts. Let it stand uncovered, but in the shade, where no dust or other filth may fall upon it. Be sure you often turn it, and being well dried, you may put it up in a fit jar and keep it for use.—*Aurora Chymica*, Chap. iii.—*Cornhill.*

THE STUDY OF MODERN LANGUAGES.—"How can a man become first-rate in chemistry or medicine if he does not understand German and French intimately? Will he turn to Greek books to learn physical geography, or botany, or mining? What of combined mechanism, or the strength of materials, what of engineering and high mathematics, what about land surveying, or even about the organizing of national institutions; does he expect to learn anywhere but in modern languages?" The practical men of our day are aware that no accomplishment of profound scholarship can supersede the knowledge of our European tongues; also that the time necessarily occupied by any real mastery of the ancients is too formidable a price to pay when imposed on the students of a university promiscuously. It therefore appears undeniable that, instead of Latin and Greek, French and German are now the two languages that ought to be made the basis of general cultivation, while Latin and Greek, like Hebrew, or Arabic, or Sanskrit ought to be left to a special class of students. Not but that for a long time yet most persons who aspire to education will desire a moderate acquaintance with Latin at least.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

FISH AS FOOD.—As a source of nutriment, as a field of profitable industry, extending enormously the area of food production, admitting of vast expansion, which can be worked at every season of the year, requiring no outlay in seed or tillage, and no artificial stimulants to renew their harvest, (for the fisherman reaps where he has not sown and gathers where he has not scattered,) the British sea fisheries deserve the consideration of all who feel how largely the comfort and well-being of a people rest upon that humble but solid basis—abundant and low-priced food. It may be roughly estimated that London actually consumes 800,000 fat cattle, which at an average of six hundred weight each would amount to 90,000 tons of beef. At the present time there are certainly not less than 900 trawling vessels engaged in supplying the London market with fish; and assuming the annual take of each vessel to be only ninety tons, this would give a total of 80,900 tons of trawled fish; but this computation is irrespective of the vast quantities of herrings, mackerel, sprats, and fish caught by lines, drift-nets, and seines. An acre of land properly tilled will produce every year either a ton of corn or three hundred weight of mutton or beef; but an area of good fishing ground of the same extent at the bottom of the sea will yield to a persevering fisherman a considerably greater quantity of nutritious food every day in the year. It was computed by the late Mr. Mayhew, in his work on the "London Poor" that during the months of October and November, or what is termed the costermongers' fish season, 800,000,000 of herrings are disposed of in the streets of London alone, providing a cheap and wholesome meal for thousands and tens of thousands of the humble classes of the metropolis. The prejudice against a fish diet which was long current was based upon the assumption that it yielded but little nutriment. The result, however, of an analysis of various kinds has proved that they contain nearly as much albuminous matter as the flesh of quadrupeds—hence, as flesh-producing food, fish is nearly equal to beef. The herring contains, moreover, a large quantity of oleaginous matter in addition to its albuminous principle, by which its nutritious properties are considerably increased. It is evident, therefore, that fish were designed to occupy an important place in the sustenance of mankind, and it certainly contributes agreeably to that variety of diet by which the human frame is maintained in its highest degree of vigor and health. Nitrogen is a well-known and important vital stimulant, and the proportion of nitrogen relatively to carbon, estimated in grains, is in flesh meat as 160 to 2,580, and in herrings 217½ to 1,435. Fish is a flesh and muscle, not a fat, producing aliment, as is obvious from the appearance of our seafaring population, who are spare, sinewy, and strong, and free from those mountains of flesh and masses of blubber which characterize the prosperous beef-eating Englishman, and have from time immemorial typified the traditional John Bull.—*Blackwood.*

ANTIQUITY OF GUNPOWDER.—With regard to the uncertainty as to the exact date at which gunpowder was utilized in war, Grose, who favors it with great antiquity, quotes the following ancient testimony, in *Grey's Gunnery*, printed in 1731: "In the *Life of Appollonius Tyanæus*, written by Philostratus about fifteen hundred years ago, there is the following passage concerning the people of India called Oxydra: 'These truly wise men dwelt betweer the Rivers Hyphasis and Ganges; their country Alexander the Great never entered, deterred, not by fear of the inhabitants, but, as I suppose, by religious considerations; for, had he passed the Hyphasis, he might doubtless have made himself master of the country all round them; but their cities he could never have taken, though he had led a thousand as brave as Achilles, or the thousand such as Ajax, to the assault; for they come not out into the field to fight those who attack them, but these holy men, beloved by the gods, overthrow their enemies with tempests and thunderbolts shot from their walls. It is said that the Egyptian Hercules and Bacchus, when they overran India, invaded this people also; and, having prepared warlike engines, attempted to conquer them; they made no show of resistance, but upon the enemies' near approach to their cities they were repulsed with storms of lightning and thunderbolts, hurled upon them from above.' In a book entitled *The Gunner*, printed in London in 1664, it is observed that Uflano states that 'the invention and use as well of ordnance as of gunpowder, was in the eighty-fifth year of our Lord made known and practiced in the great and ingenious Kingdom of China; and that in the maretyme provinces thereof there yet remain certain peaces of ordnance, both of iron and brasse, with the memory of their yeares of founding engraved upon them, and the armes of King Vitney, who he saith, was the inventor.'"

THE LAST ENGLISH STAGE COACHES.—The decline of coaching was consequent, of course, on the opening of a railway, and as long ago as the year 1839 all the coaches were cleared off the Birmingham road, except, I believe, the Greyhound and Albion. The Wonder went off from London to Shrewsbury in 1838, and all the day-coaches were swept away by about that year. Sherman, who had the largest number of coaches running on the Birmingham road of any of the London proprietors, kept his coaches going as long as he and his patrons could manage it, and accordingly lost any share in the railway-carrying business, which was obtained by Chaplin and Horne, who had taken all their coaches off and thrown their interest into the London and Birmingham Railway Company. Taking warning, however, by the lesson he thus learnt by keeping his coaches on the road as long as possible, Sherman joined the Great Western as soon as it opened, and thus obtained a good deal of their London carrying business, and the omnibus traffic from their railway yard at Paddington. Although Sherman's principal business was on the north and north-western roads, he had some good coaches running on the Bristol and Exeter roads. The Regulator, for instance to Bristol, started from there some two or three hours after all the other day coaches were past, and arrived late in town at night. He also had the "Subscription" coach to Exeter, and, at one time, horsed one side of the Exeter "Telegraph" day coach, with Mrs. Nelson, of the Bull Inn, Aldgate, and he started the "Beaufort," a fast day coach, to Bath, through Calne and Chippenham, under the patronage, I believe, of the Duke of Beaufort. On the lower ground it was driven by Ted Parr, who, after coaching came to an end, was trainer to Lord St. Vincent. When the Great Western opened to Maidenhead the coaches were put on trucks, and carried by the railway up and down, and so on, as the line opened further, from time to time, as far as Twyford and Reading, and until the rail was opened throughout; and, alas! the glory of the road and coaches departed.—*Land and Water.*

A POET'S PROSE.—When a poet on great occasions, and with a powerful motive, expresses himself in prose, it may be anticipated that his work will possess certain precious and peculiar qualities. While working in the foreign material he does not divest himself of his fineness of nerve, of his emotional ardour and susceptibility, nor can he disregard the sustenance through beauty of his imagination; but the play of his faculties takes place under new conditions. The imagination, used as an instrument for the discovery of truth, will pierce through the accidental circumstances of the hour and the place in its effort to deliver from the incidence of time the divine reality which they conceal; occasional and local events will be looked on as of chief significance in reference to what is abiding and universal; and the poet's loyalty to certain ideals will probably take the form of a strenuous confidence in the future of nations or of mankind. Thus, if he essays to write a political pamphlet, it is probable that the pamphlet will come forth a prophecy. No prose writer knows better than the poet (writing, in Milton's expressive words, "with his left hand") the limits to which he has subjected himself; yet he cannot quite subdue the desire to push back the limits and assert the full privileges of his nature. No poet, indeed, as far as I am aware, has written in that hybrid species, which is the form of ostentation dear to the vulgarly ambitious, unimaginative mind, and which calls itself prose-poetry. The poet who writes in prose has made a surrender, and is conscious of self-denial and a loss of power; but, to compensate this, some of the force and intensity which comes through sacrifice for a sufficient cause may add itself to his mood and to its outcome. There will be in such writing a quiver as of wings that have often winnowed the air; and, mastering this, there will be a poise, a steadfast advance, and in the high places of contemplation or of joy a strong yet tranquil flight, a continued equilibration of passion and of thought.—*Fortnightly Review.*

WAS IT I?

In the morning the light breezes shiver,
The soft cloudlets flit o'er the sky;
Who ran in her mirth by the river?
Was it I? Was it I?
Whose voice rang out, as clear and gay,
As the joyous breath of the wakening day;
Who cheered the dog to the flashing leap,
Where the pebbles shone and the banks were steep;
Who lay on the daisies to watch the lark
Lose its twinkling wings in the great blue arc;
Who laughed at the brown hares darting by?
Was it I? Was it I?

In the sunset the lithe willows quiver,
The rose-tint is flooding the sky;
Who loitered of old by the river?
Was it I? Was it I?
Who watched the blue forget-me-nots gleam,
And the water-lilies float on the stream;
Who blushed as a strong arm drew them near,
And a low voice whispered close and dear,
How fair the waxen flowers would show,
'Mid the golden braids in the ball-room's glow?
Oh! the happy silence, hushed and shy—
Was it I? Was it I?

The black ice-bands crackle and shiver,
As the pale wintry sun lights the sky;
Who stands by the cold sullen river?
Is it I? Is it I?
With hair that is touched by the fallen snow,
And a step that was eager, long ago;
Ah me! since then its faltering tread
Has followed the train of beloved dead,
And has learnt the watcher's cautious ways,
And must needs go softly all its days.
And memory owns, with a patient sigh,
It was I! It is I!

—*All the Year Round.*

Walter Savage Landor.—It was at a breakfast in Kenyon's house that I first met Walter Savage Landor. As I entered the room with Procter, Landor was in the midst of an eloquent harangue on the high art of portraiture. Procter had been lately sitting to a daguerreotypist for a picture, and Mrs. Jameson, who was very fond of the poet, had arranged the camera for that occasion. Landor was holding the picture in his hand, declaring that it had never been surpassed as a specimen of that particular art. The grand-looking author of "Pericles and Aspasia" was standing in the middle of the room when we entered, and his voice sounded like an explosion of first-class artillery. Seeing Procter enter, he immediately began to address him in high-sounding Latin compliments. Poor modest Procter pretended to stop his ears that he might not listen to Landor's eulogistic phrases. Kenyon came to the rescue by declaring the breakfast had been waiting half an hour. When we arrived at the table, Landor asked Procter to join him on an expedition into Spain which he was then contemplating. "No," said Procter, "for I cannot even 'walk Spanish,' and having never crossed the Channel, I do not intend to begin now." "Never crossed the Channel!" roared Landor—"never saw Napoleon Bonaparte!" He then began to tell us how the young Corsican looked when he first saw him, saying that he had the olive complexion and roundness of face of a Greek girl; that the Consul's voice was deep and melodious, but untruthful in tone. While we were eating breakfast he went on to describe his Italian travels in early youth, telling us that he once saw Shelley and Byron meet in the door-way of a hotel in Pisa. Landor had lived in Italy many years, for he detested the climate of his native country, and used to say "one could only live comfortably in England who was rich enough to have a solar system of his own." * * * Proctor told me that when Landor got into a passion his rage was sometimes uncontrollable. The fiery spirit knew his weakness, but his anger quite overmastered him in spite of himself. "Keep your temper, Landor," somebody said to him one day when he was raging. "That is just what I don't wish to keep," he cried; "I wish to be rid of such an infamous, ungovernable thing. I don't wish to *keep* my temper." Whoever wishes to get a good look at Landor will not seek for it alone in John Forster's interesting life of the old man, admirable as it is, but will turn to Dickens' *Bleak House* for side glances at the great author. In that vivid story Dickens has made his friend Landor sit for the portrait of Lawrence Boythorn. The very laugh that made the whole house vibrate, the roundness and fullness of voice, the fury of superlatives, are all given in Dickens' best manner, and no one who has ever seen Landor for half an hour could possibly mistake Boythorn for anybody else. Talking the matter over once with Dickens, he said, "Landor always took that presentation of himself in hearty good humor and seemed rather proud of the picture."—*Magazine.*

The Orpheonistes at Nantes.—For the first time Nantes was to receive thirteen bands from different towns of Brittany and Anjou, many of whom had gained considerable reputation. All the city had turned out to witness their entry, and by 10 o'clock the Place Gras-lin, or Central square, and streets leading to it were crowded with spectators. It was an animated spectacle, and for picturesqueness you would hardly match the crowd anywhere in Europe. Here were peasant folks from far and near, pretty maidens from Anjou with their fan-shaped lace caps and bows *en papillotes* at the top, gay little shawls covering their shoulders, white chemisettes, and bib aprons all coquettishly arranged; portly matrons from Rennes with their black serge nun-like gowns gathered in thick plaits round the waist, leg-of-mutton sleeves, and *coiffure* of stiff white muslin so arranged as to form a kind of Ionic scroll on the head; women of La Vendée wearing the sugar-loaf caps of transparent muslin, similar in shape to those worn by their ancestresses in the Vendean war, and Breton women in every imaginable head-dress into which muslin, net, or lace can be fashioned. All were exceedingly well dressed, that is to say, their clothes were good and neatly put on. You seldom see a slattern among these country women, and their strict adhesion to the old costume entirely preserves them from the vulgarity and pretentiousness of our village girls on high days and holidays. With these some hundreds of ladies and children in fashionable toilets, blue-bloused peasants carrying their children, and, in fine, all the population of Nantes, excepting the nuns and the priests, had turned out to witness the sight. Great was the excitement of the crowd when at last the *orphéonistes* appeared, and though at the eleventh hour several societies found it impossible to come, the show was imposing. First came the popular band of the Angers Fire Brigade, bearing a time-honored banner presented to their predecessors for gallant conduct forty years ago, then the band of Roches-sur-Yonne, in Vendée, one of the most important of these amateur societies. It is composed of forty members, presided over by a physician, Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, who for seventeen years has held the post of Mayor of the town. This society has on several occasions received gold medals for execution, reading at sight, &c. Upon this occasion, the bands being placed in order, a competition concert was given, and numerous prizes ranging from 1,000 to 100 francs, and gold and silver medals, were awarded. These facts are worth notice, as they show the love of music of a certain kind possessed by the French people. Most of the music given in honor of the Congress was of a lively and amusing kind, and when the bands divided, the wind instrumentalists to perform a *fanfare* in one theatre, the others concerted pieces in another, both places were crowded. The democratic spirit witnessed in every kind of fête here was more particularly seen at these concerts, when, as is usual, only one price, a franc, being charged for admittance, the doors were alike besieged by rich and poor, who sat wherever they chose.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

Mistaken Identity.—A short time ago a man was brought to one of the London Police Courts, charged with some offense not of a very serious nature. It was stated that he had been previously convicted at the Mansion House and at Worship street. He admitted that he had been at Worship street, but stoutly denied that he had ever been at the Mansion House. He was identified as having been there by his photograph, by his having a scar over the left eye, and having lost the first joint of the forefinger of the left hand. This certainly appeared pretty good evidence of identity. The prisoner was remanded for a week, and during that week another man who had a scar over the left eye, who had lost the first joint of the forefinger of the left hand, who equally resembled the photograph, and who was, in fact, the man who had been at the Mansion House, was taken into custody. The two men, who had no connection with each other, were placed side by side in the dock, before the magistrate. Such a case as this is probably unique, and we should have been disposed to doubt its truth had we not received it from the magistrate before whom the men were brought.—*Blackwood.*

French Theatre in Algiers.—At length we were safely landed at the door of the Grand Theatre, a wretched little place, which bore evidence of having been in bygone times an Arab *fondouck*, or barn. Mme. Talma-Giboyer, who was fat, a great deal over forty, and not at all fair, sat herself at the receipt of custom, and was kind enough to inform us from the interior of her small sentry-box that the price of *stalles d'orchestre* was five francs a piece. This demand we satisfied in a meek and lamb-like manner; but as we were giving up our checks and passing into the house I caught sight of Mme. Veuve Talma-Giboyer striving to crane her stout neck beyond the aperture in her sentry-box, as though she wished to ascertain whether the three persons who had just paid five francs a head looked more like Englishmen, or passers of bad money, or madmen. They gave us three rickety wooden chairs, standing on a bare-boarded floor full of holes and exceedingly dirty, for our money; and we had not been very much swindled, perhaps; although I could not help fancying that my next neighbor, a Spanish gentleman apparently connected with the cultivation of the soil, as he wore a goatskin jacket, a pair of sheepskin overalls, and a common English blanket by way of *capa* or mantle, the whole and himself abominably fragrant with garlic, had not paid more than ninepence for his *stalle d'orchestre.* About the merits of the grand spectacle *féerie, Les Amours du Diable*, I am qualified to give only a very hazy and incomplete opinion. I was wet through, and the majority of the audience were wet through, and we all steamed; so that the flaring gas-batten, which hung from the centre of the barn-roof, in the guise of a chandelier, blinked through the cloudy atmosphere of that which had become virtually a vapor-bath. I noticed, however, that the single tier of boxes was occupied by French officers in uniform, and their ladies, with a civilian element of both sexes, probably belonging to the Government-employe class: that the pit was full of people who looked like small shop-keepers or petty clerks, with their women-kind and children-kind; while the gallery was most uproariously tenanted by a mob of private soldiers in the Zouaves, Arabs, and negroes. The white turbans of the Zouaves, the easily-worn burnous of the *indigenes*, and the sable visages and paws of the negroes, made up a very striking contrast of color. They were about the noisiest set of gods I had ever gazed upon out of the gallery of the "Vic." on Boxing-night. The Zouaves saluted each other and the actors with shrill yells of "*Ohé, Lambert!*" and "*Bu qui s'avance!*" The Arabs uttered piercing cries proclamatory, for aught I know, of the virtues of the prophet Mohommed and the proximate advent of the "Lord of the Hour," the "Coming Man" of Algeria, who is to arrive some day to re-establish Islam and to sweep the Giaours into the sea. Altogether there was a deuce of a row, which might, to some extent, have led to distracting my attention from what was going on behind the footlights.—*Belgravia.*

Eccentric Wills.—The head of a great industrial family, which has been renowned for generations for its eccentricities, remarked in his will: "To my only son, who never would follow my advice, and has treated me rudely in very many instances, instead of making him my executor and residuary legatee, (as till this day he was,) I give him £100,000." It is on record that another gentleman once directed his executors to purchase a copy of a picture representing a viper biting the hand of the man who had saved it, and to give that to a certain friend of his, in lieu of a legacy of £3,000 which he had left him by a former will, now revoked and burned. "I give and devise to my son, Daniel Church," said Mr. S. Church, in his will, "only one shilling, and that is for him to hire a porter to carry away the next badge and frame he steals." Dying people have often had thus a grin at their friends' expense. A certain magnate of Plymouth once decreed by his will that his wife should cut off one of his toes or fingers to make sure he was dead, adding that he made the request so that "as she had been troubled with one old fool, she will not think of marrying a second," though why her cutting off a toe from her deceased lord should have prevented her choosing a successor to him does not clearly appear. A Mr. Swain, of Southwark, gave "to John Abbot and Mary, his wife, six pence each, to buy for each of them a halter, for fear the Sheriffs should not be provided." A Mr. Darley left to his wife a shilling, "for picking my pocket of 60 guineas." A bookseller in Bond street, London, is said to have left the handsome legacy of £50 to "Elizabeth Parker, whom, through my foolish fondness, I made my wife, without regard to family, fame, or fortune; and who, in return, has not spared, most unjustly, to accuse me of every crime regarding human nature, save highway robbery."

A Notification Extraordinary.—No writer of stories with a purpose ever succeeded so thoroughly as Foote when he invented his tale of the Grand Panjandrum for Macklin's discomfiture, which remains unsurpassed as a piece of pure nonsense; but a Lahore hotel-keeper's notice to his customers would serve equally well as a mnemonic test, for we might safely "bet our pile" against any of his patrons finding a place in their memory for such a wondrous example of English composition as this: "Gentlemen who come in hotel not say anything about their meals they will be charged for, and if they should say beforehand that they are going out to breakfast or dinner, &c., and if they say that they have not anything to eat, they will be charged, and if not so they will be charged, or unless they bring it to the notice of the manager of the place; and should they want to say anything, they must order the manager for, and not anyone else, and unless they not bring it to the notice of the manager they will charge for the least things according to the hotel rate, and no fuss will be allowed afterward about it. Should any gentleman take wall-lamp or candle-light from the public rooms, they must pay for it without any dispute its charges. Monthly gentlemen will have to pay my fixed rate made with them at the time, and should they absent day in the month, they will not be allowed to deduct anything out of it, because I take from them less rate than my usual rate of monthly charges."—*All the Year Round.*

Irving's Rip Van Winkle.—Washington Irving, (who, like Molière, Shakespeare, and other great literary geniuses—some of them even belonging to the present time, and flourishing mightily therein—was not over-nice as to whether the plots for his delightful dramas were original, or as to whence he borrowed them,) once wrote a story called *Rip Van Winkle*, of which it is only necessary for the purpose I have presently in view that I should mention the main and fundamental incident, since all the haps and mishaps of tipsy good-natured Rip, of his termagant wife, and of the immortal phantoms who played at ninepins in a gorge of the Kaatskill Mountains have all been, these many years past, as familiar in our mouths as the praises of the late great and good Prince Consort—first, through Irving's charming prose epic itself; and next, owing to the acting of the admirable American comedian, Mr. Jefferson, who unhappily came among us too late and went away too soon for his transcendent merits in the delineation of humor and pathos to be appreciated by a British audience so fully as they should have been. That Washington Irving appropriated the plot of *Rip Van Winkle; or, The Sleep of Twenty Years*, from a very ancient German legend, is as well known to literary students at this day as that he "borrowed" his *Story of the German Student*, in the *Tales of a Traveler*, from one of Hoffmann's weird *Nocturnal Tales*; only in the case of Rip, Mr. Irving "acknowledged his indebtedness" in a foot-note to the first edition, whereas in the instance of the *German Student* the plagiarism was not generally discovered until M. Alexandre Dumas, with the cool audacity inherent to the vivacious Gaul, published as his own an almost word-for-word translation of Hoffmann's story, under the title of *La Dame au Collier de Velours.* But the Knickerbocker piracy was no great matter, and but that the illustrious Transatlantic author was candid enough to admit that the incidents of the ninepin playing and the slumber of two-score years had been suggested by an old ghost story, in which figured the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa and his companions in arms, he might just as well have told the public that he was indebted for his plot to the very much older myth of the Seven Sleepers of Ephesus. It is certain that there is nothing new under the sun; but it is equally certain that it is the especial and magical privilege of genius to turn old lamps into new ones, and to make them vastly more splendid and glittering than ever they were before. All that is most beautiful in *Rip Van Winkle* must be considered as Washington Irving's own; it has only been on the tiniest fragment of appropriated canvas that he has woven so magnificent a piece of tapestry. The kindly-hearted, hen-pecked, but too much whisky-imbibing Dutchman; Dame Van Winkle, his terrible-tongued and broom-stick-wielding spouse; the inimitable dog Wolf—Mr. Jefferson rechristened him "Snyder;" Dominic Van Shaick, the parson; the village children that Rip was wont to take on his shoulders; the exquisitely lovely pictures of the scenery of the Katskills; the descriptions of the ninepin-playing phantoms, "one with a large beard, broad face, and small piggish eyes," the other whose face seemed to consist entirely of nose, and was surmounted by a white sugerloaf hat, set off with a little red cock's tail; all that, and a thousand more traits and touches in the compact and perfect little romance, belong to Washington Irving and to nobody else. As a work of art it has always struck me that *Rip Van Winkle* is as skillful a piece of lapidary's work as Sterne's *Story of Le Fevre;* only Rip is a diamond of the finest water, whereas the tale of the dying Lieutenant, for all its meretricious shimmer—which has brought tears into so many thousands of more or less weak eyes—is only so much paste, which looks vastly well at a ball, but on which, in broad daylight, Mr. Attenborough, would, I am afraid, lend but little.—*Sala—Belgravia.*

The Evil Eye.—Every one has heard of the three Gorgons of Greek mythology, and of Medusa, the best-known personage among them, the glance of whose eye had the power of turning into stone every one upon whom it was directed. The name of the Gorgons, or Gorgones, usually supposed to be derived from the Greek word "gorgos," fierce, may be drawn, with more probability, from the mythology of the Egyptians and Phœnicians, from whom the Greeks borrowed so much. In that ancient speech, which lies at the root of all the Celtic languages of Europe, it signifies "the witch, or mad woman, with the evil eye;" from "Gorach," a mad woman, and "Gon," to hurt with the evil eye; whence "Gorachgon," or "Gorgon," and "Goineideach," one bewitched, or Gorgonized. There was lately disposed of at Messrs. Christie & Manson's, in the collection of the Duke of Marlborough, an antique gem, with the head of Medusa, a drawing of which, greatly enlarged, was engraved for the second volume of the *Analysis of Ancient Mythology*, by Jacob Bryant, (London, 1807.) The ancient artist who cut this matchless gem caught the whole spirit of the fable, and represented in the awful countenance, with "the snakes in the wavy hair," the very ideal of all wickedness, horror, and despair, as if he had known—which he possibly did—that the ancient word which the Greeks had softened into Medusa, was "Mi-dhocasach," despairing. Pliny speaks of "those among the Triballians and Illyrians who with their very eyesight can kill those whom they look wistfully upon for any long time;" and Plutarch states on the authority of Philaretus that "the Thybiens who inhabited Pontus were deadly, not only to babes, but to men grown, and that whomsoever their eye, speech, or breath would reach were sure to fall sick and pine away." It is known, he adds, in another passage, that "friends and servants have fascinating (or evil eyes, and that there are even fathers to whose protracted gaze mothers will not expose their children." It was seldom that the superstition of early times invested men with the power of the Evil Eye. Just as in the mediæval ages and in the present day, wherever the idea of sorcery still lingers—a much larger space than is generally supposed—there are few wizards, but many witches. Occasionally a man is supposed to possess the evil eye—the superstition is current in Italy with regard to Pope Pius the Ninth—but, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, the persons supposed to wield the power of inflicting death or calamity by a glance of the eye are women, young or old. Popular superstition has generally divided them into two classes: those who involuntarily and innocently possess the fatal power, and are unconscious of its exercise; and those who knowingly acquired it by compact with the powers of darkness, and take a fiendish delight in exercising it against all who offend them. The maleficent power has been known by several English words. It is to "eye-bite," to "overlook," and to "take." The French and Italians simply call it fascination in the evil sense of the word; the Germans, the "scheelauge," or squint-eye, ascribing the power to a squint; and the "zauberblick," or enchanted glance. To "take," in Shakespeare, means to blast or blight by witchcraft. In "King Lear," act 2, scene 4, occurs the imprecation, "Strike her young bones, you taking airs, with lameness." He says of *Herne the Hunter*, in "The Merry Wives of Windsor," that he "blasts the tree and takes the cattle, and makes milch kine yield blood." In "Hamlet," speaking of Christmas time, he says:

> "The nights are wholesome, then no planets strike,
> No fairy takes, no witch hath power to charm,
> So hallowed and so gracious is the time."

—*All the Year Round.*

Venetian Artillery.—Early guns were of very rude construction. The successive improvements, so far as they can be traced, originated in the north of Italy, and Venice certainly had a large share in bringing them into the practice of war. The brothers Alberghetti, celebrated at first as artists in metal, to whose skill we owe those beautiful fountains in the court of the Ducal Palace which still delight the eye of the traveler, were induced to turn their attention to the casting of guns; and the introduction of boring machines is attributed to them. Leonardo da Vinci also, whose fame as an engineer is less than as a painter only in so far as his works were of a less popular nature, devised several improvements in the manufacture and management of artillery, which were easily reduced to practice by the Venetian workmen; and although he himself does not seem to have been in the immediate service of the Venetian Government, still, as his plans became known, and his treatise on gunnery—probably the first scientific work on the subject—was published, he was really and effectively in the service of every Government whose officers had the brains to understand his teachings, or whose workmen had the hands to execute them; in which category the Venetians were pre-eminently included. Toward the end of the sixteenth century they introduced what must be considered as a primitive form of howitzer, for firing grape. It is described by Graziani as a sort of cask of very thick wood, barely a cubit in length, and of about the same bore as a mortar. It must thus have been, inside, about the size of a nine-gallon beer-barrel. This was loaded with leaden balls, and stones as large as an egg, and is said to have done good service in the battle of Lepanto; "on board those ships on which this horrible hail fell it made terrible havoc."—*Fraser's Magazine.*

Benevolence Run Mad.—We heard the following case narrated not long ago by the magistrate at whose court it occurred: Just as he was leaving the bench, an old blind man and a little girl were placed in the dock. A constable stated that while he was on duty in the street a gentleman had directed his attention to the little girl, had called the child and given her a halfpenny, and, then ordered him to take her into custody. "I could not leave the old blind man in the street," said the officer, "so I brought them both before your Worship." The magistrate inquired whether the old man was known to the Police as an habitual beggar. "Oh no," was the reply. "He has been about for many years. He gets his living by fiddling for the sailors. The little girl is his grandchild, and leads him about. He may have begged now and then when he's very hard up, but it's very seldom, if at all." The magistrate discharged the prisoners; and almost immediately afterward the gentleman who had given the halfpenny to the child, and then given the child into custody, entered, and took his seat by the side of the magistrate, who told him he had dismissed the case. "I am sorry for it," he said. "It would have been a very good thing for that child if you had sent her to an industrial school." "And what would her grandfather have done without her?" said the magistrate. "He might have got a dog!" was the reply. Such is benevolence when it runs mad!—*Blackwood.*

Costly Medicines.—The use of costly things as remedies for disease constitutes a kind of *haute médecine* necessarily of limited application. With the exception of the great search for the *aurum potabile* in the middle ages, there are much fewer traces of it than of the other form of sacrifice, in which the patient *payait de sa personne.* Everybody could be scarified or made to swallow worms and filth, but there were not many patients who could afford to pay for emeralds to tie on their stomachs in cases of dysentery, as recommended by Avenzor, nor for "eight grains of that noble lunar medicine, the wine of silver," or for "dissolved pearls," either of which (Matthioli assures us) is "sovereign against melancholy." Dioscorides might in vain recommend powdered sapphires for smarting eyes, or St. Jerome vaunt their virtues for many other troubles, to the majority of sufferers in their own or any other age. Coral was more within popular reach, and probably a considerable number of believing souls have followed Galen's prescription and tried its use for spitting of blood, and Pliny's recommendation of it for the stone. Avicenna found that a cordial made of it is "singularly productive of joy," and Matthioli says it has "truly occult virtues against epilepsy," whether "hung about the neck or drunk in powders." Emeralds or rubies, and even silk, (then a rarer substance in Europe than now,) afford, according to Dioscorides, relief in a variety of ailments, but of course nothing could be so generally and, indeed, universally useful as gold. He who could discover how to make men actually drink the most costly of metals would teach them nothing less than the secret of immortality. The Aurum Potabile, or noble "Solar Oyl," especially when mixed with the "Lunar Oyl" of silver, and Mercurial Oyl, forms, as Bolnest assures us, "a great Arcanum, fit to be used in most diseases, especially in chronick." By itself alone, indeed, the drinkable gold was understood to be an Elixir of Life—a conclusion not a little remarkable when we consider that the only real value of the metal is its convenience as a circulating medium and for the fabrication of ornaments, and that the artificial importance thus attached to it must have so affected men's minds as to cause them to idealize it as a sort of divine antidote to disease and death.—*Cornhill.*

Etruscan Art.—Perhaps the first impression gained from a general review of Etruscan art is that, as regards style, it had passed through only two distinct periods, with no intermediate stage of ripeness, no single work of more ideal beauty, such as Greek art displays. The later stage, represented chiefly by the numerous sculptured urns and engraved bronze mirrors, but including also the bronze *cistae* and a portion of the statuettes, does not call for many remarks. In the first place, when the subject is of a mythic or legendary character, the treatment, like the probably contemporaneous treatment of similar subjects among the Romans, is wholly in the manner of late Greek art, from which, indeed, it would not be readily distinguishable but for the frequent presence of native demons on the outskirts of the composition, or, more seldom, involved in it. But while in all subjects of this kind, in the manner of composition, and, what is more important, as will presently be seen, in the rendering of the human figure, they were dependent, having no native source of inspiration, on Greek models, it must yet be said, that this dependence was one of affection rather than servile in its nature. It is impossible, for instance, that the immense numbers of essentially Greek designs on their engraved mirrors could have been taken directly from Greek mirrors, because the latter, with engraved designs, do not appear to have existed, and if they had, we may be perfectly assured, that the subjects on them would have been very differently adapted to the circular form of the mirror, as may be seen from the few—not above half-a-dozen—existing mirror cases, with incised designs, and the numerous painted cups of circular form. It was apparently a necessity among the Etruscans that the composition should cover the whole field available for it; and accordingly to work in on a mirror a design suited by its very nature for a triangular space, like the pediment of a temple, or for an oblong frieze, required artistic ingenuity which would hardly have been forthcoming, except in obedience to a strong affection for Greek models. As it is, the result is often painfully forced. But side by side with this imitation of the Greek in mythological, or ideal subjects, and in marked contrast with it, is the strong realism which prevails in the portrait sculpture, and always, so to speak, crops out in this later period whenever an object is to be sculptured in the round. In modeling in the round, the rivalry between art and nature is not to be settled by expedients as in drawing, not, at least, until an impulsive effort has been made to produce a figure substantially identical in external appearance with the living being. This impulse entirely swayed Etruscan sculptors in the execution of portraits. It followed them closely also when they reproduced those ideal figures in the round, the type and form of which had been invented by the Greeks, as may be pointed out more or less clearly in perhaps every one of the existing statuettes from this period. In their portraits there is a certain grossness which is wanting even in the worst Roman times, but is yet rather a sign of technical incapacity than of artistic feebleness in grasping the image of a person. They did not sin, as many now do, by mistaking exaggeration of conspicuous features or details for realism, a process which would never have helped them in what they sought and obtained, viz., the expression of life. It is certainly to be regretted that this tendency to realism was practically crushed by respect for Greek models and traditions, since otherwise an accurate study of nature might at least have led to a new and locally peculiar treatment of the human figure in designs or compositions in other respects copied from the Greek. As it was, the Greek proportions of the figure, Greek composition in groups, and Greek dress everywhere prevail, though nature in reality must have produced a different race of men there, and the climate required a different dress.—*Contemporary Review.*

Early Arctic Explorers.—A correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing from Christiania, says: "I translate the following from the *Finmarkenpost*, a newspaper published in Europe's northernmost city—Hammerfest: 'On the 3d inst. arrived at Hammerfest the schooner Regina, Capt. Gundersen, belonging to the firm of O. J. Finckenhagen, from a voyage in the Arctic regions and the north coast of Nova Zembla. Capt. Gundersen discovered in Nova Zembla a journal, kept by the Dutch Arctic voyager, Barent, apparently giving an account of his doings from the 1st of June to the 29th of August, 1580, so far as Capt. Gundersen was able to make out, being unacquainted with Dutch and Dutch writing of 200 years ago. The paper is in excellent preservation, and the writing distinct. Barent passed the Winter 1596-97 in the Arctic regions. This journal, therefore, relating presumably to 1580, will give no information of his stay, but will, nevertheless, be of great interest.'"

The English Meteorological Office.—The commission in their last report express the opinion "that the operations of the Meteorological Office have been attended with great advantage to science and to the country;" but it would be difficult to show in what that advantage consists. We have daily reports, and some of our papers now give daily charts of the weather for the twenty-four hours last passed. But these are utterly useless to the community, and the only value they could have with men of science is precisely that which no man of science has yet found in them—the possibility, namely, that from them there might be deduced a trustworthy system of weather prediction. Occasionally a storm warning is issued. But no attempt is made to publish systematic anticipations of approaching weather. Compare this with the results which have been obtained in America, by the judicious expenditure of a much larger annual sum. There every day the daily papers (in all parts of the United States) announce the probable weather of the coming day for each division of the States, and these predictions are nine times out of ten correct, and are not once in a hundred times altogether wrong. As we have said, the annual cost of the system is much greater. Some fifty thousand pounds are expended on the Meteorological Office. But surely it would be better to spend £50,000 for so useful a purpose than to throw £10,000 annually away, as we now do. Though, indeed, it does not seem quite clear why, if £50,000 suffice for the effective meteorological survey of the United States, thirty times as large as the British Isles, a much smaller sum might not suffice to supply corresponding results for this country. The proper meteorological survey of all Europe ought to cost little more than that of the United States, seeing that Europe and the United States are not very unequal in extent. If England bore her fair share of such expenditure, our annual meteorological charges would be much less than £10,000.—*Cornhill.*

Improper Use of Wealth.—Wealth ordinarily is, therefore, rather the result of accident than of any kind of merit; and even when it has been acquired by sheer hard-headedness and business capacity, the kind of knowledge and skill requisite to make much money are no guarantee of the knowledge requisite to make a judicious use of it. The very fact that a man has devoted his time and energies to acquisition, almost of necessity implies that he has not thought much of the best modes of disbursement. The latter is generally considered easy enough; and without question the most incompetent person can manage to spend any amount put into his hands. On the other hand, it may be confidently asserted that to spend money well, so as to produce good to society and not evil, requires much higher and rarer qualities than to make it. Mere hap-hazard has often mainly to do with the acquisition of wealth, but no hap-hazard will enable the rich man to spend his means well. Few, however, trouble themselves about this difficulty. Successful traders generally take their cue from the titled aristocracy, and find ample employment for their resources in keeping up large and expensive establishments for the glorification of themselves and their families. A few, no doubt, do really give of their means to a considerable extent, for what appear to them to be beneficent purposes, and are only prevented from giving more liberally by the conflicting evidence often produced as to whether such donations do more good or harm. And it must be admitted that the bounty of liberal men is often perverted into wrong channels. It is probable the world has, on the whole, not benefited but suffered by the offerings for religious and charitable purposes. True religion has not been advanced thereby, but rather sectarianism, and what was meant for charitable relief has been more an encouragement to sloth and dependence than a help to remove the causes which produce indigence. To give pecuniary aid to worthy and well-regulated persons, who have fallen into poverty from no fault of their own, but from the perversity of fate, may be a very proper and humane proceeding, but unfortunately they are those whose needs are least likely to become known to the kindly disposed among the rich; and who, were their wants known, would, in many cases, in the existing state of public sentiment, find it hard to come under pecuniary obligations without a feeling of humiliation. And besides, there is a large class of the opulent who cannot see that persons are fit objects of their bounty unless they show obvious outward marks of misery and degradation. Thus it comes that not the most deserving, (whose very deserts render them modest and retiring,) but the most clamorous and worthless, absorb the pittance the rich are willing to spare from their private uses for the relief of the poor. And so it happens that, in our great cities especially, a class of people—the scum of society—is to a great extent encouraged and sustained in their useless existence by the inconsiderate bounty of wealthy men.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

Theorists and Railroads.—The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the first railway between Stockport and Darlington is attracting the notice of the French papers. A curious fact connected with French railways is that Baron Charles Dupin, who published his celebrated work on Great Britain in 1826, described railways at full length, but abstained from saying a word about motive power. Baron Dupin, a great geometer and mechanician, declared to the institute that locomotives could never move, owing to the weakness of their hold on the rails, and that the use of horses could not be dispensed with. Baron Charles Dupin's reputation was so great that the truth of the statement was taken for granted, and in the Ecole des Ponts et Chaussées, the public institution where State engineers are educated at the expense of the Government, in a course of lectures given after 1830, it was said that horses could never be dispensed with. The advantages of locomotion were lectured upon in a free institution which was opened at that time, called the Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures. The Professor was the celebrated railway engineer, Perdonnet. Arago was opposed to the boring of tunnels as endangering the health of travelers, owing to the great cold which he anticipated would be felt.—*Nature.*

Coals to Newcastle.—Among the curiosities of the export business now being done in England, we have to state that for some time past at least one of the Birmingham japan firms has been quite busy in making japan trays for Japan. They are iron japanned, and in sets of the usual sizes—namely, fourteen inches, sixteen inches, and twenty-four inches. The patterns are designed to suit the market, being chiefly a mosaic of Japanese characters, inlaid with gold, and there are as many as sixteen colors used in every tray. So elaborate is the artistic work, that in decorators' wages alone it costs the makers eighteen shillings per set. We know the price at which the sets are sold by the manufacturer, but it would be unfair to state it. It may, however, be said that, considering the heavy decorative cost, the figure should not lead to any complaint by the merchant. As far as is known, the trade with Japan in this branch is likely to increase, and there is a decided promise in favor of a growing profitable communication between this country and that. It cannot but come about that the makers of hardwares will be benefited by the active business which the sedulous Japanese manufacturers are themselves doing with our own country; but it is sad to see how Japanese art is suffering.—*The Engineer.*

The Arena at Syracuse.—The tasteless masses of brick-work which surround the arena of the Roman amphitheatre, a little below the theatre, fittingly correspond with the brutality to the satisfaction of which they were devoted. The architecture of the Greeks does not embody intellect more strikingly than the architecture of the Roman's mere animal force. It is only when viewed in the gigantic proportions of a coliseum that Roman art, if art it can be called, produces an effect; and even then the effect is simply that of the monstrous and overpowering, and appeals rather to the lower and uneducated side of our nature. While we were looking up at the broken arches and mentally comparing them with the perfect symmetry and delicate proportions of the Greek theatre which we had just left, our guide told us a local story which seemed a mixture of the old tale of Androkles and the lion and of the monk Telemachus in the gladiatorial shows of Honorius at Rome. Once upon a time, so ran the story, a cruel tyrant governed Syracuse, and, in order to satiate his lust for blood, built the amphitheatre we were visiting and stocked it with wild beasts. These were fed with the bodies of orthodox Christians who refused to deny their faith. Among others, a certain man, whose name Valerio could not recollect, was condemned to be exposed. Now, it so happened that he had already been a fugitive from the tyrant's displeasure, and had concealed himself in the woods, where the wild beasts had shown themselves more kindly and merciful than men, and a lion had adopted him as foster-brother. But the lion was caught by the king's servants just about the same time as his human foster-brother. The latter was dressed in an animal's skin, as was generally the case with the victims of the tyrant, and thrown into the arena. The doors of the cage in which the lion was confined were then opened, and the imprisoned beast burst forth upon the unfortunate victim, whom it did not recognize at first on account of his disguise, but the man spoke to it, and at once the animal knew its old companion, and, instead of injuring him, became as gentle and delighted as a dog that has recovered its master. The people, struck with the lion's conduct, rose *en masse*, and, with the nameless hero of the tale at their head, killed the tyrant, professed themselves Christians, and destroyed the amphitheatre; and ever since that time the latter has remained in its present ruinous condition. Such was the legend—a curious example of the way in which a nursery story may entwine itself about a local site, the true history of which has been forgotten.—*Fortnightly Review.*

GIFTED BEINGS.

MARVELOUS MEN AND WOMEN OF OTHER TIMES.

THE MAN MONGOOSE—OLD SWIMMERS—FIRE EATERS—SKIN SHEDDERS—HORN GROWERS—RUMINATORS—STONE EATERS—TONGUELESS WOMAN—THE BLIND MARKSMAN—HARD HEADS—STRONG MEN—JEDEDIAH BUXTON.

If we may flatter ourselves with the idea that we have arrived to-day at a certain height of mental superiority, much more general than individual in character, should we put any credence in the chronicles of the days that have passed we will find that physical perfections were lavished on men in quite a surprising way during the fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries. We will discard the fables of the Greek and Roman, and only record the performances of those gifted beings who flourished in times which are nearer to us. It is true that now and then, even to-day, we hear of some brilliant exceptions to those common-place rules which govern man's physical conditions. Occasionally we may get tidings of an individual endowed with telescopic powers, not in its far-sighted sense, but as one enjoying peculiar sliding-out attributes, and who being five feet six can at will stretch himself out until he measures seven feet. Fouché, within smaller limits than those above mentioned, was said to have possessed this elongating gift. There was a student, too, matriculated at Bonn, celebrated through Germany from the fact that he could twitch his ears like a donkey and throw off the flies that settled on his nose by means of this happy natural gift. Nature, however, quite generally may have been said to have been chary of her gifts of late in the construction of human individuals.

What a fortunate creature that man must have been in Avecenna's time, who, like a human mongoose, invited snakes to bite him, but who could not be hurt by any poisonous or venomous creature. Instead of the snakes killing him as soon as they bit, they were killed themselves. Imagine the boon such an individual would confer on the State of New-Jersey during mosquito time. What would that little swim across the English Channel be when compared with the performances of Signor Colan, of Catania. The Signor "was constrained every day to abide in the water, and he used to affirm that if he was long absent from the sea he could scarce breathe or live. He was so excellent a swimmer that as a sea fish he would scour the seas in the greatest tempests and storms, and in despite of the resisting waves swim more than 500 furlongs," (over sixty miles.) Of course, if Capt. Webb had lived in the time of the Signor his little feat of crossing over to France would have excited no possible surprise. We hear occasionally of some devotee to science performing some minor tricks with red-hot substances, such as dividing a stream of molten iron with his hands, but such feeble efforts pale before the negro slave of Pisa, who was accustomed to take his mid-day meal at a baker's, not with bread, but with the hot glowing embers of the oven. "He would take a shovelful of hot coals, and with a knife scrape into his mouth large quantities of the burning embers, and never suffered any inconvenience therefrom." Men may change opinions to-day, but not their hides. Some two hundred years ago no end of people had the happy gift of casting their skins like snakes. Witness the Suffolk man who exhibited his accomplishments before the Royal Society, shedding a skin "no less than three quarters of an inch thick." Original babies were born in those days, of amazing powers, capable of taking their nurses and pitching them out of the window when nourishment did not come quickly enough. Master Charlesworth at the tender age of five weighed eighty-seven pounds and carried with ease a man weighing fourteen stone. But, alas for a too early development! at the extreme old age of eight Master Charlesworth took the palsy, merged into second childhood, and died old and emaciated *ætat* nine, (confirmed in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of 1734.) We may have acquired some slight knowledge of our digestive organs to-day, and by means of pepsin may hope to alleviate the dyspeptic, but our acquaintance with the functions of the stomach would have been fairly stumped had we come across the man who lived in Bristol only one hundred and forty-eight years ago. This gifted being always ate his food twice, "and truly (*sic*) ruminated as cows, sheep, and other beasts do." What would not a Brillat-Savarin have given to possess this Bristol man's powers! A human creature so blessed might have kept on enjoying for a limitless period a salmis of woodcock or a truffled pullet. Some women are supposed to-day to have slight feline peculiarities, but in old times they united with these certain bovine characteristics. There was Miss Anne Jackson, of Waterford, Ireland, who sported horns. She was exceedingly cornuted, for horns not only interfered with the crease in her hair, but jutted out from her elbows and knees. Horned people were so common in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries as to have caused no comment. Sometimes the doctors of those times tried to effect a cure. In Brie there was a very much horned boy, and the surgeons took him in hand. Now, having found that to cut off the horns only increased their growth, they essayed powerful medicines—anti-ram's-horn specifics, perhaps. But science was terribly at fault. Instead of eradicating the horn, root and branch, they only succeeded in dispersing it. That unfortunate Brie boy took to growing scaly plates all over his body, like an armadillo, and the doctors gave up the case in disgust. Perhaps the name of that well-known astronomer, Machin, may have escaped us to-day, yet he had the pleasure of seeing a porcupine boy whose body was covered with "corneous pegs." It is not stated whether this gifted being had the privilege of shooting his quills at will. Evidently warts in old times were of a singularly aggressive and malignant character. Old people had a trick, too, of getting young in a most off-hand way. When sweet Margaret Krasowind was a maiden of ninety-four she married a gentleman who was, of course, some few years her senior. This individual was a Mr. Graykon, just turned 105. They lived happily and had numerous progeny, only the boys and girls were born with gray hair, had no teeth, and were forced to eat only sops. Occasionally lithophagous individuals turn up even to-day, but in older times stones, as a wholesome diet, were freely indulged in. Mr. Boyle, the author of Physical Experiments, or Experiences, we don't know which, who, though at first litho-skeptic, was fully convinced when he saw an English soldier eat pebbles. This veteran devoured building blocks; but the story wants sequence as narrated by Mr. Boyle, as it does not mention whether this gifted being swallowed a trowel or so, and a hodfull of mortar. Men who hungered for quartz were very plentiful a hundred years ago, and the wonder is that they could not satisfy their natural cravings. In 1760 the respectable Father Paulian, of Avignon, recounts his experiences with a stone chewer, who, for a *bon bouche*, eat agates, and topped off his meals with gun-flints as a dessert. Says the worthy Paulian, as a clincher in regard to the facts: "The respect the man shows ecclesiastics, and his ready disposition to please them, afforded me an opportunity of satisfying myself as to all these particulars, and I am fully convinced that he is no cheat." (*Dictionnaire Physique de Paulian.*) If modern readers are not fully prepared to swallow these apparently indigestible facts, their obstinacy must succumb should they learn that when these lithopagous people were bled their blood immediately turned into the most beautiful coral. Such individuals at present as manufacturers of corals would of course find the profession a most lucrative one.

If nature some centuries ago gave away eccentric gifts in a most lavish way, should she by any accident have overlooked an individual by slighting some peculiar function, she always made it up by an equivalent. Aldaricus Schombergus (Latinizing a name in those days was quite impressive and authoritative) was born stone blind. He was learned in Latin, Greek, and Syriac, skillful in music and studious (whatever that may mean) in painting and sculpture. We can accept Ulrich's philological powers, but might be in doubt about his paintings and sculptures. However, we must accord him an immense amount of ability for a blind man when we learn "that he discharged a gun with dexterity," and the records of Messrs. Dakin, Fulton, and Gildersleeve are as nothing when we are informed "that he never missed the mark, and carried off all the prizes, no matter what skillful musketeers were pitted against him." Clever artists without eyes must have abounded then, for Johannes Gambasius Volateranus in Pope Urban VIII.'s time, about 1636, "framed all of clay the effigies of Cosmo, Grand Duke of Tuscano, and taking from his pattern a marble statue, felt it all out and carved it diligently." That was a sad omission nature made, too, (circa 1707), when she turned out a young woman at Monsarez without a tongue. We are pleased to note, however, that perseverance on the part of the young lady made up for the deficiency of that important organ. The Condé d'Icyera, a noble man of letters, (the simple use of the word Condé carries a titular weight with it,) may be said to have brought out the tongueless woman. According to Rev. Dr. Willcocks, Bishop of Rochester, that woman talked, disputed, argued, and retorted in a most voluble way. Her pronunciation was perfect, save that the letter Q was a shibboleth to her. There was but one drawback about this gifted being—"she found the only want of a tongue in eating, for as others when they eat move their food with their tongue, she was forced to use her fingers." The Condé, as a man of letters, of course made an epigram in her honor.

> "Non mirum, elinguis mulier quod verba loquitur
> Mirum est, cum lingua quod taceat mulier."

But tongues were subjected to strange freaks in early times. Men were bilingual and trilingual, and sometimes had a beard growing on their tongues. We whites are a very soft-headed race at present, and acknowledge the superiority of our colored brethren in this respect, but Nicholas Picard's skull must have been one to envy. Nicholas used to put a peach stone on his occiput and smash it with his fist, and, when a hammer was not handy, drove nails into timber with his head piece. Nicholas' skull was by no means a leading hard head when compared with that of a religious person, whom the diligent Bartholius tells us about, "who had the hinder part of his skull so firm and compact that he was enabled to endure a coach wheel to pass over it without any sensible damage to him." Think of such an endowed being in the humble capacity of a truckman, using his own head as a chock block for his cart! Philidor's head must have been a hard and sound one to boot, for when his skull had been trampled on by a squadron of horse he got up, not very much disturbed, and only after this slight accident developed his marvelous ability for chess. Men had noses, notable ones in those days; nasal organs not only endowed with discrimination as to actual odors, but appreciative even of impalpable things. There was a monk in Prague "who could by smell alone accurately distinguish the virtuous from the vicious." Sensitive, refined noses abounded, too. "At Antwerp a peasant coming into a perfumer's shop presently fell into a swoon, but was speedily recovered and brought to himself by rubbing his face and nose with a portion of a dung-hill." Individuals were blessed, too, with double and triple rows of teeth. Even a King of France enjoyed this gift, probably much to the delight of the dentist of that day, who could have brought in bills for services rendered of the most complex and diffuse character. We cannot see at all as they once did. Eyes had in other times entirely different functions. There was a henchman that did service to the Duke of Braganza, who, when he looked at a hawk away up in air, brought that hawk down to his feet as if it was dead, rivaling Col. Scott, of coon fame, "for which," says the chronicler modestly, "he can give no reason more than that the lodestone draws iron." What soft muscled and weakling creatures we must be now, when comparing our thews with those of the men who went before us. Venetianello used to break the shank bones of oxen over his knee. (We have seen a lion at the Central Park try to accomplish this simple feat with his jaws and give it up as a bad job.) Potocara, a gentleman of Poland, a Colonel of Cossacks, and no less, would with his fingers bend up horse-shoes as if they were silver sugar tongs. This trick of making horse-shoes plastic is peculiarly a Slavic gift. All Poles did it, or are said to have done it, from Kings to peasants. But Monsieur Barsabas was one of the few strong men who did the right thing at the right time. His Majesty, King Louis XIV. of France, was stuck in the mud, and Barsabas rescued royalty. To have pulled even a King alone out of the mire might not have been a difficult task, but *Le Grand Monarque* was in his coach, drawn by six Flemish mares, and there was a coachman on the box and flunkeys behind. M. Barsabas made a handful of the whole concern, extricated everything entirely out of the treacherous ooze and set it up on hard ground, and Barsabas was made Town Major of Valenciennes. Barsabas had a gifted sister, whom he had not seen for years. Mlle. Barsabas followed the occupation of testing ropes in a rope-walk in Flanders. The French Hercules wanted to buy rope. The best was given him, which he snapped like pack-thread. "I have better rope," said the young lady, "but will you pay me the price for it?" "Of course I will. See here is my money—good, French gold crowns." The sister took the crowns and broke them one by one. "Your crowns are no better than my rope." "You are my long-lost sister!" cried Barsabas, as he embraced her. Of course, had any interloper been between the brother and sister on this happy occasion that individual would have been flattened out into gold leaf. When M. Barsabas' horse was tired of carrying him, M. Barsabas gave his horse a ride. The fact that Barsabas was a Gascon adds to the credibility of the story.

So far we have but incidentally touched on those physically gifted. What shall we say about the older mental powers? There was a young man of Padua slightly given to mnemotechny. You might recite to this Paduan youth 36,000 words, taken at random, and he would repeat them after you—or do it backward, or recite to you the first, third, fifth, seventh word and so on, or take the last word and the first, and the next to the last and next to the first, and finish up the whole thing in the most accurate way. Now, seeing that 7,200 words an hour is as rapid speaking as we can manage now a days, this performance must have taken five hours' time to repeat only the words to him. When we come down to Jedediah Buxton we do really get to a human being who did wonderful things about one hundred years ago. Such pumblechookian posers as how many barleycorns from London to York, or how many revolutions will a wheel make, six yards in circumference, in going the same distance, he would answer off-hand. The best anecdote ever recorded of him was when Buxton went to hear David Garrick. The splendor of the surroundings, the height of passion assumed by the great actor, were not entirely lost on Jedediah. When he came home he had absorbed a great deal—that is, of a peculiar kind, for he stated that in the play of "Richard III." Mr. Garrick had uttered exactly so many whole words and no more, and he gave the number. That was Jedediah's appreciation of art. This was clever on the part of this gifted being, so to-day when anybody is forced to sit out a stupid play with indifferent performers, to count the words uttered by some particular stick might pleasantly while away a dull evening.

Either we are much wanting in faith, or people quite promiscuously were more gifted some two hundred years since than they are to-day.

The Sevres Vases.—What is the peculiar spell and fascination, it is asked with amazement, which old china exercises upon many persons who are by no means deficient either in intelligence or common sense? At the present time there seems to be a perfect mania for collecting china which has any stamp of antiquity upon it; and not only fashionable society, but even the sober good sense of the middle classes appears to have caught the infection; in fact, the prices given at auction rooms for any rare specimens are really so astounding and unprecedented, that outsiders stand by with uplifted hands and eyebrows of amazement, while £6,000, for example, is being given for a couple of vases, which are to be put away in the collector's cabinet, and shrouded from the common gaze thenceforth, like the beauties of an Oriental harem. This is, of course, an extremely "fancy" price for old china; but it was given last year for a pair of Sèvres vases at Christie's. Two noblemen—or their agents rather—were bidding against each other, and the price was run up to £6,000, which in twenty-eight years, it must be remembered, at compound interest, is equivalent to £24,000. It will be curious to trace the history of these vases in the year of grace 1902, if they are in existence then. A story is current that one of the persons to whom they formerly belonged was completely thrown off his balance by the unprecedented price given for them. He was heard exclaiming, "Am I alive, or am I dead? Pinch me that I may know whether I am in my senses or not! I bought them for £70, and sold them for £300; and now, gracious heavens! I have been done out of a fortune!"—*Fraser's Magazine.*

The Father of a Family.—A regular poser—a clincher—is the case of an Irishman named Dennis, if true; if not true, the Annual Register must be held responsible. He died at Athenry in 1804, at the age of one hundred and seventeen; he had been married seven times, the last time at the age of ninety-three. He survived the births of forty-eight children, two hundred and thirty-six grandchildren, four hundred and forty-four great-grandchildren, and twenty-five great-great-grandchildren.—*All the Year Round.*

LIFE IN HOTELS.

A PHASE OF AMERICAN BOARDING.

WHO LIVE AT HOTELS, AND WHY THEY CHOOSE THEM—THE DOMESTICITY OF MARRIED LIFE SACRIFICED—SOME OF THE CUSTOMS OF HOTEL WIVES—THE IMPORTANT PART WHICH THE TABLE PLAYS.

As one star differs from another in glory, so do civilizations present distinctive features. There is a civilization of America, as there is a civilization of England; another in France, another in Spain, another in Italy, and so on over the whole world. These civilizations are made up of the small and apparently insignificant details of daily life—of such trifles as the food we eat, the beverages we drink, the houses we inhabit, the clothes we wear, our favorite amusements, and our occupations by preference. Therefore the consideration of such a subject as life in hotels, far from springing from a morbid curiosity or a love of that social tittle-tattle which interests itself in the molecules of existence, is strongly tinged with philosophy and opens up to our contemplation one of the saddest phases of American life. In New-York it is true that that life in hotels has been thrust upon us *bon gré, mal gré*, but the example of a Metropolitan city is contagious, and smaller cities have followed our lead in this matter without the least necessity. In Chicago and in St. Louis are enormous hotel structures provided, not for the stranger who comes for a few days on business, but for the denizen of the place who declines the responsibility and the annoyances of housekeeping. But here in New-York the topographical conditions have built up for us this peculiar phase of American civilization as surely as that the sun absorbs moisture from the clouds and that moisture descends upon the water-sheds of the mountain plateaus. We may exclaim against it, we may lament and murmur in revolt, but until we can change the conditions we are powerless to alter the result. The long, narrow shape of Manhattan Island, the manner in which the streets have been laid out, unite to make the price of land here extremely high. The instinct of the wealthy in choosing the central ridge of high, well-drained land has given to an excessively limited region the prestige of respectability, and outside of those limits respectable people will not live. Argal, as the grave-digger says in "Hamlet," argal, the respectables of moderate incomes are debarred from housekeeping by excessive rents, and, to conclude, they must either live in boarding-houses or in hotels.

It is needless to say that those who can afford to do so affect the latter. For the boarding-house, at its best, is but a miserable mockery of a home; whereas the hotel, not pretending to be in the least like one's own house, offers luxuries and conveniences such as only the wealthiest would dream of enjoying, at a most moderate figure. For the American hotel-keeper has proved more equal to the situation that has been thrust upon him than any other member of the body social; and accordingly, by one of those astounding *non sequiturs* which strike against one's nose throughout life, has been more abundantly abused than any other. From the first glimpse of overcrowding in New-York, the man who could keep a hotel began to figure upon regular boarders as an unfailing item, and based his calculations of prices and his ratio of providing in accordance with that fact. He catered more and more to the wants of this class, endeavoring to make of his hotel the best possible substitute for a home that could be devised. And when one looks around New-York, and considers the character of the up-town hotels that never pretend to have transient custom, it is impossible to resist the complete conviction that the hotel man has succeeded only too well. For, dispute the fact as we may, it is certain that nothing can well be more disastrous to a woman than hotel life. Just as in the body the muscles become flaccid and enervated by want of exercise, so do the best qualities of woman—her home qualities—become deteriorated by continually living in a sphere which does not admit of their development. The wife who does not perform any of the industrial functions of a wife will be a most extraordinary character if she should in other things duly sustain her just relations to her husband. That she does not as an abstract proposition is indubitably true. The present generation of wives have come to believe that the end and aim of existence is personal decoration and lavish expenditure, and that they have no other duties toward their husbands than such as could be fulfilled by a Turkish odalisque or a Persian Noormahal. An analysis of hotel life will show how this idea has been developed.

Let us suppose Mr. Three Stars and his young wife, having returned from their wedding tour, take up their abode at the Vansittart House. Mrs. Three Stars has no fortune whatsoever; her husband has an income of $3,500 per annum. They have both hitherto lived in boarding-houses which afford opportunities for courting not possessed by hotels, and are therefore largely patronized by mammas who have daughters to dispose of. They are both somewhat dazzled by the gorgeous character of the parlors, which, though small, have an abundance of costly nicknacks, have inlaid tables, moquette carpets, handsome pictures, luxurious lounges, and arm-chairs. A clerk whose smile is of the most winning character waits upon them in the parlor, hears what Mr. Three Stars has to say, and delivers the schedule of prices, by which it appears that there is a different rate for each floor. Excluding the ground floor there are five, and the price diminishes as one mounts upward. The young wife has had visions in her little head of living at this hotel in a superb suite, but when she hears the price of the first floor, and looks at the corrugations on her husband's forehead she is afraid to mention her wishes. She watches his brow in faint hopes that it will unknit at the second story, but the wrinkles are still there. She makes an effort when the price of the third is mentioned. They have been standing, and her arm is within her husband's, with a fond feeling of ownership and possession. She gives a warm pressure to his arm, and murmurs, "Darling, couldn't we take a room on this floor?" He shakes his head. "No, pet; not unless every cent of my income is to be paid for board, and there will be nothing left for pocket-money, theatres, or even clothes." The clerk with the winning smile is too gentlemanly to affect to notice this by-play; when it is over he resumes the detailing of the list of prices, and goes on to the fourth floor. It is still too high, and the husband's brow is still knit. At last the fifth floor is reached—the price $40 per week or $45, according to location—and this the husband thinks will be satisfactory. The party adjourn to the elevator, and as they mount upward the clerk, guessing the feelings of the bride at being at the very top of the house, pleasantly remarks that since the introduction of elevators it really does not matter on what floor one lives. Also he incidentally hints that the precautions against fire are ample, and that it is quite an advantage to be on the top floor on account of the fine air.

The floor is reached, and the party meanders through labyrinthine corridors until No. 764 B, or whatever the number may be, is reached. The wife's heart sinks a little as her active mind, soaring into the future, contemplates herself perched up in that vast solitude when her good man is down town or away. The key, however, is applied to the door, and the latter flying open displays to the eyes of the wedded pair the future nest. It is undeniably small, being what is called an alcove room, the bed in an alcove, hidden by fleecy curtains from the room itself. But it is also undeniably cozy, for the carpet is fresh and handsome, the sofa is luxuriously comfortable and of ample breadth, there are two Sybaritic arm-chairs, there is a handsome mirror, a bureau in which all the drawers slip in and out as if they were greased, a closet, ample in dimensions, but poked away in a somewhat inaccessible region, a cheery little stove with an open grate, and two windows, from which the horizon is unpleasantly obvious. The wife's heart, which contracted terribly in the corridor as the party threaded its devious windings, becomes expanded again, and, after several searching looks, and a thorough investigation of the bureau, the mirror, and the closet, her face, which has been watched in turn by the husband, becomes unclouded, and she says to him, "I think we can be very happy here, dear." The clerk bows, knowing that the deed is done, the room is rented, and the omnivorous hotel has two more inhabitants.

Let us suppose the Three Stars family thoroughly domiciliated after the enjoyment of their quarters for a couple of months. They are in a glow of satisfaction with everything, and yet at the bottom of their hearts there is dissatisfaction. Mr. Three Stars is everything a wife could wish, Mrs. Three Stars is all the fondest husband could desire; and yet— Neither knows exactly where the shoe pinches, but both have a dull sort of heartache, as bad a thing in its way as a dull headache, and the latter is detestable. There is a something wanting, a void which has not been filled up, a nameless disquiet. Both probably reproach themselves secretly. Mrs. Three Stars, whose name, by the by, is Lillie, and who is given to poetry, accuses herself of having a restless, unquiet heart, and weeps passionately sometimes over the thought that marriage is not that blissful state which she had imagined. "Is life," she asks of the surrounding chimney pots as she leans out of the window, "is life all a delusion and a sham? Is nothing real, not even love?" The chimney pots decline to answer, and preserve a sphynx-like stoniness of demeanor. Had she wisdom, poor child, she would probably gather from their silence the true answer that folks find things real or illusive according to themselves, that is, according to the reality in themselves. But as wisdom only comes through pangs of heart and brain, she slams the window down in a pet, and sits down to read the last new novel. For time hangs heavily upon her hands, as she has no occupation, and really the hour when she expects Mr. Three Stars, whose name is Charlie, is the brightest of her existence. It is, in fact, the one thing she has to look forward to in her dreary, dreary life. And she welcomes the advent of Charlie with a rapture which he does not feel, and to which he cannot adequately respond, a thing which he cannot conceive, and which makes her think him a regular man without any sentiment, overrun with thoughts of money-getting.

Charlie feels remorse that he does not flow over with rapture at the thought of the little wife who is awaiting him in No. 764 B of the Sturtevant House. But the fact is that he is disappointed in his married life because it is not so domestic as he hoped it would be. Somehow, the great walls of the big hotel are between him and his wife, and he has an idea that things would be different if he could keep house. His wife hardly seems to enter into his life so far, and he expected that it would color his whole existence. Instead of coming nearer to him with every day, she seems to be about as far off, being always a bride and never a wife. In fact it is Mr. Three Stars who really sentimentalizes over the situation, and who comprehends, though only dimly, the fact that things are not what they should be. For the truth is that women who profess to be emotional are only so through their organs, but man is emotional through his spirit. Woman is essentially material through her place in nature; man has the power to be profoundly spiritual, if he will only obey the voice within him that bids his spirit take off the robes of flesh, and stand before the Infinite. Whether this voice is clearly heard or only dimly felt is immaterial; the result is the same, and man, no matter how degraded, is always capable of being truly sentimental—that is obeying an abstraction, following an idea that is not concrete. Mr. Three Stars, therefore, feels that his wife is not truly his wife, and mourns over it, while Mrs. Three Stars is only vaguely conscious of a want of gush in her husband, and attributes it to the unsentimental character of man. But the fact is, as any outsider would pronounce at once, Mrs. Three Stars has not developed into a wife because she has no wifely occupations. Wives do not spring full-grown from the conjuring of a ring and a changed name. They are the product of growth, of development, of incessant activity in things that concern Lillie and Charlie, and blend continually in the mind the two images. And as Mrs. Three Stars does not have any occupations forced upon her by circumstances, and has not learned to make any for herself, the result is that she remains a bride—joined, but not united. For to be united, two things must grow together; to be joined is simply to be placed in juxtaposition.

Let us consider the ménage of the Three Stars; let us borrow from Caswell & Hazard the big phial in which those eminent druggists keep Asmodeus, better known as the Devil on Two Sticks or Le Diable Boiteux. But it is necessary to warn the readers of THE TIMES that, unless they know the charm, they will be unable to extract the spiritual essence from the phial, and, therefore, they had better not attempt it. Asmodeus takes us through the key-hole of No. 764 B, and we see at 7:30 A. M. the husband all ready dressed and going down stairs to breakfast. He takes that meal early, for he has to be at business by 9 o'clock, and he likes to walk down town for his health's sake. It is the only gymnastic recreation he has, and he makes the most of it. Mrs. Three Stars is sleeping in bed, her blonde hair showing like so many snakes upon the pillow. Her husband treads on tip-toe that he may not waken her, looks at her lovingly, goes out, locks the door behind him, and pushes the key underneath the door for her when it shall please her to rise. This will happen some time after 10 o'clock, for in this hotel the breakfast hours are from 6 to 10 in the big room and from 10 to 12 in the ladies' breakfast-room. Although this gives much extra trouble to the hotel-keeper, and causes great inconvenience to the steward and the help, it has been adopted from necessity, because the ladies like it. Her husband ate a hearty beefsteak and drank a cup of coffee at his lonely table. When she emerges from her room and descends the elevator, she generally finds herself in company with other wives, also joined but not united to their husbands, and they take breakfast merrily together. The bill of fare being a curious document they study it for several minutes, and after much discussion every one of the party orders five or six dishes, generally the most indigestible that can be selected. And while they are being prepared the waiter brings them the fruit in season, which they devour plentifully as a sort of prelude to breakfast.

The quantity and quality of the repast have so immensely increased of late years, in consequence of the hotels catering exclusively to resident custom, that in an article on life in hotels it becomes imperative to give the bill of fare. Here it is:

BREAKFAST.

Milk, coffee, chocolate, green and black teas.

Bread.—Muffins, hot rolls, corn bread, Graham rolls, pan, twist, Graham, and Boston brown bread, wheated grits, boiled hominy, fried hominy, butter and dry toast, cream toast, Indian cakes, rice cakes, buckwheat cakes, nutrina, oat-meal mush.

Broiled.—Beefsteak, plain, or with onions or tomatoes; Geneva country sausages; mutton chops, plain, or with onions or tomatoes; calf's liver, breakfast bacon, sugar-cured ham, pig's feet, stewed kidneys, frizzled beef, Scotch herring, fresh fish, salt mackerel, bluefish, smoked salmon, salt codfish, Shaker fashion.

Fried.—Ham and eggs, veal cutlets, apples and pork, fresh codfish, with pork; pan fish, corned beef hash, codfish balls, scallops.

Potatoes.—Stewed, fried, baked, Lyonnaise.

Eggs.—Fried, scrambled, boiled; omelettes, plain or with parsley; tomatoes, onions, ham, kidneys, or cheese.

Tripe.—Fried, broiled, stewed.

Oysters.—Raw, fried, stewed, pickled; stewed clams, clam fritters.

Cold.—Boiled ham, roast beef, corned beef, lamb.

Breakfast Wines.—Medoc, St. Julienne, Château La Rose, Haut Sauterne, Château Sauterne, Latour Blanche.

While Mrs. Three Stars is breakfasting the chamber-maid is doing up her room, No. 764 B. But she and her lady friends, or rather companions, generally make the meal as long as possible, on the pretext that their rooms would not be fit to receive them if they were more expeditious. The consequence is that dinner in the big room has begun at 1 o'clock, sometimes before the ladies' breakfast-room has been vacated. Under the old régime of the Clarendon and Mr. Gardiner's house at Sharon Springs, people who do not come at the precise hour go without, and there's an end of it. Under the new régime introduced by the Lelands it would be difficult to find an hour in the day when eating was not going on. When Mrs. Three Stars' meal is over, however, she either repairs to her own room and receives the visits of other ladies, or she pays visits to other rooms. There is very little flirting in hotels between married women whose husbands are down town and gentlemen of leisure, for the sufficient reason that there is no place to flirt in. The parlors are always in use by strangers, and to get up a flirtation in them would be difficult indeed. If poor Lillie is tired of talking to empty-headed women she has the resource of looking over her trousseau or reading a novel. If she has torn her dress, if some great awkward, horrid man has stepped upon her trailing skirt, and it has been ripped at the gathers, (the writer hopes that this shibboleth has been correctly written,) she takes out her work basket, about the size of a dessert plate, and repairs the damages. If she is tired of gossiping, of novel-reading, and has exhausted her energies in sewing, she can renew them by a walk down Fifth avenue and Broadway. Oh, what an existence, what a miserable, aimless life! How can poor Lillie Three Stars ever be a true wife if her faculties receive no more development than this?

Charlie Three Stars comes home between 5 and 6 o'clock, a little fagged, but hungry and perfectly capable of doing justice to his dinner. He has thought more of that meal of late than he ever did before, and life seems to consist very much of business down town and a good dinner when he comes back. If, during his tramp home, he does not see the fair face of his Lillie in his cogitations, but revels in the possibility of turtle soup for dinner, and sees in imagination great pieces of the green fat and of the dark brown liver, how shall we blame him? His Lillie would say that it was because men are so animal, but we know that the truth is, he is disappointed in his spiritual aspirations in his expectations of his wife, whereas he has learned to confide most trustingly to the Messrs. Leland, who have never given him a bad dinner. And, moreover, the band plays during the dinner hour from 5 to 7 P. M., and he is fond of music. His wife, who looks at the stars and the moon, and reads poetry, and has learned to play the piano, never knows what piece is being played, and is sometimes surprised that her dull husband always recognizes them and flushes with pleasure at favorite airs. It tickles her sense of superiority to see with what devotion and absorbing preoccupation he eats his turtle soup, absolutely declining to converse before he has finished his plateful. She does not care for eating much, all things tasting pretty much the same to her, and it is a constant source of surprise to her that Charlie should discriminate and say this is good or that is bad, when to her there is not a particle of difference between them. She likes candy, however, and peppermint drops, and is always grateful to him when he brings her some. He would not touch them himself for a kingdom, although, as she says, "Charlie is such an eater."

The dinner bill of fare must be appended, for otherwise it would be impossible to get a just idea of life in hotels. Here it is:

Soup—Green turtle, consommé à la milanaise.

Fish—Boiled halibut, oyster sauce, broiled spanish mackerel, steward sauce.

Removes—Roast beef, boiled capon, egg sauce, boiled leg of mutton, boiled corned beef, new cabbage, roast saddle mutton, jelly sauce, roast pig, sage sauce, roast turkey, cranberry sauce.

Cold Dishes—Pâté de fois gras, beef, boned turkey, with jelly, chicken salad, ham, beef tongue.

Entrées—Soft-shell crabs fried in butter, sweetbreads larded, with green peas, English snipe on toast, stewed tenderloin with mushrooms.

Relishes—Mixed pickles, olives, celery, chow chow, horse-radish, Worcestershire sauce, currant jelly, lettuce, tomatoes.

Vegetables—Mashed potatoes, new squash, baked sweet potatoes, boiled rice, boiled onions, spinach, boiled potatoes, boiled hominy, succotash, fried egg-plant, new beets, stewed tomatoes.

Sorbet à la Cardinal.

Pastry—Plum pudding, English sauce, sliced-apple pie, pear pie, Lafayette cake glacé au Maraschino, meringues à la crème, French macaroons, coconut drops, burnt almonds, tutti frutti, ice cream.

Fruits—Raisins, apples, dates, pears, grapes, nuts. Coffee.

It can hardly be wondered at that, with such and so many temptations to epicureanism, Mr. Three Stars should have a leaning that way. It is obvious that if this family continue to live in hotels much longer, every vestige of character in the lady will disappear, and the gentleman will have only two ideas—business and eating. When they mount to their room, after the repast, in the elevator, very probably the business of the machine is being transacted by a girl of fourteen, daughter of a wealthy family on the first floor, who has come home from school and finds vent for her surplus energies in running the elevator. She has probably bribed Jack, the boy, with the ready money in her possession, to let her run the machine, and she is as happy as a lark running it. "What floor?" she says, in a business-like way, as the Three Stars enter. "Fifth floor." With her handkerchief wrapped round the wire cable, she gives it a pull, and the machine mounts. There is the sound of the bell, and she instantly makes it descend to the basement and takes in a full cargo. She deposits the people at their respective floors, and finally the Three Stars are dumped on the top floor, and the machine rapidly descends. Three Stars looks at his wife tenderly when they get into the room, and says to her, "My dear, in our old age I hope our girls will not be forced to run elevators and associate with colored boys for lack of occupation." Mrs. Three Stars is brought nearer to her husband than ever before, and both, under the influence of the new emotion, take an evening walk in Madison square and think it over.

It is clear that the hotel men are not in fault, but the guests alone, for this state of things. *Ubi gentium*, as the Latin grammar truly observes, where in the world could two people get for $40 per week what these two obtain of material comforts? Perennial banquets, that begin at dawn and end at dark, and are supplemented with light midnight suppers for hungry folks coming home from theatres and concerts, liberal supplies of everything, and all of the best, admirable cooking, good wines at cheap rates, comfortable rooms, the most thorough consideration and civility, all for $40 per week! Why, truly, it is wonderful! But the soul needs feeding as well as the body, and the soul gets starved if people will not feed it. Mrs. Three Stars, deprived of the opportunity of keeping house because it is a luxury beyond limited means, must contrive to make occupations for herself. She need not become a blue-stocking, for that will take her away from her husband even more than idleness. She need not become a seamstress and make her husband's shirts, for the simple reason that it requires more ability than she possesses. But she can, if she has the desire, find out things to do which will keep her mind and body sufficiently busy. She can accompany her husband to his breakfast; she could even walk out and meet him half way on his return. In married life there is but one sunlight—that of love. Love is often born of idleness, but it dies of it too. It should be with women the one great aim of life, to preserve that sunlight, and in hotel life the conditions are greatly against its preservation. Therefore, it demands more ingenuity on their part, more resolution and all the tenacity for which the sex is famous, to retain a thing so necessary to happiness. Love, I repeat, is the sunshine of life. Without it, life is as gloomy as a day when the sun is obscured with clouds. With it, everything wears a nameless charm. Bright colors appear, the air is perfumed, the body feels elastic, the mind is freshened, the brain inspired. It is, therefore, a good thing to have in the house, and especially in a hotel.

GAR.

MARRIED HER UNCLE.

The San Francisco *Call* of Oct. 23, has this singular story: "Judge Wheeler yesterday rendered an important decision in regard to those fortunately rare marriages between uncles and nieces. On the 29th of September last Esther Schloss brought suit to annul her marriage with Morris Schloss, on the ground that they bear the relationship of uncle and niece to each other. The parties were married in 1855, and have seemingly lived happily together. There are no allegations that the defendant ever misbehaved himself, the only ground presented being that mentioned. The plaintiff is a Jewess, and it is alleged that the marriages of uncles and nieces are permitted by the laws of her church. Judge Wheeler said that the Civil Code gives a list of cases where marriage can be annulled, that of a negro with a white, and of a husband and wife who have been previously married, without death or divorce having severed the tie, being specially mentioned. No provision, however, is made in regard to uncles and nieces, the law holding that such a marriage is incestuous and void from the beginning. Evidently the gentlemen who prepared the code did not think it necessary to provide for cases like the one before the court, and there is no law, therefore, to reach it. The court would render a judgment in the case were it not that the code is supposed to include all the relationships intended to be covered. As the law stands there is no existing remedy, and the marriage, consequently, must continue. The only way to have it annulled was to obtain the passage of a special enactment by the Legislature."

A NEVADA CATAMOUNT STORY.

The St. Helena (Nev.) *Star* of Oct. 21 relates the following incident: "Last Thursday as a young child of an employe, living near Sugar Loaf Mountain, on W. W. Lyman's place, was playing in the yard, a daring attempt was made by a catamount to devour it. The mother hearing a cry—such as only a mother's ear can detect as foreboding evil—rushed to the door and was horrified to see in midair a catamount, which had just sprung from the bushes, about to light upon her child. Coincident with her shriek, a faithful bull-dog, which by accident happened to be on the spot, had already placed himself in a position to defend the child. The fight was short and the catamount took to a tree near by. No male person being in the house, the mother dispatched a little daughter down the road for help. The girl meeting Mr. Tully, of the seminary, informed him that the dog had a California lion treed. Leaving his team with a Chinaman, he repaired to the spot and killed the animal, which proved to be a catamount of huge proportions. The animal without doubt was very hungry, but it is not an uncommon thing for them to visit the hen-roost any hour after dark. It was fortunate indeed that the dog happened to be there."

STATE POLITICS.

A FEW DEMOCRATIC FALSEHOODS.

THE CANAL RING STOPPED PAYMENT—WHAT THE TILDEN AGENTS' PROMISE—TAXATION TO BE OVERLOOKED—THE OSWEGO AND BUFFALO DISTRICTS—PROSPECTS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

From Our Special Correspondent.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Friday, Oct. 29, 1875.

Just before election day in the South the politicians of Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana are in the habit of making the most extravagant promises to the negro voters. By the carpet-baggers they are assured that if they support what is called the "loif" ticket they will ever after be allowed to ride in all public conveyances at half fare, be received with the utmost attention by old hotel keepers, and have every theatre in the country thrown open to them. The tricky leaders of the White League, more honorable than their neighbors from the North, confine themselves to one lie only. They tell the unfortunate colored men that if they will only consent to forsake "the Radicals" and vote "the Democratic ticket," they will be immediately presented with forty acres of the best cotton land and one young mule. Mr. Tilden and Mr. Tilden's agents in this State seem to have been studying this Southern system of electioneering, and they are evidently of the opinion that the citizens of the rural districts of New-York have no more intelligence than the negro voters of the Mississippi swamps. I have been forced into this belief by reading the last "private and confidential" circular issued by his Excellency the Governor, and by listening to a number of local Democratic speakers, who, taking their cue from the circular referred to, have, with the utmost gravity and earnestness, declared that if Bigelow and Fairchild are elected taxation will be forever abolished in New-York. It is hard to believe that sane men, talking to the intelligent voters of a free country, could under any circumstances make so ridiculous a statement. But the fact remains the same, there are hundreds of gentlemen in this county and in Madison who have heard Tilden campaign speakers make this and other similar declarations. If they confined themselves to making promises which bear the stamp of falsehood upon their face it might be well to trust to the good sense of an educated community and take no notice of their assertions. Within the past week, however, Tilden's tools have been at their wits' end to invent some new campaign lie, and for want of a better they are just now industriously circulating the report that the disgraced and ruined leaders of the Canal Ring have joined their fortunes to the Republican Party, and that they are making every effort to defeat "the reform movement," headed by John Bigelow, the renegade, and Charles S. Fairchild, the dishonored advocate and supporter of Hammond, the bribe-taker.

THE CANAL RING STOPPED PAYMENT.

This last statement, though of course improbable, seemed possible from the fact that Denison, Lord, and others of the same class had declared they would be revenged on Tilden. Because of this possibility I have been at some trouble to investigate the matter, and after the most careful inquiry I can say that the statement is untrue in every particular. Johnson, Lord, Denison, Van Dusen, and the rest are not acting with the Republican Party; on the contrary, as if fearing further prosecution from the Canal Commission, they have given up their desire for revenge and are seeking to find favor in the eyes of the Governor by supporting the candidate he is striving to elect. This year, as always, the Canal Ring leaders will vote with the party which is headed by Mr. Tilden. There is no doubt about this, and the Governor's agents know that there is none. They complain and are dissatisfied, not because they fear that the Lord-Denison element will vote against them, but because the Canal Ring has stopped payment. This is the whole secret of the cry about Willard Johnson and company having united with the Republicans. The sin of the Ring is not that its members decline to vote the Tilden ticket, but because they cannot, or will not, pay the large sums of money which they formerly donated for the good of the Democratic cause. I know, and I can prove, that within the past ten days Mr. Tilden's agents in Syracuse and other places have tried to collect money for political purposes from the very men whom the Governor delights in calling "the canal thieves." "The thieves" refused, however; hence the declaration that they were acting with the Republicans. That this refusal will aid the true reform party to redeem the State no one will deny. For example, I may state that the Second Assembly District of Oswego County can always under ordinary circumstances be relied upon to elect a Republican member. For the past four or five years, however, Willard Johnson has secured his election by the use of every corrupt means known to the Democracy and by the expenditure of thousands of dollars. This year Mr. Johnson will vote the Democratic ticket, but notwithstanding the kindness of the Governor in giving him that $55,000 he positively refuses to pay one cent for campaign purposes. Naturally Mr. Tilden is angry and annoyed at this ingratitude, and, as his friend Delos De Wolf would say, he is "trying to get level" with Willard by wrongfully accusing him of having reformed, become an honest man, and joined the Republicans. Those who know Mr. Johnson well will understand how much his feelings are hurt by this accusation. It is a good deal like charging a house-breaker with having been a constant attendant at church.

THE TWENTY-FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The Republicans of the Counties of Oswego and Madison, which form the Twenty-first Senatorial District, have not in years been so united and harmonious as they are at present. The Democrats have circulated a report that Hon. Charles Kellogg, who so ably represented the district during the past two years, was dissatisfied because he had not received a renomination, and they have pretended to believe that he would oppose the Republican nominee. This is not true. Mr. Kellogg, who is a citizen of Madison County, was nominated from that portion of the district. This year, by a time-honored custom of rotation, the nomination belongs to Oswego. Mr. Kellogg fully understands this, he is thoroughly in accord with his party, and is doing good work for the Republican cause. Hon. Benjamin Doolittle, the gentleman who has been honored by the Republican nomination, is one of the best known and most respected business men of this city. He has filled many local offices to the great satisfaction of all political parties. He was elected Mayor of the city by a large majority, and has served a term in the Legislature. He will be elected to the Senate this year by a majority of at least 2,000 votes. I. G. Jenkins, who is running against Mr. Doolittle, is a Liberal, about whom very little is known, except that he is an intimate friend of that eminent reformer, Littlejohn, the nominator of Bigelow. This seems to be sufficient information for the people of the district, and many good Democrats declare that they will not support Jenkins. The Republicans of the two counties are confident of sending at least three members of Assembly to Albany next Winter. One of them will be George B. Sloan, of the city. He represented the district in the Legislature of 1874, and now will be voted for by all the respectable men of Oswego. He will be an honor to the district and to his party.

The Republicans of the Thirty-first or Buffalo District promise to give a good account of themselves this year, and there seems to be no doubt that Sherman S. Rogers will be elected to the Senate by a very large majority. Last year Mr. Laning, then a popular man, was elected over F. W. Alberger, an unfortunate nomination, to say the least, by a plurality of only 984 votes. The Democrats were united then, now they are seriously divided. Laning, who is running for Mayor, leads one faction, and Torrence, who would like to be State Senator, is at the head of another. They are working against each other in secret. The Republicans have nominated Philip Becker for Mayor. He is a very strong man and will bring a large German vote with him. The honest voters of the district are thoroughly alive to the situation, and they are working with harmony and energy. Old Erie will not be last in the long list of redeemed Republican counties.

THE OHIO ELECTION.

COMPLETE OFFICIAL VOTE OF THE STATE BY COUNTIES FOR GOVERNOR—HAYES' MAJORITY 5,579.

We take from the Cincinnati *Times* the following statement of the official returns for Governor of Ohio at the late election, compared with the result in 1873. The total vote for the Prohibition candidate was 2,541. In nineteen counties the last-named did not receive a single vote, and in twenty-three others he received less than a dozen. Following is the vote:

Counties.	1873. Allen. Dem.	 Noyes. Rep.	1875. Allen. Dem.	 Hayes Rep.
Adams	1961	1558	2239	1853
Allen	2286	1755	2920	2151
Ashland	2253	1670	2400	2250
Ashtabula	943	2944	1962	6092
Athens	1455	2576	2410	3192
Auglaize	1906	555	2851	1101
Belmont	3394	3614	4588	4514
Brown	2756	1780	3677	2358
Butler	4178	2377	5260	2934
Carroll	1185	1547	1453	1870
Champaign	1671	2441	2620	3102
Clarke	1700	2805	3392	4389
Clermont	3475	3003	4036	3480
Clinton	1342	2283	1938	3154
Columbiana	2188	3091	3974	4940
Coshocton	2502	1847	2913	2321
Crawford	2879	1292	3834	2064
Cuyahoga	5644	8245	10974	17338
Darke	3128	2108	4233	2929
Defiance	1711	749	2483	1218
Delaware	1937	2095	2708	2835
Erie	1588	1998	2657	2391
Fairfield	3551	2034	4183	2630
Fayette	1415	1889	1871	2249
Franklin	6453	4156	7951	6842
Fulton	[illegible]	1417	1312	2303
Gallia	1465	2229	2388	2908
Geauga	436	1662	736	2666
Greene	1496	2925	2208	4141
Guernsey	1799	2156	2431	2834
Hamilton	16784	16021	23621	24916
Hancock	2259	1794	2833	2559
Hardin	1850	1936	2608	2527
Harrison	1617	1998	2039	2324
Henry	1432	900	2005	1323
Highland	2791	2863	3215	3160
Hocking	1565	867	2082	1394
Holmes	2416	910	2838	1059
Huron	1829	2633	2687	3873
Jackson	1538	1905	2207	2497
Jefferson	1924	3013	2226	3721
Knox	2762	2108	3182	2885
Lake	649	1956	1120	2678
Lawrence	1922	2735	3099	3736
Licking	4155	2749	5142	3617
Logan	1426	1842	2102	2896
Lorain	1360	3505	2097	4767
Lucas	3351	4201	4481	5865
Madison	1627	1631	2028	2138
Mahoning	3003	3460	3948	3788
Marion	1901	1240	4396	1534
Medina	1591	2027	1960	2859
Meigs	1169	2514	2843	3433
Mercer	1824	727	2560	1000
Miami	2250	2910	3239	4006
Monroe	2340	734	3129	1016
Montgomery	6309	5947	8014	7202
Morgan	1470	1668	2004	2204
Morrow	1579	1667	2006	2136
Muskingum	4274	4048	5218	4888
Noble	1677	1641	2037	2104
Ottawa	1451	772	1781	1062
Paulding	890	997	1130	1144
Perry	2089	1600	2798	1853
Pickaway	2578	1783	3144	2397
Pike	1563	1161	1940	1330
Portage	2056	2285	2859	3402
Preble	1818	2154	2389	2611
Putnam	2167	975	2746	1304
Richland	3192	2580	4050	3285
Ross	3791	3144	4216	3090
Sandusky	2740	2025	3353	2609
Scioto	2183	2389	3020	3279
Seneca	3182	2290	4015	3321
Shelby	2022	1373	2701	1757
Stark	4888	4868	6340	6085
Summit	2014	2457	3523	4623
Trumbull	1927	3698	3301	5653
Tuscarawas	3548	2600	4048	3250
Union	1364	1856	1952	2596
Van Wert	1750	1730	2233	2108
Vinton	1460	1215	1906	1497
Warren	[illegible]	3205	3301	5653
Washington	3004	3124	4230	4144
Wayne	3653	3434	4301	3847
Williams	1697	1856	2262	2399
Wood	1804	2078	2808	3531
Wyandot	2039	1364	2305	1735
Total	214643	213837	292264	297813

SERVICES FOR A BASHFUL LOVER.

The Glens Falls *Messenger* describes a recent suit at law for services rendered in that vicinity as follows:

"A very curious and interesting case at law has just closed at Thurman, before James C. Pollard, Justice and jury. The defendant was a widower desirous of securing another helpmeet or wife, but being of rather bashful and retired disposition, with a very limited acquaintance in society, he was prone to seek assistance of others to effect the much coveted object of his heart. According to the evidence given it appears that the defendant on one or more occasions requested the plaintiff to speak with a certain lady of his (the plaintiff's) acquaintance on the subject of a marriage with defendant. And defendant averred in his sworn statement that he told the plaintiff, 'If he could do him any good, he would see it made good with him in due time.' The plaintiff testifying in his own behalf affirmed that he had consumed in all five and a quarter days in going to see the lady and her connections to bring a favorable influence to bear for the defendant, and that he charged the defendant four dollars per day for these services. Plaintiff also affirmed that he did not see the lady in question but once, and was only in consultation with her and another lady, (not particularized,) about three hours. The Court considered the price charged exorbitant, and incompatible with the services performed, and that no services actually for the defendant's benefit had been rendered. The matter was left with the jury, who returned in less than five minutes with the verdict of 'No cause for action.' The judgment against the plaintiff was $5 46."

AMERICAN GOODS EXPORTED.

The Boston *Journal* says that an interesting episode occurred at New-Bedford last Saturday evening, while Hon. Alexander H. Rice, the Republican candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, was addressing a large audience in that city. Alluding to the depression in the manufacturing interests of the State, Mr. Rice argued that improvements in machinery, economy in management, with the increasing skill of our labor, would result in a degree of perfection of manufactured articles and in selling prices which would enable us to export our products, thus offsetting and lessening our imports, and finding a profitable market for the present overproduction and future increase, adding that he believed the event he predicted was not far distant. At this juncture he was interrupted by the venerable Mr. Grinnell, of New-Bedford, President of the Wamsutta Mills, who said he desired to state in confirmation of the argument he had listened to, that his mill had within a few days made its first shipment of manufactured goods to a foreign market. Another mill manager then arose and informed the meeting that he wished to add his testimony, as his company had just made its first shipment; while a third gentleman stated that he represented iron interests which had a like story to tell of their products. These unexpected and timely indorsements of the sagacious business conclusions of the speaker were heartily cheered by the audience.

HEALTH OF MR. STEPHENS.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* of the 23d inst. says that the condition and health of Alexander H. Stephens is still such as to excite the apprehensions of his friends. It says: "Dr. Steiner was hastily summoned to his bed-side on Saturday night last, and remained in close attendance until Wednesday night. Dr. Kent was with Mr. Stephens when our representative visited 'Liberty Hall.' Dr. Steiner, from his diagnosis of the case, decides that his patient is suffering from a neuralgic affection of the chief organs of the stomach, and it was reported yesterday gouty symptoms have manifested themselves. No person outside of Mr. Stephens' family circle is permitted to visit him, as it only excites him. Any cause which occasions excitement to him rushes his pulse up to 110, and as the healthy, normal pulse is from sixty to seventy-five, our readers can judge of his condition. Doses of morphine, of about one-eighth of a grain, are administered to give him relief from the pain he suffers. Major Miller, his Secretary, informed our representative that the second attack occurred last Saturday as Mr. Stevens was chatting with some friends, especially in relation to his labors on an encyclopedia. The discussion of all subjects likely to excite Mr. Stephens, has been tabooed since he was first attacked."

FINE ARTS.

NEW PICTURES ON EXHIBITION.

SPECIMENS BY MERLE, AUGUSTE BONHEUR, LAMBINET, CHURCH, DETAILLE, JARIS, FAUSTINI, AND OTHERS.

The prospects for art this season are not specially encouraging so far as can be ascertained at present. The very large number of failures of business men that have occurred, and the general dullness of trade may be expected to affect, to a great extent, the sale of pictures in this City during the present Winter. It is true that the art season has scarcely yet opened, and that prospects may brighten, as we hope they will, as the season advances. We hear already of two or three sales of considerable importance, and others are in course of negotiation. Of auction sales the only one yet spoken of is that of the works of Mr. Oliver Stone, and Mr. Viani, which will take place in the course of a few days. The glory of the old Somerville Art Gallery in Fifth avenue is departed, and the building is being rapidly altered for domestic use. Mr. Somerville, we understand, will conduct his sales hereafter at the new Kurtz Gallery in Madison square.

Among the new collections exhibited by the dealers that on view at the Goupil Gallery is specially worthy of notice, combining as it does specimens of nearly all the modern schools, both in oil and water colors. Merle's "Grandmother's Stories"—a companion to his "Fairy Tales"—which has been recently sold, is one of the very best of this artist's works which we have seen here for many years. In this composition there are six life-size figures, in which extreme old age, mature womanhood, budding girlhood, and infancy are depicted with a charm of expression, outline, and color that is rarely equaled. In compositions of this class Merle is nearly always successful; when his fancy takes a higher range, he fails, as in his "Hamlet and Ophelia," which are mere stage figures. The "Grandmother's Stories" is in some respects superior to the "Fairy Tales," showing a somewhat firmer outline, better modeling and more warmth of color. Turning from Merle's work to the pictures of the Roman-Spanish school, which are just now in high favor, we find some good specimens by Boldini, Martinetti, Jaris, Rossi, Filosa, and others. Jaris has "A Visit to the Antiquary," who, in this case, happens to be a *curé*, and who is proudly displaying his collection of ancient robes, crucifixes, books, coffers, drinking-vessels, and pictures. The figures are admirably drawn and solidly painted, and although, like most of the works of this school, the color is rather forced and crude, a defect which time will in some measure remedy, there is unmistakable evidence of latent talent. In much the same style is Martinetti's "The Tired Student," in which half a dozen young ladies have invaded their friend's study, and are tying the sleeping youth to the table leg. Faustini, who paints more in the style of Coomans, but with somewhat more vigor than that artist, has an excellent Pompeiian interior, entitled "The Bridal Wreath." The blushing bride, attended by her friends, is listening to the complimentary address of the presenter of the wreath, while her hand-maidens have suspended their domestic duties to enjoy the scene at their ease. The graceful pose and fine anatomical developments of the principal figures are specially worthy of notice. Two little unpretending pieces by J. F. Engel, formerly of New-York, now of Munich, are deserving of praise for their careful drawing, good color, and truthful expression.

Among the landscapes, a large and fine work by Emile Lambinet, "A Summer Morning on the Seine," will be likely to attract the attention it deserves. It is a simple composition enough—a river, a few trees, and a dappled sky—but it is full of light and warmth, and Summer breezes; an out-of-door work, which it is refreshing to look upon. We cannot avoid comparing this picture with Mr. Fredrick E. Church's "After the Rain-storm" which hangs at the other end of the gallery. The latter gives a view of the Hudson near Mr. Church's country residence, we believe; and we may therefore conclude that it is a close study from nature as nature appears to Mr. Church. To us the color seems forced, and the effects overwrought. Mr. William Hart has a brilliant and charming little cattle piece hanging near Mr. Church's work. Too high up to be seen to advantage is Koken's "The Avenue," with its exquisitely painted silver birches and its charming effects of light and shade. Here are no forced effects, no gaudy colors, all is quiet and subdued as is nature herself. Somewhat in the same style are Xavier de Cock's "The Wood," and Mesgriny's "Spring Morning." Attention must also be called to a very charming and unpretending work by H. Grant, a lady reading in a wood, to Auguste Bonheur's "Sheep," and to Mr. E. Moran's "Misty Morning, New-York Harbor," the last being one of the strongest and most satisfactory works we have recently seen from his studio.

Among the water colors are two fine specimens of Boldini, masterly in treatment undoubtedly, but executed in a style which few will be found to admire. Some capital pen and ink drawings by Vibert and Zamacois, "The Abbé," by Rossi, "The Cider Barrel," by Leloir, some woodland scenes by Filosa, with figures by Rossi, and some inimitable types of military life by Detaille, will also be found worthy of attention. A splendid work by the same artist, "French Soldiers Bringing in Bavarian Prisoners after the Battle of Orleans," has recently been removed from the gallery, having been purchased by an out-of-town buyer. It should have been secured for New-York, for the composition was not only interesting in itself, but painted with unusual strength.

NOTES.

The Chicago Fine Art Exhibition was a failure financially.

The drawing schools of the National Academy of Design will be opened on Wednesday, Nov. 3.

Hans Makart's paintings "Abundantia," still remain on exhibition at the Kurtz Gallery in Madison square.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art is now open daily, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., Mondays and Thursdays being free days.

The death is announced, at Vienna, of M. Thomas Ender, at the age of eighty-two, one of the most renowned landscape painters of Austria.

The *Academy* states that the King of the Belgians has just purchased the last sketch of the famous series executed by Rubens to serve as models for the tapestries of Count Olivares.

M. Van Lerius, of Antwerp, painter of the well-known pictures "Lady Godiva," "Cinderella," and "Esmeralda and Her Goat," two of which are now in this City, is seriously unwell.

Ten plates out of twenty of the "Queen's Pets," after Landseer, are now completed. They have been engraved from the originals at Osborne and Windsor by Messrs. T. Landseer and Mottram.

The first art reception of the Palette Club will take place on the 15th November, at the club rooms in Madison square, which have been redecorated and furnished, and now presents a beautiful and attractive appearance.

Mr. Alderman William Bennett, of Liverpool, England, has just purchased and presented to that city the magnificent picture, now in the Corporation Autumn Exhibition, painted by Mr. E. Armitage, R. A. The gift has been offered to the corporation through the Mayor, in the expectation that it will find a suitable place in the Walker Art Gallery, now in course of erection. It is the most costly art gift yet presented, and is described in the catalogue as follows: "Julian the Apostate presiding over a Conference of Sectaries, by E. Armitage, R. A. Price, £1,500."

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.

The question of Bible-reading in the public schools has stirred up a controversy in Newtown, Conn., between the Catholic priest and the school authorities, and the latter recently took formal ground in support of the practice. Monday morning the priest, Rev. Mr. McCartin, went to the school in Newtown street as the exercises opened, and ordered the Catholic children not to pay any attention to the reading of the Bible, but to go on with their studies. Mr. Day, the teacher, insisted that the children should give this exercise their attention, and after some words with Mr. McCartin, ejected him from the room by force, tearing his clothes in the tussle. The affair created much excitement, and the teacher is to be prosecuted at once.

A CRIPPLE IN A BOX.

The Boston *Herald* says that a large box arrived among other baggage at the Providence depot, in that city, Thursday night, on the 6:15 train from Providence, which excited considerable curiosity, as there was a grating in one side of the box, and the baggage master was told that there was a man in there. Shortly after its arrival the cover was kicked off by the person inside, and a woolly head appeared at the opening and asked, in Spanish, for a pipe, which was furnished him, and he commenced smoking, putting the pipe into his mouth with his feet, as he had no arms. The box and contents were carried into another room where there was a fire. The live freight said he came from San Domingo, where he left a wife and child. He was fed by some of the employes at the depot and appeared to have a good appetite. He remained in the box at the depot until noon to-day, when he was carried off by a man, apparently a Spaniard, who was understood to say that the man in the box was to be taken to Haverhill.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW, FOUR LOTS, 100 BY 100, with hotel, let to responsible tenant, corner of 5th av. and 122d st., fronting on centre of Mount Morris Park, west side; splendid location for church or private residence; corporation sewers, &c. Also, some first-class brown-stone houses; might take some improved property in part payment. Particulars of Executor, No. 216 West 50th st.

FOR SALE, LET, OR LEASE.—THE HOUSE and lot No. 78 St. Mark's place, with or without furniture; rooms 25 by 25, with all improvements; nineteen rooms; eight years' old; take mortgages; no money. Also two lots, one in No. 93 East 4th st., 25 by 96; one is No. 8 Extra place, 26 by 46. Inquire of C. D. MEYER, No. 14 1st st.

ANY ONE WISHING AN ELEGANT HOUSE will do well to look at No. 735 Madison av., No. 35 East 64th st., or No. 31 East 65th st.; these houses can be bought very low if applied for this week. Apply to S. M. STYLES & SONS, on the premises.

$15,000 CASH IS ALL THE MONEY required to buy No. 27 East 64th st.; don't fail to look at it; cabinet finish and mirrors.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON RUSH ST., NEAR BEDFORD AV., two 3-story high-stoop sub-cellar modern brick dwellings, built in the best manner by day's work; terms easy. O. V. HOLCOMB, No. 43 Broadway, Williamsburgh.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT TARRYTOWN.—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY seat, brick house and stable, nearly twenty acres land; commanding splendid river views. The property can be bought at less than present value of land. HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

RIVERSIDE; GREENWICH!—COUNTRY seats and cottages for sale and rent; furnished and unfurnished; one hour from City; absolutely healthy. J. W. ATWATER, Riverside, Conn.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TWO VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS ON 58TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., to be sold at auction THURSDAY, NOV. 4, At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

These lots are 225 feet west of 5th av., and overlook the Central Park and 5th av. Plaza. Each 25x100.5.

Two-thirds can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

Maps at office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

Important Foreclosure Sale.

EIGHTH AVENUE LOTS.

THE MOST VALUABLE FRONTAGE ON THE WEST SIDE OF CENTRAL PARK.

E. A. LAWRENCE & CO. will sell at auction, at Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, on MONDAY, Nov. 1, 1875, at 12 M., twelve choice lots, comprising the whole front on west side of 8th av. between 72d and 73d sts., and running westerly 150 feet on each street. The attention of investors is particularly invited.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF BUSINESS PROPERTY ON CHAMBERS AND READE STS., BEING PART OF THE ESTATE OF LORING ANDREWS, deceased.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 4, 1875, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

CHAMBERS STREET.—The very valuable plot of ground, with the buildings thereon, known as Nos. 39 and 41 Chambers street, through to Reade st.; front 50 feet 2¾ inches front by 150 feet deep, being directly opposite the County Court-house. Is known as Burton's Theatre property, and recently occupied by the United States Courts.

A large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.

Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's.

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AT GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND.

NEW HOUSES, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, TO LET.

A. T. STEWART has now completed ready for immediate occupancy, and will rent for family use, several houses of various classes, suitable for Summer and Winter residences; fitted with furnaces, ranges, and all modern conveniences; surrounded by ample grounds, and peculiarly attractive and comfortable, viz.:

FOR $1,200—A large and elegant mansion, furnished in modern style, with an acre of ground laid out with walks, shrubbery, &c. House has thirteen rooms, baths, water-closets, dumb-waiter, hot and cold water, &c.

FOR $1,000—A mansion, same class as above, with carriage-house, fine grounds, &c., unfurnished.

FOR $850—A dwelling of same class as above, unfurnished, with like grounds, &c.

FOR $500—A very attractive and convenient house of ten rooms, similar conveniences, unfurnished.

FOR $400—A handsome house of ten rooms, unfurnished, with like conveniences.

FOR $250—A very comfortable house of seven rooms, unfurnished, viz.: Parlor, dining-room, kitchen, four bed-rooms, pantries, &c.

THESE HOUSES are admirably located upon fine roads and drives, with abundance of good water, in a strong and healthy atmosphere, free from malaria of any kind, and where all family supplies are easily to be had at reasonable prices.

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FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and elegantly located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $4,000, and $5,000. Apply at the Office of the North American Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the house No. 51 East 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

TO RENT AT ORANGE, N. J., FOR THE Winter, or on long lease, a completely and well-furnished residence, with stable and garden; location high; seven minutes' walk from the depot; the place combines the greatest comfort, cheerfulness and health. Address Post Office Box No. 5,693 New-York City.

ON 21ST ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—To let, exquisitely-furnished four-story house; location most unexceptionable; all its appointments secure; a good opportunity for a first-class private family; completely furnished. HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d st.

A.—ELEGANT FLAT, PLEASANTLY SITUATED, painted in oil since last occupancy and in best of order, to let. Apply to JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, No. 999 6th av., or to C. T. BARNEY, No. 82 Broadway.

A NICELY-FURNISHED HOUSE ON 20TH st., $150 per month; good location; also flats, some with suits of furnished rooms. E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

FLOOR AND ATTIC TO LET—AT NO. 127 Waverley place; rent, $22 50 per month. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 896 Broadway, corner 4th st.

TO LET—FRENCH FLATS, JUST PAINTED; TEN rooms; house 30 feet wide, in good order; $50; one block of 6th av. L. C. VAN CLEEF, No. 196 Broadway, or JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, No. 999 6th av.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—POSSESSION AT once, the fine, desirably-located high-stoop house No. 584 7th av., near 42d st.; rent, $1,200; or, $1,250. Apply to owner, No. 723 6th av., near 42d st.

TO LET—SUPERIOR FLATS, CORNER 9TH AV. and 19th st. Inquire of J. M. EDGAR.

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The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 31, 1875.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A NEW POEM BY MR. ROBERT BROWNING.

We beg to announce that we have made arrangements with Mr. Robert Browning for the publication of a new poem from his pen. The date of its appearance in the columns of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES *will shortly be announced.*

Ex-Gov. DIX made a very able and effective speech in Brooklyn last night on the position of the Democratic Party in regard to the currency question. Gen. DIX presents the contrast between Democratic professions and performance in 1868 as a fair test of the sincerity of the New-York leaders in regard to hard money and the honest payment of the debt at the present time. Before the Democratic National Convention of that year, Gov. SEYMOUR made some very explicit declarations in favor of payment of the bonds in coin. Yet when the National Convention resolved that all bonds not made expressly payable in gold should be paid in greenbacks, Mr. SEYMOUR consented to stand as the Presidential candidate of the party on a platform of which repudiation was one of the planks. This action of Gov. SEYMOUR was taken at the urgent personal solicitation of Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, and there is no evidence that the latter gentleman is not as ready now as he was seven years ago to abandon, at the call of political expediency, his convictions in favor of hard money and the honest fulfillment of the pledges of the nation.

The prevalence of crime of every description, in this City, between the beginning of 1870 and the close of 1872, is sufficiently notorious. During at least two of these years, we had an average of about a murder a week, and an equally excessive proportion of other crimes of violence. During these three years the convictions obtained by District Attorney GARVIN amounted to only 2,769, or 923 per annum. Since the accession to office of District Attorney PHELPS, crime has certainly not increased, either in respect of the gravity or the number of offenses. But during the two years and nine months between January, 1873, and October, 1875, Mr. PHELPS has succeeded in obtaining 4,279 convictions, being at the rate of 1,547 a year, or an increase of more than sixty-five per cent. over the previous administration of the District Attorney's office. Having secured an able and faithful public servant like this, it would be the most absurd kind of folly for the people not to keep him.

When the secret accounts of the Ring were published in these columns, the *World* tried to belittle the exposure by the statement that they were a mere rehash of the records of the old Board of Supervisors. That betrayed a conviction on the part of the *World* that the elective Board of Supervisors had been a very rotten concern indeed. Yet that does not prevent the *World* from supporting JOHN FOX, who was one of the most prominent and active of TWEED's supporters in the board. Every Supervisor had a distinct personal responsibility for the fraudulent claims which were passed by the aid of his vote at the general sessions of the Board. But the responsibility becomes still more direct when he is found supporting in committee fraudulent claims with whose details and character he had every opportunity to become familiar. The three committees, from which came the great mass of swindling vouchers which preceded and prepared the way for the six-million steal of the Board of Audit, were those on the Court-house, on Armories and Drill-rooms, and on Printing and Stationery. Of each of these three JOHN FOX was a member, as was also TWEED, who had the power to place himself and his friends where they could do most good. It was from these three auditing committees that the two millions and a half of fraudulent claims cited in JOHN MORRISSEY's letter, came to the board with the stamp of approval. FOX was present, therefore, at the hatching of these frauds, as well as at their formal completion by the vote of the board. His election in the Fourth Senate District would be as obvious a triumph for rascality as was that of TWEED in 1871.

JOHN KELLY is evidently not much of a humorist, but his speech before the Tammany Hall General Committee last night was, nevertheless, very amusing. His solemn warning to the Tammany lambs to beware of the Anti-Tammany wolves, who will stop short at nothing "that is iniquitous to accomplish their nefarious projects," was a delightful piece of unconscious pleasantry. So was his moving appeal to the purged and faithful committee—not a man of whom had ever dared to publicly differ from him—to bear him out in saying that "the dictation of JOHN KELLY" was merely a wicked invention of certain newspaper editors who are plotting the destruction of our country's liberties. "Did I ever attempt to influence a judicial officer in the discharge of his duties?" inquired KELLY last night of his applauding band of admirers. Mr. HEWITT, who presided over the gathering, might have illustrated this appeal by a reference to KELLY's exertions on behalf of CROKER, and to his remarkable conduct during the examination before Coroner WOLTMAN. The "Boss" was allowed, however, to insinuate a falsehood in this part of his speech with the same loudly-expressed approval which greeted his broad statement of a falsehood, to the effect that the efforts to recover the money stolen by the "old Ring"—the phrase is KELLY's—have, to some extent, been thwarted by the present District Attorney. In all probability, this is the last speech which Mr. KELLY will deliver in the character of absolute ruler in Tammany Hall. Not a few of the members of that abject General Committee would be glad to have a chance of deposing him, and the election of Tuesday ought to furnish them with that opportunity.

The letters of resignation from members of the Tammany General Committee, which we publish in another column, furnish the best possible commentary on KELLY's pretense that he has never usurped the position of a dictator. The writers of these epistles have had excellent opportunities of judging of KELLY's system of rule, and they all agree in alleging his autocratic pretensions as the main reason of their refusal to co-operate with him. "Unscrupulous leadership," "gross usurpation of the rights of the Democracy," "intolerance of freedom of speech and opinion," these are the kind of characteristics which are driving KELLY's political friends out of the Tammany organization, and which will secure the overthrow of his power on Tuesday next.

Thanks to the Republican policy of restoring the integrity of the State sinking funds, the people of this City will have to pay three-quarters of a million less of State taxes than they did last year. They will also escape the $800,000 required last year to pay the installment due on the Fourth Avenue Improvement. Yet for all this saving of more than a million and a half on the budget, the sum to be raised by taxation in 1876 is likely to be larger than the amount required this year. One explanation of this is to be found in the fact that the increase of the City debt and the payment of bonds falling due require an addition of $800,000 under the head of interest and redemption. The debt is being increased chiefly on account of the costly and premature up-town "improvements" of the Department of Public Works, which is simply a machine for supplying patronage to Tammany Hall politicians. Instead of cutting down the extravagant estimates of this favored department, the majority of the Board of Apportionment have voted it $52,000 more than they did last year. By way of covering up this and other discreditable features of the budget for next year, the Mayor has cooked a comparative statement of the estimates, in which, by ignoring the existence of chapter 492 of the Laws of last session, it is made to appear that a saving has been effected on the budget of 1875. The compiler of this table may possibly be ignorant enough not to be aware of the existence of the law under which the tax-payers got the benefit this year of an extra million of dollars from the General Fund, and under which half of the last installment of the Fourth Avenue Improvement was passed a year forward. The fact remains, however, that the Board of Apportionment calls for a higher rate of taxation next year than we are now paying, and that Controller GREEN has been overruled in his struggle for economy and lighter public burdens.

THE QUESTION IN BROOKLYN.

The meeting which the opponents of the McLaughlin Ring held in the Brooklyn Academy of Music last evening was a very large and spirited one, and the feeling displayed promised a victory on Tuesday. The friends of reform in our neighboring city are confident that they can overcome the Ring. From a pretty long and intimate acquaintance with the strength and variety of the forces which McLAUGHLIN can command, we feel less confidence than some who are more actively engaged in the contest. But of this we are sure, that the prospects of success are too good to be thrown away, and that they fully justify the utmost exertions to realize them. On the registry as it stands, the chances are largely in favor of the Reform ticket. Everything now depends on getting out the full vote, and for this the arrangements of the Reform organizations are very complete. The preparations made to prevent illegal voting are also unusually perfect, and are in the hands of energetic, moderate, and discreet men, who have made themselves familiar with their duty, and will cause any attempt at fraud to be attended with great risk to the persons guilty of it.

Certainly, no election ever was more important to the tax-payers of Brooklyn than the one which they will be called upon to take part in next Tuesday. It is an open, undisguised fight with a corrupt Ring. No question of party politics enters into the choice of local candidates. The Democratic Party as a legitimate political organization has no real interest in it, unless it be that the man who has usurped and betrayed its powers shall be defeated. The candidates put up in the name of the Democratic Party in no sense represent the opinions or desires of respectable Democrats with reference to municipal affairs. They have been brought forward by HUGH McLAUGHLIN. They could not have been named except with his consent. Neither their character nor their abilities, nor their experience have had anything to do with their nomination, save where these were supposed to be attractive to the respectable voters and likely to induce them to support men whom, nevertheless, he believes to be suitable for his own purposes.

These facts we do not state on our own authority, or from a partisan misconception of the situation. They are avowed by prominent and perfectly trustworthy Democrats, who have been intimately connected with the City government and know beyond all doubt how it has been managed and what are the methods and purposes of those who manage it. Gen. SLOCUM has been the most prominent of these Democrats, though by no means the only one. His character is well known and is beyond reproach. He is an honest man, a faithful citizen, an intelligent observer, and is not in any danger of being prejudiced, misled, or deceived. He is a man of affairs, of considerable experience in public life, shrewd, cautious, independent, and moderate. There is not a man in Brooklyn whose opinion on such a subject, under all the circumstances, could be more safely and implicitly relied upon. Gen. SLOCUM has presented publicly, in the most precise and distinct language, the view of McLAUGHLIN's character and position which we have given above.

He has described minutely the rise of McLAUGHLIN's influence, and the way in which it is used. He has shown that no man can hold office as a Democrat in Brooklyn whom McLAUGHLIN does not control, and who is not willing to do the bidding of the Ring in the administration of his public duties. He has made it perfectly clear that the question to be decided in the local election on Tuesday is not whether the Democratic Party or the Republican Party shall have the management of the City Government, but whether HUGH McLAUGHLIN shall retain possession of it, or shall be compelled to surrender it to men who will honestly try to conduct it in the interest of the whole community.

If McLAUGHLIN's management had been a fairly honest and intelligent one, the immediate question might be less important, though the principle involved would still be a very grave one. But his management has been notoriously corrupt, wasteful, and bad. It is necessarily so. His retention of power depends on his ability to reward a band of followers who must be found among the unscrupulous and dishonest. He is not himself, we believe, a man greedy of wealth. He is as ambitious as JOHN KELLY, but he is not so sordid. But, if he were perfectly free from any pecuniary share in the spoils of the Treasury, he would nevertheless be sure to get it despoiled, for he could not otherwise pay his retainers. As a matter of fact, he is responsible for a vast deal of jobbery. The city and county government of Brooklyn is a very important business. With a population of nearly or quite half a million, with large and costly water works, with a magnificent park, with extensive county institutions, charitable and criminal, with a very elaborate system of sewerage, and with paved streets estimated at several hundred miles in length, it will readily be seen that the opportunities for fraud and mismanagement on the one hand, and for skillful and honest administration on the other, are very great. This enormous business the tax-payers are asked to subject to the dictation of an ignorant, unscrupulous, and ambitious politician, whose highest purpose is to enrich his associates and perpetuate his own power. The alternative is to elect the Reform candidates on the ticket headed by Mr. SCHROEDER, all of whom are unusually good men.

THE BAILIE OF PITTENWEEM.

Pittenweem is one of those scarce Scottish towns in which Queen MARY never did anything in particular, and of which Sir WALTER SCOTT never wrote anything whatever. Consequently, Pittenweem has hitherto been unnoticed by average map-makers; and its very existence has been kept a secret by such accidental Scotchmen as may have been born within its limits, and who feared lest some wandering tourist, with possible jokes concealed upon his person, should discover and deprave the town. Suddenly Pittenweem has emerged from its seclusion, and become famous as the possessor of a remarkable Bailie, and of a Town Councilman of exceptionally severe morality. The latter accused the Bailie of "unmanly and ungentlemanly conduct," and cited in evidence an alleged confession made by the Bailie to the effect that he had once "chased a Hottentot six miles for sixpence." The Town Council was evidently inclined to doubt the charge, for it declined to discuss it, and suppressed the severe Councilman who made it. Nevertheless, Scotland is a land of free thought and free discussion, and the tremendous question of the guilt or innocence of the Bailie is undoubtedly being argued at this very moment over countless toddies in every town and hamlet north of the Tweed.

The Anglo-Saxon mind will be somewhat puzzled to comprehend wherein consists the criminality of the deed of which the Bailie is accused. The nature of the offense is not clearly stated. It does not appear whether the bailie chased the Hottentot to rob him of sixpence, or whether he was hired either by the Hottentot or by some extraneous person to undertake the chase. Of course, if robbery was the Bailie's motive, his conduct was deserving of censure; but, inasmuch as Hottentots are notoriously devoid of sixpences, as well as of gold and raiment and precious stones, it is obviously incredible that the Bailie could have contemplated robbery. He was, then, merely attempting to earn a sixpence in a rather warm and novel way. We may assume that the chase occurred at Cape Town, since Hottentots are not imported into Scotland, whereas sporadic Scotchmen frequently make their appearance at the Cape. Perhaps the Bailie was fat and unweildy, and was therefore bribed by some malicious Saxon to undertake a six-mile run, merely that he might perspire for the amusement of a silly and extravagant joker. But surely his countrymen would consider that to run any quantity of miles for so tempting a prize would be a wise and commendable action, and that to take the offered sixpence would be a just method of punishing a reckless and prodigal spendthrift. Then, again, it is quite conceivable that the Bailie was the salaried agent of some benevolent society, and that he chased a Hottentot merely in order to give him a tract or a flannel waistcoat. A large Scotchman perspiring on the African plains, waving a tract in one hand, and beckoning with the other to a flying Hottentot to pause and accept the doctrines of the Established, or even the Free, Kirk, is a spectacle which ought to excite sympathy and admiration, and certainly cannot be stigmatized either as unmanly or ungentlemanly.

Or, let us suppose that the Bailie had reason to think that the Hottentot knew of some Dutch colonist possessed of a sixpence, and willing to lend it upon exceptionally easy terms and good security. Would he not have been entirely justified in chasing that Hottentot for six or even sixty miles, if thereby he could obtain knowledge which he could turn to so profitable a purpose? There is yet one more possible explanation of the Bailie's conduct. Although it has been said that Hottentots are as a class entirely without sixpences, it is conceivable that the Hottentot in question may have been presented by some intoxicated sailor with precisely that sum. In such case, what conscientious Scotchman would have hesitated to explain to the poor savage the value of money, and thus, if possible, save him from squandering his sixpence as though he were a mere English ne'er-do-well? If the Bailie was actuated by this motive, his six-mile chase was the act of a noble philanthropist, and deserved praise and emulation rather than grave official censure.

Since an exhaustive analysis of the alleged crime thus fails to reveal anything that an intelligent Scotchman could honestly condemn, we are compelled to believe that the phrase "chasing a Hottentot," has an esoteric meaning, known only to the people of Pittenweem. Perhaps when a Pittenweemer "chases the Hottentot," he merely does what is known to New-Yorkers as "fighting the tiger." Chasing and fighting are frequently carried on simultaneously, and the tiger and the Hottentot are both inhabitants of tropical regions. If the Bailie of Pittenweem intended to confess that he had played whist for six hours, and had won only a single sixpence, we can understand why his conduct should have been held to have been unworthy of a Bailie. His bad play was a reflection upon the judgment of his fellow-townsmen who had chosen him to be a Bailie over them. It was as though a Tammany State Senator should spend six hours at poker, and rise up the winner of only twelve cents. The man's constituents would feel justly outraged, and they would regret that they had sent to Albany a man so lacking in the rudiments of statesmanship. Perhaps, however, it would be wise to wait until the next news from Pittenweem clearly explains the precise nature of the Bailie's offense. A Scotchman is entitled to the same consideration that we show to our fellow-men when we decline to regard them as guilty until their crimes are proved. It is, however, proper to say that if the Bailie really and literally chased a Hottentot for six hours for sixpence, he did nothing which any Scotchman with just views of the nature and capabilities of sixpence would dream of regarding with suspicion or disfavor.

MASSACHUSETTS AND PENNSYLVANIA.

It is hardly possible that there should be a wider difference in political issues than there really is between the Democrats of Massachusetts and the Democrats of Pennsylvania. Both these parties continually preach that "old party issues have passed away." Both insist that business depression and hard times generally are chargeable to the Republican Party. But in Massachusetts the Democrats say that the remedy for financial distress is contraction. In Pennsylvania they declare that nothing but inflation can help the country. Gov. GASTON, of Massachusetts, in a recent speech, cleverly attempted to throw the responsibility for present inflation of the currency, as he called it, on the Republicans; and he vehemently urged that we want no more of it. The Democratic stump speakers in Pennsylvania do not stop to inquire who inflated the currency; they make haste, however, to say that they are in favor of further inflation and more of it. Yet all of these members of the same happy family profess to be working for one common end. They point to each other with pride. They are encouraging each other with "slogans" and other absurd campaign devices. They profess to be rowing in the same direction, though they look in different ways.

Gov. GASTON, talking to the Lowell operatives and mechanics the other day, dwelt at length on two points. The first was that the war is over, and that Democrats had as much share in its glories as Republicans. The second was that this is "a time of trouble and distress, and that dark clouds are throwing their shadows over business and business life." As for the first proposition, he thought it unfair that Democrats should be reminded that they had belonged to the party that opposed the war and embarrassed reconstruction. In considering the second point, he said that the present dullness in trade was due to a disordered currency, and that the Republicans were responsible for that disorder. But Gov. GASTON, who knew he was addressing an audience largely made up of men suffering from the present prostration of manufacturing business, contented himself with calling this a "disorder," without attempting any description of it. We are left to infer that he means that a redundant currency is a financial evil, since he insists, in the face of existing facts, that the Democratic Party is a hard-money party, and that it will contract the volume of currency as soon as it gets the power. But in Pennsylvania, on the other hand, Democratic orators, speaking to miners who have similar plaints to those made by Massachusetts operatives, insist that the "disorder" of the currency is its scantiness, and that their party will print more of it just as soon as they get at the power and the printing presses. There is an irreconcilable difference here. There is depression in Massachusetts manufacturing and Pennsylvania mining. These two Democratic schools of doctors disagree as to the method of treating the suffering voter. It is fair to presume that their diagnoses of the case are both wrong, as well as conflicting. The Government, as administered by the Republican Party, is no more responsible for the over-production of which Gov. GASTON complains than it is for the floods and grasshoppers of the West.

In Massachusetts, as elsewhere, Democratic stump speakers fall in with the popular current when they appeal to the Government for help. Gov. GASTON, referring to the overproduction of the New-England factories, says, "Make a market," that is, to say, the Government must either open new avenues of trade, or cheapen the products of the factories so that everybody can buy them. The reiterated cry of Pennsylvania and Ohio Democrats is, "Print more money." It is only necessary to state these two facts to illustrate the absurdity of the Democratic position before the country. Equally absurd is the claim so often made, that the Democratic Party is a hard-money party. Democrats are irritated at being reminded of the past record of their party. They protest that they have gone far past JAMES BUCHANAN and the doctrines of his time, and that any reference to what took place ten or fifteen years ago is impertinent. Nevertheless, the traditional hard-money policy of the Democracy is much older than the age of secession and rebellion. These are new issues, say the Democratic orators. We demand that we be judged by our present attitude. Orators in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts unite in this statement of the case. But when the Massachusetts Democratic spokesman asks that we look at the hard-money record of his party, does he mean that we shall take it as we find it in the great States of Pennsylvania and Ohio to-day, or as found in Democratic platforms of thirty years ago? If the Buchanan Democracy was a hard-money party, the Allen Democracy is not.

THE FRENCH POLICE.

France owes a large share of her prosperity to foreigners, a fact which the French authorities seem very apt to forget. If Paris were to be left for two or three years dependent solely upon its native population, many of the shop-keepers—and those the most pretentious—would find but little of their present prosperity remaining. In some portions of Paris the people are wholly supported in their business by foreign visitors. And what is true in this respect of the capital is true also of many of the provincial towns. Boulogne, Dieppe, Pau, and even places like Havre and Marseilles, owe very much to foreigners, and it might be supposed that the French people would refrain from inflicting unnecessary hardships upon their visitors. But this is not the case. During the past Summer an unusual number of persons has been attracted to France, and no season has been characterized by a greater number of outrages inflicted by the French Police upon foreigners.

It is easy to understand that no inclination to show much courtesy to the Germans prevails among the French people. But the Germans as travelers have never been of so much importance to them as the Americans and the English. This year many Germans have gone to Paris from curiosity, but we do not hear that they have been subjected to annoyance. Whether or not this is due to an increased respect for the authority of Prince BISMARCK we cannot say, but some explanation of that kind seems to be the most probable. At all events, the French authorities have vented their anger not upon the people who caused their humiliation, but upon those who are, and have for a long time been, their best customers. Both Americans and English have this year had ample cause to feel the despotic powers of the French Police, and to learn how little redress is afforded them for even the most brutal outrages. This is a fact, which ought to be, and doubtless will be, remembered next year, and if French shop-keepers find their profits from foreigners falling off, they will know where the blame should belong. If the system which has been followed this Summer should be persisted in, tourists will do well to give France a wide berth, for it is certain that no person of either sex, however respectable, is safe from the grossest insults and imprisonment at the hands of the police authorities.

Several instances have been mentioned of Americans traveling alone being arrested as Prussian spies, and locked up for a shorter or longer time without, of course, a particle of evidence being adduced in support of the charge. On one occasion an English lady and gentleman of high social position, traveling with their family in Paris, were arrested as pickpockets, and, notwithstanding the production of papers fully proving their identity, they were dragged through the streets as common thieves, taken to the Police station, stripped naked, and searched in a most brutal manner—all the children, from the oldest to the youngest, being forced through the same ordeal. There was no charge against them, no prosecutor, not even the faintest excuse for the insult; and, as it turned out, neither was there any redress. On another occasion a gentleman in ill-health arrived at a railway station in Paris, on his way to some southern resort. In the hurry and confusion he gave his baggage ticket to the wrong porter, who afterward refused to return it. He applied for assistance to the authorities of the place, and they, instead of helping him, had him arrested as a suspected pickpocket, and he was locked up for some time in a filthy cell at the Police station. He was refused all communication with his friends outside, and, when discharged, no explanation was offered; only a surly *Allez vous en!*

There would be some palliation for offenses of this kind if the smallest excuse could be given for them. But there is never any—the Police do as they please, but they never offer a word of either apology or explanation. Neither does the French Government do more than attempt to justify the action of the Police. Foreigners may, therefore, understand clearly not only the annoyances to which they are subjected under the present French system, but that it is also quite hopeless to look for any kind of redress or consolation whatever. The fact that the Government countenances such outrages upon foreigners seems to indicate that it is a part of their plan of administration. But foreign travelers should teach the French people that it is a system which they do not mean to tolerate. France is not so essentially in the way of a European tour, neither does it present such vast attractions, that it must be visited at the risk of insult, or the loss of personal liberty.

OTAHEITE.

A recently-issued report of the British Consul at Otaheite, testifying to the increasing prosperity of that island, has awakened interest in regard to it. Authorities have differed as to its first European discoverer, but it seems generally admitted that it was scarcely known to fame until after the visit of Capt. WALLIS, of his Britannic Majesty's ship *Dolphin*, who arrived off the island on 18th June, 1767, having left England just a year before, under a commission from King GEORGE III., to sail in quest of new regions. On his arrival, Capt. WALLIS had a great deal of trouble with the natives, and it was not until he had shown them the power of gunnery that he could bring them to reason. After a few days he hoisted a broad pennant upon a staff, and formally took possession in the name of the King, calling the place King George III.'s Island; but that name was not destined to live. Soon after, the Captain had a visit from Queen OBEREA, whose behavior, while strongly tinctured with that extreme freedom of manners which, if we may judge by *The Earl and the Doctor*, is still a feature of life in those regions, proved her to be a woman of sense and sagacity. Capt. WALLIS left Otaheite after a sojourn of some weeks. In the following year it was visited by M. DE BOURGAINVILLE, a visit which had the effect of decimating the population through the disease his men imported.

The visit of Capt. WALLIS and others had the effect of stirring up toward the close of the last century an immense deal of interest in these remote islanders on the part of that large section of the religious world who are always more anxious about the conversion of remote heathen than of those at their doors. At that time SELINA, Countess of Huntingdon, was a great light in that sphere, and this lady is said to have laid her dying injunctions on Dr. HAWEIS, an influential clergyman, to endeavor to accomplish a mission to these islands. The result was that in August, 1796, thirty individuals started on the ship *Duff* with the object of making missionary settlements, and in the following March landed in Otaheite, where they were kindly received by King POMARE, and slowly but steadily gained great influence.

The royal office in Tahiti is hereditary, but the most singular usage formerly connected with it was the father's abdication of the throne on the birth of his son. As soon as a son was born the monarch became a subject, and his father was the first to do homage to him. A herald then went forth with a flag and proclaimed the new King, and if his flag-staff was respected by the great chiefs, this was accepted as an acknowledgment of his succession; but if it was broken, this action was regarded as an act of rebellion, or an open declaration of war. This system of the son succeeding his father, who acted as regent for his son, had this advantage about it, that it served to secure an undisputed succession. The custom was not confined to royalty, but prevailed among the nobles and principal land-owners. The Government was an absolute monarchy, and so soon as the missionaries had achieved the conversion of the King and thoroughly secured his adhesion to their views, all was plain sailing. Nothing serious occurred to trouble them in their work subsequent to 1815, until the arrival of some Roman Catholic missionaries in 1836. The expulsion of these latter by the native Government resulted in a visit from a French fleet, which made demands Queen POMARE could not meet, and compelled her to submit to the supremacy of France. The English Missionary-Consul then left with a protest, and the affair was productive of an angry diplomatic correspondence between England and France. Ultimately Otaheite became practically a dependency of the latter power, although nominally under its own sovereign.

The strong Protestant bias which the people received from the first missionaries survived their expulsion, and in 1860 the native Parliament demanded permission to have two French Protestant missionaries, for whom they voted a liberal provision. Neither Roman Catholicism nor the French language have made the progress which might have been expected.

Otaheite covers about four hundred and thirty square miles. It is the largest of the group of Society Islands, which received their name from Capt. COOK, in compliment to the Royal Society of London. The climate is mild, equable, and for the most part healthy, and the soil wonderfully productive. The population is probably not more than sixteen thousand. The exports last year amounted to about £110,000, and the imports to £125,000. The chief export is cotton, of which an amount valued at more than £36,000 was exported, and nearly five million oranges also left the island. Of late years the French have endeavored to stimulate emigration in this direction, and have taken pains to encourage agriculture, with, it would now appear, considerable success.

THE PORT SCHUYLER WORK.

ADIN THAYER MAKES A SWORN STATEMENT—CANAL CERTIFICATES APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 30.—The *Evening Journal* will this afternoon publish the following affidavits in relation to payments on the Port Schuyler and other work:

State of New-York, Albany County, ss.: Adin Thayer being duly sworn doth depose and say: That he is a Canal Commissioner and in charge of the Eastern Division of the canals of this State; that he with his brother Francis S., Auditor of the Canal Department, called on Gov. Tilden in the latter part of April last for the purpose of advising with his Excellency in regard to canal matters; that he gave the Governor an oral statement of the situation of affairs generally, as to the work being done under contracts and by Superintendents; that in view of the excitement and alarm created by his [the Governor's] canal Message, the contractors were disposed to quit work and surrender their contracts all along the line, which the deponent thought would not be for the best interests of the State at that time, and he told the Governor that the contractors were greatly in need of money to carry on their work; that it was impossible to raise money on canal certificates unless the deponent and the Auditor would assure the banks and individuals who were willing to render financial aid to the contractors that there would be no proceedings taken on the part of the State to prevent the payment of said canal certificates when the money would be available to pay them; that the following list of names and amounts was made in the presence of Gov. Tilden and read to him, and he, [the Governor,] advised the payment of certificates for work done as stated below:

Barnett & Nash, $70,000; Denison, Belden & Co., $60,000; J. & V. L. Brown, $100,000; Flagler & Rieley, $10,000; John McEncroe, $15,000; Skinner & Osborn, $25,000—in all, $195,000. It was understood that the $60,000 to be paid Denison, Belden & Co. should apply on the Port Schuyler contract.

ADIN THAYER.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 29th day of October, 1875.
P. H. TENEYCK,
Commissioner of Deeds.

AMUSEMENTS.

HERR WACHTEL'S REPRESENTATIONS.

Herr Wachtel's performances at the Academy of Music continue, and their attractiveness does not lose any of its force on account of the ever-growing acquaintance of the tenor with the public. To-morrow night "Il Trovatore" is to be represented, and on Wednesday night "La Dame Blanche" will be given for the first time this season.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.

We are very glad to see that it has been determined not to wholly discontinue the concerts at Gilmore's Garden, and that a series of Sunday entertainments will be entered upon to-night. An excellent programme will be interpreted by Gilmore's Band and several soloists of repute, every Sunday evening.

A BENEFIT CONCERT.

A concert for the benefit of Mr. John Darcie, who was recently confined to his room for a long time by a severe injury, will be given at Steinway Hall to-morrow evening. Messrs. S. B. Mills, Wilkie, J. R. Thomas, Arbuckle, and Ferranti, and Misses Isabella Brush and Anna Drasdil are to take part in the entertainment.

WEDNESDAY'S CONCERT.

A concert will be given at Steinway Hall, on Wednesday evening next, under the auspices of the Eclectic Club. Several artists from neighboring cities will assist.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Great as is the popularity of "The Overland Route," it cannot hold the stage of Wallack's longer than another week. Several novelties have been for some time in preparation, and their production cannot be further postponed. To-morrow evening week "Caste" will be played, with Mr. George Honey in the character of *Eccles*. Mr. Honey is one of the most popular of London comedians, and in such rôles as *Eccles* and *Our Mr. Jenkins*, in "The Two Roses," he is unsurpassed. Mr. Wallack's company is altogether admirably suited for a successful representation of this play. In Mr. Montague the management has one of the original performers when "Caste" was produced at Miss Marie Wilton's theatre in London, and the distribution will be, in brief, remarkably strong. "The Overland Route" will be performed until Monday week.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

The Union Square Theatre is without change of programme, and the probabilities of alteration are very remote. The prosperity of "Led Astray" is certainly phenomenal, and its popularity shows no sign of waning. It will shortly have reached its two hundredth performance, and yet it attracts as large audiences as in the earlier days of its representation. The reason of this must be looked for outside of mere popular whim or liking, and is most likely to be found in the intrinsic worth of the play, its superb setting, and excellent cast.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

The engagement of Mr. Booth at the Fifth Avenue Theatre progresses satisfactorily. To-morrow and Tuesday nights he appears as *Richelieu*, and on Wednesday and Thursday "Othello" will be played, Mr. Booth filling in the first instance the rôle of *Iago*, and afterward that of the Moor. Such a programme has many attractions, and the performance of "Othello" under such conditions as are announced should not fail to crowd the theatre.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

The Lyceum will be divided during the week between the performances of the Mexican Juvenile Opera Company and a representation of French plays. The evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday are given over to the former, and the French plays occupy the stage on the other nights of the week. Feuillet's drama, "Dalila," will be played on Tuesday night, and to-morrow the Juvenile Opera Troupe will appear. Last night the French artists acted "Frou-Frou," and we shall endeavor to do justice to their admirable work to-morrow.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The amusing eccentricities of Mr. Fox will be the attraction at Booth's for some weeks to come.

The interests of minstrelsy are attended to at Darling's Opera-house, and at the pretty theatre of the San Francisco Minstrels.

There is nothing to chronicle concerning the Park Theatre, except that "The Mighty Dollar" continues to draw large audiences.

A burlesque of "Led Astray" is one of the attractions at the Theatre Comique. The Garnellas are still playing there, and there is a large olio company.

The Parisian Varieties keeps up an entertainment of the very liveliest kind. There are forty artists, all more or less proficient in their respective lines.

Tony Pastor swells the list of variety entertainments with a programme of abundant merit. Under his management the Metropolitan Theatre prospers.

The Kiralfy Brothers' spectacular play, "Round the World in Eighty Days," is now being performed at the Brooklyn Theatre, and is admirably mounted.

Several well-established favorites are to appear at the Olympic, among others Miss Adah Richmond. The Carlo family are still performing at this popular house.

The Colosseum is to be reopened, and a grand picture by Col. Lienard, representing the Prussian siege of Paris, will be exhibited. It covers 20,000 square feet of canvas, and is said to abound in realistic effects. It is intended for the Centennial Exposition.

The large variety troupe at the Third Avenue furnishes a many-sided entertainment well calculated to satisfy the *clientèle* of the house. Mr. Henry S. Page, a cornet soloist of repute, performs nightly, and a very fine minstrel troupe is among the attractions.

The Eagle Theatre fulfills the fair promise with which it opened. During the week Miss Julia Mathews will contribute to its attractions. She appears in "The Irish Heiress." A very pleasant comic pantomime is one of the features of the entertainment which Mr. Hart offers to his patrons.

HARVARD COLLEGE FALL REGATTA.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 30.—The annual Fall regatta of Harvard College took place to-day. The weather was unfavorable, and the water quite rough. In the six-oared race, two miles, Holyoke won in 13m. 31½s.; Holworthy second in 13m. 50s. Holyoke also won the four-oared race, in 15m. 8½s.; Holworthy, second, in 15m. 9s. Loring won the single-scull race in 16m. 49s.

SEIZURE OF CIGARS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 30.—Gen. Patterson, Collector of Internal Revenue, seized last night about 30,000 cigars in the hands of various dealers, because the maker's name was pressed into the boxes instead of being burned in with a brand, as required by law.

THE RHOMBERG WHISKY CASES.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 30.—In the Rhomberg whisky tax cases, in which the Government claims $750,000 for taxes, the court decided that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue had power, under the statute, to make the assessment, but the same was not conclusive upon the defendant, so that the latter could be allowed to contest it and show the same to be erroneous.

SEIZURE OF TOBACCO IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Oct. 30.—A large shipment of raw tobacco from New-York, consigned to W. C. McDonald, was seized by the Customs officers here on the ground that it is a manufactured article.

THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN

THE STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State,
FREDERICK W. SEWARD.
For Controller,
FRANCIS E. SPINNER.
For Treasurer,
EDWIN A. MERRITT.
For Attorney General,
GEORGE F. DANFORTH.
For State Engineer and Surveyor,
OLIVER H. P. CORNELL.
For Canal Commissioner,
WILLIAM T. TINSLEY.
For Inspector of State Prisons,
BENONI I. IVES.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE—FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.
HENRY A. GLIDDEN, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For Recorder,
JOHN K. HACKETT.
For District Attorney,
BENJAMIN K. PHELPS.
For Judge of the Superior Court,
CHARLES F. SANFORD.
For Judge of the Court of Common Pleas,
GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN.
For Judge of the Court of General Sessions,
HENRY A. GILDERSLEEVE.
For Judges of the Marine Court,
CHARLES GOEPP,
JAMES B. SHERIDAN.
For Surrogate,
STEPHEN D. VAN SCHAICK.
For Coroner,
MORITZ ELLINGER.
For Aldermen at Large,
OLIVER P. C. BILLINGS,
JACOB HESS.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

MONDAY, NOV. 1.

Auburn	Hon. Butler G. Noble. Hon. William B. Woodin.
Sing Sing	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Trumansburg	Hon. Francis M. Finch. Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
Blodgett Mills	Hon. George L. Waters. Hon. J. E. Eggleston.
Etna	Col. J. F. Mines. William H. Goodwin, Jr.
Jamaica	Major J. J. Couch.

IS THIS REFORM?

There is no difference between the Tammany Hall of 1868-70, under Tweed's control, and the Tammany Hall of to-day, under John Kelly's command. Look at the list of Tammany candidates given below. The most disreputable members of the old Tweed gang are in the field once more. Here they are:

KELLY'S MEN.	TWEED'S MEN.
For Judge of Court of Common Pleas, 1875, FREDERICK E. LOEW.	For Judge of Court of Common Pleas, 1869, FREDERICK E. LOEW.
For Judge of Superior Court, 1875, JOHN J. FREEDMAN.	For Judge of Superior Court, 1869, JOHN J. FREEDMAN.
For Judge of Court of General Sessions, 1875, JAMES C. SPENCER.	For Judge of Superior Court, 1869, JAMES C. SPENCER.
For Aldermen at Large, 1875, MAGNUS GROSS.	For Commissioner of Health, 1870, MAGNUS GROSS.
JOHN REILLY.	For Assistant Alderman, 1869, JOHN REILLY.
SAMUEL A. LEWIS.	For Member of Board of Education, 1869, SAMUEL A. LEWIS.
For District Aldermen, 1875, PATRICK LYSAGHT.	For Assistant Alderman, 1869, PATRICK LYSAGHT.
J. WILLIAM GUNTZER.	For Alderman, 1870, J. WILLIAM GUNTZER.
PETER SEERY,	For Assistant Alderman, 1870, PETER SEERY.
JAMES J. GUMBLETON.	For Deputy Sheriff, 1869, JAMES J. GUMBLETON.
For Civil Justices, 1875, *First District,* DENIS QUINN.	For Civil Justices, 1869, *First District,* DENIS QUINN.
Eighth District, WILLIAM J. KANE.	*Eighth District,* WILLIAM J. KANE.
Fifth District, "TIM" CAMPBELL.	For Assemblyman, 1870, "TIM" CAMPBELL.
Seventh District, JOHN HAYES.	For Assembly, 1870, JOHN HAYES.
For Assemblyman, 1875, *Fourth District,* JOHN GALVIN.	For Assemblyman, 1869, *Fourth District,* JOHN GALVIN.

QUARRELS IN TAMMANY HALL.

MEETING OF KELLY'S GOVERNING COMMITTEE — DISORGANIZATION IN THE TWENTIETH AND SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS — MORE RESIGNATIONS.

The Tammany Committee on Organization met yesterday at 2 P. M., John Kelly presiding. The meeting, as usual, was secret, the only information given to the press being such as the Secretaries were allowed by Kelly to communicate. All that could be ascertained through that source was that a large amount of routine business relating to the election on Tuesday had been transacted, and that favorable reports of the condition of affairs in the various Assembly districts were received. It was found by inquiry in other directions that many of the reports received were not at all favorable.

More resignations of members of the General Committee have been tendered, and more are expected. A great deal of dissatisfaction exists in the Twentieth Assembly District, and six of the governing committee of that district have determined to have no longer any connection with Kelly. Mr. Joseph P. O'Donohue, who is a member of the Twentieth Assembly District Committee, has, on account of his friendly personal relations with Kelly, become its leading spirit. Sheriff Conner, who formerly had considerable influence in the committee, has lost it, and now rarely attends the meetings. O'Donohue, to the disgust of many Tammany voters, has forced the nomination of John Hayes for Civil Justice in the Seventh Judicial District, and has created a rebellion which may finally result in this committee being disciplined and reorganized like those of the Second, Seventeenth, and other districts. Among the resignations sent to the Committee on Organization are the following:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1875.

Hon. John Kelly, Chairman Committee on Organization, Tammany Hall:

The undersigned, having become convinced that the organization with which we heretofore have been acting is now being used to further the designs of an unscrupulous leader, so much as to make each and every member of its committee subservient to a one-man power which aims at objects at once undemocratic and unpolitic, hereby tender to you our resignations. We also declare ourselves opposed to the reduction of laborers' wages, the importation of non-residents to fill lucrative positions under the Municipality, and the attempt to bring the Judiciary under the influence of political autocracy.

Dennis De Courcey, No. 154 East Fifty-sixth street;
Matthew Baird, No. 306 East Fifty-seventh street;
Owen Moran, No. 439 East Fifty-seventh street;
James McGovern, No. 202 East Sixty-first street;
Patrick Donohoe, No. 244 East Forty-eighth street;
Jacob Fleischauer, No. 408 East Fiftieth street;
Members of Tammany Hall General Committee Twentieth Assembly District.

To Hon. John Kelly, Chairman Committee on Organization, of Tammany Hall:

I respectfully decline the questionable honor you have done me by placing my name, without my consent, on the newly-manufactured General Committee of Tammany Hall for the Seventeenth Assembly District. I have no stomach for doing such work as you expect of me. I should have had none even had I been your original and not your second-hand choice.

Surely it is no compliment to ask me to assist in your gross usurpations of the rights of the Democracy of the City, or to bid for my encouragement of you in the deep and lasting injuries you have done to the working men of New-York. An old resident of the Seventeenth District, where I have lived a quarter of a century, and, I believe, have secured the good opinion of my neighbors, it is not very complimentary to my position and pride to be asked to aid you in subverting the prerogatives of thinking, independent men, when such sterling and true Democrats as P. H. Power, Mr. Cary, Judge Coulter, Jerome Buck, and Frank Blessing spurned, with merited contempt, your effort to make them coddlers of your intense egotism at the expense of the dearest rights of the Democracy.

When you recognize the rights of the majority—when you tolerate freedom of speech and of opinion—when candidates are nominated by general choice and not at your arbitrary dictation, and when the grand old cherished principles of Democracy are respected and exemplified by you for the benefit of the County, the City, and the party, I shall be glad to co-operate with you. But until then, permit me to remain respectfully, but not politically, yours,

JOHN W. BOCKHORN,
Eleventh avenue and Forty-sixth street.
OCT. 28, 1875.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1875.

Hon. John Kelly, Chairman of the Committee on Organization of Tammany Hall:

SIR: When the Tammany Hall party was reorganized, under the auspices of yourself and other gentlemen, after the downfall of the Ring, I became a member of the organization, and for the past three years I have been a member of the General Committee of the Twentieth District. I then believed that the organization would be conducted upon democratic principles, that the people would have a voice in directing its policy and its nominations, and that its influence would be exerted in favor of good government and for the protection of the rights and interests of the people at large.

Gradually, however, the organization has been losing its democratic character, until now it has become a mere creature in the hands of one man. Those who have resisted or protested against your measures or your arbitrary rule have been expelled from the organization; the rights of the laboring classes have been shamefully abused, and you have placed the organization on the side of injustice to them.

The nominations for officers at the coming election have been made at your dictation, and are not such as the people would have voluntarily made. A striking instance of this fact occurred in the nomination of Everett P. Wheeler as the candidate for Senator in the Eighth Senatorial District. A subcommittee was sent to the convention by the Committee on Organization, to dictate the nomination of a man who was entirely unknown to the members of the convention, and that committee, under instructions from you, forced themselves on the convention and remained there until the nomination had been made as dictated by you. I find that there is no harmony or good feeling in the General Committee of the Twentieth District, and that discord exists in the place of that good faith and harmony which are essential to successful results.

Inasmuch as I cannot support the undemocratic policy of the Tammany Hall organization, and because I believe that by remaining on the General Committee I would be sacrificing my manhood and self-respect, I hereby resign my position as a member of the General Committee of the Twentieth District. Yours respectfully,

PATRICK ANTHONY.
No. 137 East Fiftieth street.

THE PAMPHLET ATTACK ON RECORDER HACKETT.

Every householder in the City knows that an elaborate attack on Recorder Hackett by John Kelly has been circulated through the City in pamphlet form, for every householder has had a copy of it left at his door. It is not easy to find any one who has read this rather bulky document. Life is short, and Mr. Kelly's reputation for veracity is not sufficiently high to delude the average citizen into wading through forty pages of printed matter with the idea that he is getting at truths important to the intelligent exercise of his franchise. But copies of the pamphlet were poured out in such vast floods that they necessarily attracted some attention, and the following correspondence has resulted:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 29.

To Hon. John K. Hackett:

DEAR SIR: An anonymous pamphlet of some forty pages, and evidently printed and circulated at great expense, contains numerous charges against you. These are more particularly against your action as Supervisor, Assistant Corporation Counsel, and Sinking Fund Commissioner, and they reach back six and eight years. We, and all others who know you, do not need any explanation of the charges. Yet there may be many who might believe the slanders, because they are not specially refuted.

We shall be happy to become the medium of conveying to the public any answer you may see fit to make. Very sincerely your friends and servants,

(Signed) Henry Wilder Allen, J. Schuyler Crosby, George B. Palmer, James C. Griswold, Francis Skiddy, Henry A. Smythe, H. A. Johnson, Bradish Johnson, Effingham Townsend, William Turnbull, James A. Dunbar.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1875.

GENTLEMEN: As you remark, the pamphlet in question is anonymous. It is issued within three days of the election. Thirty years ago, when a fellow student with Hon. Francis Kernan, at Utica, in the law office of the late Joshua A. Spencer, and in the days of Marcy, Wright, Dix, &c., I learned of my legal and political preceptors that a public man, and especially upon the eve of an election, wasted his time in answering anonymous attacks.

I am much obliged to you for your offer, but I will stand or fall by the average personal observation by my constituents of a judicial record which extends over nearly ten years, and during somewhat stormy relations on the one hand with men and manners, and on the other an official intercourse with tens of thousands of witnesses, jurymen, complainants and defendants, policemen, and citizen spectators in general.

These views would also be my answer to the speeches and innuendoes of disappointed or angered practitioners in the court over which I have so long presided.

With great respect, your obliged friend and obedient servant,
JOHN K. HACKETT.

MR. GIBBONS STILL IN THE FIELD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the issue of the *World* of the 28th inst., in speaking of candidates for Assembly, it says the Anti-Tammany candidate in the Seventh Assembly District, T. Francis Gibbons, will probably withdraw before election, and in the issue of the *Sun* of the 29th inst. it says: "T. Francis Gibbons is the regular Democratic candidate." I have written to both of these papers that this is an error. T. Jefferson Gibbons is the candidate, and not T. Francis Gibbons; and as they have not published the same, the change of name seems to be intentional, for the purpose of misleading the voters. Therefore I take this method of informing the public that I am the candidate of the Anti-Tammany Democracy of the Seventh Assembly District, and will remain as such until the closing of the polls on election day, the 2d day of November next, and expect to be elected.

T. JEFFERSON GIBBONS.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 30, 1875.

TO ANTI-TAMMANY DEMOCRATS.

The following warning has been issued for the benefit of Anti-Tammany Democrats:

We have ascertained that efforts have been and are hourly being made by the friends of the candidates of Tammany Hall to corrupt, by the use of enormous sums of money, those who are charged with the duty of distributing our tickets to the voters on election day. It is proper for us to warn every member of our organization of these efforts. We call upon every voter carefully to examine his ballot. It is the duty of every member of the organization to see that no frauds are practiced. We particularly call your attention to a deliberate attempt on the part of the friends of Judge Loew, (without his knowledge, doubtless,) by the corrupt use of money, to have his tickets surreptitiously distributed from our boxes and by our own friends. To permit this would be infamous, and we call upon every member of our organization to spurn with contempt the proffered bribe. Every member of the organization who shall hereafter be approached with offers of money is earnestly requested to report the fact to these head-quarters of the organization, at the Everett House, that the guilty party may be exposed and properly dealt with.

IRA SHAFER,
Chairman County Committee.
E. B. HART,
Chairman Executive Committee.
Oct. 30, 1875.

RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 30.—Mr. Garner, the claimant of the Atlanta and Richmond Air-line Railroad under specific sale, came into the Superior Court to-day, and, before Judge Hopkins, presiding, disclaimed any title to the same. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company petitioned to be made a party to the suit, and prayed that Mr. Grant, who was appointed by Judge Hopkins under the Garner litigation as Receiver, be retained in that position. The court denied the petition, and ordered Mr. Grant to vacate as Receiver at once, but allows a reasonable time to settle with connecting roads and employes. This action in connection with the decree of sales by the United States Circuit Court is regarded as certainly installing John H. Fisher, of New-York, as Receiver under the appointment of Judge Woods, of the United States Court, in December last, upon the petition of the bondholders. The new Receiver was in court.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 30.—The German whose body was found on the Erie Railroad track near Otisville, on Thursday last, has been identified as Gottleib Luhm, of Oshkosh, Wis., who, with his wife, was on the way to Germany. He fell from the Atlantic express train.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 30.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Indianapolis says: As a freight train on the Panhandle Railroad was approaching a bridge near Cambridge, Ind., last night during a terrific storm, the engineer saw the bridge totter and fall. He reversed the engine and jumped off and saved his life. The engine and four cars went through, carrying the fireman and head brakeman and killing both.

THE NASSAU BOAT CLUB.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The Nassau Boat Club, of New-York, have been treated with marked attention. To-day they visited Mount Vernon as the guests of the Analostan Club. On their return in the evening a supper will be given by the Analostans, after which the visitors will depart for New-York.

ROWING AT PRINCETON COLLEGE.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 30.—The final race for the championship of Princeton College took place at Princeton to-day. The attendance was large, notwithstanding the storm. The course was a mile and a half in length upon the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and the competing crews were from the Classes of '77 and '78. The crews started at 5 o'clock, and were so evenly matched that the Class of '77 failed to overcome any portion of the allowance, and '78 won, the time being 9m. 14s. The prize, a cup donated by McCook, Drayton, and Alexander, was presented to the winning crew by Dr. Murray, appropriate speeches being made by the Doctor and by Capt. Nicoll on behalf of the crew.

PERSONAL NOTES.

A man fell from a church steeple in Boston, Friday, a distance of 100 feet.

Mrs. Glencey, of Newmarket, N. H., is ninety-seven years old, and never uses spectacles, although she reads much.

Mrs. Martha P. Watson, a second cousin of of the late Charles Sumner, died in Boston Thursday, aged 100 years.

Some gentlemen in Boston have formed a rifle team, secured a range, and call themselves the Boston Rifle-Club.

A man in Newport, Ky., mailed a letter the other day addressed to "R. Vickers, Lantogorgy." It was sent to Atlanta, Ga.

The recently taken census of Louisiana shows an increase of twenty-four per cent. in the colored and twelve per cent. in the white population.

A lady in Washington is said to exhibit, as one of her choicest possessions, the coat John Wilkes Booth wore on the night of the assassination.

The editor of a Rhode Island paper confesses that he cannot afford to go after his delinquent subscribers with a shot-gun; ammunition costs too much.

The Hanover (York County, Penn.,) *Citizen* reports that there is an infant about one week old in Heidelberg Township which weighs when dressed a pound and three-quarters.

Gov. Ingersoll, of Connecticut, Gov. Cheney, of New-Hampshire, and Gov. Dingley, of Maine, have already followed the President in designating Thursday, Nov. 25, as a day of thanksgiving.

Ex-Confederate soldiers propose to erect a monument over the grave of the mother of Stonewall Jackson, which is in a neglected graveyard near Hawk's Nest, Fayette County, West Va.

Maine has ten ex-Governors living, and all residing in the State. Their names are Crosby, Kent, A. P. Morrill, Hamlin, Williams, L. M. Morrill, Washburn, Coburn, Chamberlain, and Perham. Four are over seventy years old.

Of the twelve games of checkers played by McGregor and Wyllie, at Burlington, Vt., since Oct. 15, each has won one, while ten have been drawn. Wyllie is credited with saying that McGregor is the best player he has encountered during his visit to America.

Gov. Axtell, of New-Mexico, says: "The inhabitants of New-Mexico compare favorably in every respect with our best people. They are intelligent, refined, and courteous. They are hospitable; not so full of practical industry as our families, but more given to the elegances and refinements of life. Some of them are very rich, worth millions; many of them very well off, worth hundreds of thousands. They educate their children abroad, and fill their homes with elegant and costly furniture and pictures."

THE LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY.

A SUBSTANTIAL VICTORY FOR THE COMPANY IN THE CONTEST WITH INSURANCE COMMISSIONER STEDMAN.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 30.—In the case of the American National Life and Trust Company, of this city, against John W. Stedman, Commissioner of the State, Chief Justice Park and Judge Foster decided this morning that the company was deficient in its assets, as required by law, to the amount of $50,000. This is a substantial victory for the company, as thirty days are allowed by law for the deficiency to be made up. The Directors this morning passed the necessary vote to make good the deficiency, and the company will continue business as usual. The company has fought the Insurance Commissioner for a year, he having tried in all legal ways to get possession of its assets in order to wind up its affairs.

The following is the decision in full, which follows the recital of the legislative resolutions under which the Judges sat to settle any disagreement as to assets which might exist between the company and the Insurance Commissioner:

Now we, the said John D. Park and Lafayette S. Foster, do hereby certify that, having fully heard the parties upon the above matter specified in said resolutions, and having fully considered the same, do decide and determine that the amount of the deficiency to be paid by said company is $50,000, the same to be paid according to the requirements of said resolutions, and dated at New-Haven this 29th day of October, A. D. 1875.

JOHN D. PARK,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Errors.
LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER,
A Judge of the Supreme Court.

There is great rejoicing in this city over the result.

A SEVERE STORM IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 30.—A terrific storm of wind and rain passed over this city and surrounding country last evening, prostrating the telegraph wires in every direction. Several houses in this city were unroofed, the State House among the number. At Carlisle, on the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, several houses and fences were blown down.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 30.—A severe rain, wind, and hail storm passed over this city last evening and early this morning, causing a number of houses to be unroofed, blown down, and damaged. There was no loss of life.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 30.—A severe rain and thunder storm passed over the city last night, prostrating the telegraph wires on the west side of the river.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 30.—The following are the quotations of mining stocks to-day: Ophir, 43⅛; Mexican, 17⅜; Gould and Curry, 18⅞; Best and Belcher, 41¼; Savage, 76; Chollar Potosi, 71; Hale and Norcross, 39; Crown Point, 31; Yellow Jacket, 80; Imperial, 10⅞; Empire, 6; Kentuck, 15¼; Alpha, 18½; Belcher, 20¾; Confidence, 21⅜; Consolidated Virginia, 268; Sierra Nevada, 13½; California, 56¾; Exchequer, 14½; Segregated Belcher, 74; Overman, 53; Justice, 28½; Caledonia, 19¾.

A FEMALE SMUGGLER ARRESTED.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Oct. 30.—A woman was arrested here to-day by the Customs authorities, on the arrival of the Montreal train, with 400 yards of black silk on her person. She belongs in New-York, and has telegraphed there for counsel.

Brain Food! Brain Food! Brain Food!
WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES.
PHOSPHORUS is brain food. Brain workers! Keep your brain supplied with PHOSPHORUS by using this celebrated preparation of WINCHESTER'S. It will make you strong and vigorous, both mentally and physically, and keep you so.
Prices $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists,
Sold by all druggists. No. 36 John st., New-York.
—*Advertisement.*

"A."—Five dollar fractions for sale. No blanks. Each fraction must draw $2 10, and each fraction will be received as $5 in purchase of a $20 bond. This feature makes these fractions an attractive investment, as there is no chance for loss, and a chance to get $3,500. Any one sending $60 will be given thirteen fractions. This is a rare chance for parties to club. Buy at once of WM. L. MARCY, No. 1 Wall street, or A. JAMES, Room No. 4, No. 23 Park row, or of the Industrial Exhibition Company, No. 12 East Seventeenth street. Agents wanted.—*Advertisement.*

French Peas.
New crop, finest possible quality, $4 50 per dozen. New crop Corn, $2 50 dozen. Very choice Peaches, $3 50 to $4 50 dozen. Extra fine Tomatoes, $2. Canned goods and table luxuries generally. H. B. KIRK & CO., No. 69 Fulton st. and No. 709 Broadway. —*Advertisement.*

Prof. Hutchings,
Barnum's Lightning Calculator, had two teeth extracted at DR. COLTON'S, in the Cooper Institute, and then wrote on their scroll, "Wonderful! Wonderful! Beats my figuring, and that's hard to do!"—*Advertisement.*

E. LORD'S DYEING AND CLEANING.—Always the latest machinery and best workmanship. Central Office, No. 860 Broadway, corner 17th st. Branches—No. 630 Broadway and No. 111 8th av.—*Advertisement.*

Lecture on the Poets
By Rev. W. R. ALGER, Church of Messiah, Park av. and 34th st., this evening. Free.—*Advertisement.*

H. Piper & Co. Champagne,
Carte Blanche.
"Sec" and "Très Sec."
for sale by all the principal grocers, and particularly recommended to all connoisseurs of really dry champagne.
RENAULD FRANÇOIS & CO.,
Sole agents for the United States.

Dyeing and Cleaning.—The Empire Dyeing and Cleaning Co. call for and deliver goods. Work surpassed by none. Offices: No. 936 Broadway, near 22d st.; No. 196 6th av., near 14th st.; No. 276 8th av., near 24th st.

Lundborg's California Water
For the Toilet and Bath. A delightful substitute for Cologne or Bay Rum. Fragrant and refreshing.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st.
Established 1815. No branch offices.
Card Engravers, Label and Job Printers, stationers, &c.

Dandruff, Dandruff, Dandruff. So annoying to those of cleanly habits. Also Eruptive and other Scalp Diseases. Falling, Loss, Fading, and Untimely Gray Hair cured by the special treatment of Dr. B. C. PERRY, 49 Bond st., New-York.

Children's Hair. Don't trifle with your Children's Hair. Childhood is the proper time to cultivate for the future its permanent and healthy growth. Dr. B. C. PERRY, 49 Bond st., New-York, devotes his attention to and imparts particular instruction for a correct management of this delicate structure.

Moles, Moles, and other disfiguring excrescences permanently removed from the face without cutting or leaving scars, by the personal attention of Dr. B. C. PERRY, 49 Bond st., New-York.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan, ask your druggist for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. It is reliable. For pimples on the face, blackheads, or flesh worms, use Perry's Improved Comedone and Pimple Remedy, the great skin medicine, or consult Dr. B. C. PERRY, 49 Bond st., New-York.

Alkethrepta is a Pure and Delicious Preparation of chocolate. Sold by all grocers. Samples free.

For a stylish and elegant Hat of quality, go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets
Contain nothing injurious to the teeth.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops.—The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

MARRIED.

INSLEE—GAMBLE.—On Thursday, Oct. 21, by Rev. Dr. Rice, Miss CLARA GAMBLE, of Woodside, N. J., to EDWIN W. INSLEE, of New-York. No cards.

MULLARKEY—SWEENEY.—On Thursday, Oct. 28, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Father Moran, JAMES H. MULLARKEY, of Augusta, Ga., to SUSIE A., youngest daughter of William Sweeney, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y. No cards.

PATE—THOMAS.—On Thursday, Oct. 28, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. W. B. Cary, ALBERT H. PATE to ADA, daughter of Benjamin M. Thomas, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

WALSH—READ.—On Wednesday, Oct. 20, 1875, at the residence of the bride's parents, Utica, N. Y., by Rev. Dr. S. Hanson Coxe, GEORGE S. WALSH, of New-York City, to SARAH, daughter of J. H. Read, Esq.

DIED.

BOGGS.—Mrs. JANE BOGGS, on Thursday morning, Oct. 28, in the 75th year of her age.

Funeral postponed from Sunday, 31st inst., to Monday, Nov. 1, at 1:30 P. M., on account of the death of her daughter. Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 108 King st.

BOGGS.—Miss MARY ANN BOGGS, on Saturday, Oct. 30. Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 108 King st., on Monday, Nov. 1, at 1:30 P. M.

CONKLING.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 30, CARRA LOUISE, eldest daughter of Caroline E. and Dr. J. T. Conkling.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday morning, Nov. 2, at 11 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 143 Remsen st.

DART.—On Friday, Oct. 29, JAMES DART, aged 43 years, son of the late Russel Dart.

The relatives and friends and those of his father-in-law, John D. Clute, are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Nov. 1, at 3 P. M., at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison av. and 44th st. Special train to Woodlawn.

HAINES.—In Cincinnati, on Thursday evening, Oct. 28, Mrs. CHARLOTTE T. HAINES.

HARROD.—At Annandale, on the Hudson, JOSEPH HARROD, formerly of Portland, Me., in the 91st year of his age.

His relatives and friends and those of his daughter, Mrs. Edwin Bartlett, are invited to attend the funeral at the chapel of St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y., Monday, Nov. 1, at 3 P. M.

KORTRIGHT.—At Montclair, N. J., on Friday, Oct. 29, JOHN FRANCIS, only son of the late Edmund Kortright.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Alfred F. de Luze, on Monday, Nov. 1. Friends and relatives are invited to attend without further notice. Carriages will be in attendance to meet the 10:45 train from Christopher and Barclay sts.

MILBURN.—On Tuesday, Oct. 26, in San Francisco, Cal., of typhoid fever, PERCY W. MILBURN, eldest son of Rev. W. H. and C. A. Milburn.

McLEAN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 29, CHARLOTTE, wife of Samuel McLean, and daughter of the late Hon. Charles Chapman, of Hartford, Conn.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 47 Pierrepont st., on Monday morning, at 11 o'clock.

PORTER.—At the residence of his brother, Dr. Charles H. Porter, Albany, N. Y., Thursday evening, Oct. 28, HENRY C. PORTER.

The funeral will take place at the Presbyterian Church at Catskill, on the Hudson, Monday, Nov. 1, at 2 P. M.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

ROBB.—On Saturday, the 30th inst., of diphtheria, JAMES HAMPDEN, second son of James Hampden and Cornelia Thayer Robb, aged 3 years and 10 months.

Funeral on Monday, at 11 o'clock, from the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison av. and 35th st. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SECOR.—On Friday, Oct. 29, after a lingering illness, ZENO SECOR, in the 67th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, Nov. 1, at 10 A. M., from his late residence, No. 53 East 34th st.

STANFORD.—Oct. 30, in the 41st year of his age, HENRY C. STANFORD.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, Nov. 2, 11 A. M., from his late residence, No. 229 East 12th st. Interment at the convenience of the family.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

VERMILYA.—Oct. 29, of pneumonia, CHARITY AMELIA, wife of Garrit Vermilya, in the 63d year of her age.

The funeral will take place at St. Thomas' Church, Mamaroneck, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 2, at 11:30.

WILLIAMS.—On Saturday morning, Oct. 30, GEORGE MONTGOMERY, infant son of Henry C. and Mary E. Williams, aged 6 months and 19 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his parents, No. 138 Henry st., Brooklyn, Tuesday, Nov. 2, at 3:30 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REST, HEALTH, AND COMFORT TO MOTHER AND CHILD.—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic.

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER?—TO ALL PERSONS suffering from rheumatism, neuralgia, cramps in the limbs or stomach, bilious colic, pain in the back, bowels, or side, we would say, BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT is the strongest liniment known.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS OR WORM LOZENGES—Sure to eradicate worms. Twenty-five cents a box.

AN EFFECTUAL WORM MEDICINE—BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or WORM LOZENGES. Twenty-five cents a box.

USEFUL ADVICE.—THE BEST TOOTH-POWDER is BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. It hardens the enamel, cleanses away the tartar, neutralizes the injurious acids and is most agreeable to the taste. All druggists sell it. Twenty-five cents.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER.—Old stand, No. 37 Nassau st.
On WEDNESDAY, at 10:30 o'clock,
For account of whom it may concern.
CREME DE LA CREME.
Not to be surpassed.
Elegant grand square piano, by Haines Bros.
8 superb black walnut bedroom suits.
7 superb parlor suits, various coverings.
4 superb wing and dwarf book-cases.
2 superb black walnut hat-racks.
1 superb black walnut buffet.
2 superb cylinder desks.

1826. FURNITURE. 1826.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED.
GOOD, RELIABLE
PARLOR,
DRAWING-ROOM,
DINING, AND
CHAMBER FURNITURE.
EASTLAKE AND OTHER DESIGNS
SELLING BELOW COST TO REDUCE STOCK,
At Nos. 199 and 201 Fulton st., near Greenwich st., and No. 277 Canal st., one door east of Broadway, New-York.
WM. H. LEE.

ART.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
The entire collection of Paintings, Water Colors, Studio Furniture, Antiques, Curiosities, Costumes, &c., &c., the property of the late
PIETRO VAINI, Esq.,
Now on free exhibition at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, to be sold by auction THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 4 and 5, at 7:30 o'clock.
The MESSRS. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
☞ The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Nov. 6, 1875, will close at this office, as follows: On TUESDAY at 4:30 A. M., on WEDNESDAY at 5 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 8 and 11:30 A. M.
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR Gout and Rheumatism. BLAIR'S PILLS; sure, safe, effectual; universally used in Europe many years. Prout & Harsant, London, proprietors. H. PLANTEN & SON, No. 224 William st., New-York, agents. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail.

LUNDBORG'S CALIFORNIA WATER
For the toilet and bath. A delightful substitute for cologne or bay rum. Fragrant and refreshing.

GRANULATED WHEAT BISCUIT—MAchine made, from choice pounded grain; baked in soapstone ovens. Declared by HALL'S JOURNAL OF HEALTH "the best food in the market." HEALTH FOOD COMPANY, No. 137 8th st.

POMARIUS—A RICH JELLY, FORMED BY THE concentration of filtered fruit juice. Contains no sugar or gelatine. Very grateful to delicate stomachs and delicious to all. HEALTH FOOD COMPANY, No. 137 8th st.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

A.—SILK ELASTIC ABDOMINAL BELTS, Stockings, Anklets, and Knee Caps, at MARSH'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House. No up-town branch.

IN GOUT AND RHEUMATISM OF THE stomach there is no remedy so soothing during the paroxysm as MILK OF MAGNESIA, which has the effect of a true anodyne.

A.—RUPTURE CURED BY DR. MARSH, (Principal of late Marsh & Co.,) at his old office, No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House. No up-town branch.

DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY.—HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington av., near 29th st. Hours, 8 to 3.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHOICE NEW MUSIC.—"Must we Then Meet as Strangers," J. R. Thomas, 40c.; "Let me Dream Again," Sullivan, 40c.; "Brown Eyes has that Little Maiden," Osgood, 35c.; "Colinette," Alary, 30c.; "To Spring," "Evening," Medjé," by Gounod, 40c. ea.; "Gold, Gold, Gold," 30c.; "Pride of Our Home," Wilson, 60c.; "Cagliostro" and "Jolly Fellows," waltz, by Strauss, 75c. ea.; "Bride Bells," 40c. Published by DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SIXTH EDITION.

THE BEECHER CASE—WHAT ARE THE FACTS?

The SIXTH edition of the REVIEW of the EVIDENCE in the BEECHER TRIAL, which originally appeared in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of July 3. The facts in the celebrated case are for the first time presented in a brief yet exhaustive form. The evidence of Mr. BEECHER'S own letters and sworn statements has been carefully analyzed, and references are given to "Abbott's Official Report" of the trial, so far as that work has yet appeared. The quotations from the evidence and letters have been thoroughly verified, some corrections have been made, and an important comparison between the letters of Mr. BEECHER, Mrs. TILTON, and Mrs. MORSE has been added. Every reference to documents or testimony has been carefully compared with the official copies.

The pamphlet may be had at the offices of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, No. 41 Park row and No. 1,257 Broadway; of Mr. Brentano, No. 39 Union square, and of the American News Company, No. 121 Nassau st.

Price 25 cents. Sent to any address by post for the same price.

THE HOLIDAY BOOK OF THE YEAR.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:
MABEL MARTIN.

By JOHN G. WHITTIER. Copiously and beautifully illustrated by Miss M. A. Hallock and Mr. Thomas Moran; Mr. A. V. S. Anthony, engraver. Uniform with "The Hanging of the Crane." 8vo, cloth, tastefully stamped, full gilt, $5; morocco antique, $10.

"Mabel Martin" is a beautiful poem, relating a touching story of the old witchcraft days in Mr. Whittier's most engaging manner. The numerous illustrations are by the same artists who made "The Hanging of the Crane" so charming and so universally popular. Poet, artists, printer, and binder have co-operated to render "Mabel Martin" a thoroughly beautiful holiday book.

HOME PASTORALS,
AND OTHER POEMS. By BAYARD TAYLOR. 1 vol., 16mo. $2.

This volume comprises Mr. Taylor's poems published since 1862, now first collected. It contains Home Pastorals, Ballads, Lyrics, and Odes, (including the already famous Goethe Ode,) and shows in rich measure the varied force and grace of Mr. Taylor's poetic genius, and the wealth of thought and experience he has treasured up during these fruitful years.

A STORY BOOK FOR THE CHILDREN.
By Mrs. A. M. DIAZ, author of the "William Henry" Books. Illustrated. $1 50.

Mrs. DIAZ has not outgrown the fresh feeling and quick sympathies of childhood. She does not write down to children, nor preach to them, but talks right on in the most delightfully simple way, and tells stories that charm young and old alike. Her "Story Book" promises to be as popular as her "William Henry" and "Lucy Maria."

POETIC LOCALITIES OF CAMBRIDGE.
Edited by W. J. STILLMAN. Illustrated with heliotypes from nature. 1 vol., 4to. $3 50.

The "Gambrel-roofed House," the "Washington Elm," Harvard College, Charles River, and other objects in Cambridge that have been made famous by Longfellow, Holmes, and Lowell, are represented in this volume by admirable heliotypes. The letter-press comprises descriptions selected by Mr. W. J. Stillman from the writings of the above-named Cambridge poets. It is a unique, beautiful, and valuable book.

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JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Boston.
E. P. DUTTON & CO., No. 713 Broadway, New-York,
Special Agents for J. R. O. & Co.'s Publications.

LUNDBORG'S CALIFORNIA WATER
For the toilet and bath. A delightful substitute for cologne or bay rum. Fragrant and refreshing.

DYSPEPSIA AND DISEASES OF THE LIVER.—J. J. SPRENG, M. D., late member N. Y. Academy of Medicine, treats dyspepsia and liver diseases as an exclusive specialty. Residence, 201 West 22d st. An interesting pamphlet mailed on receipt of 20c.

POLITICAL.

AN APPEAL FOR FREDERICK S. STALLKNECHT.

To the Scandinavian-born Citizens of New-York:

I hereby appeal to you, respectfully and earnestly, to aid, irrespective of your party preferences, the election of our countryman, Mr. Frederick S. Stallknecht, to the Judgeship of the Marine Court. To those who know him personally no recommendation will be necessary; but to those who do not, I would say that he is a true-hearted, high-minded, scholarly gentleman, no less respected for his professional than for his personal qualities, and in every way fitted for the office to which he has been nominated, having practiced law in this City for thirty-two years without professional blemish. As this is the first time that a Scandinavian has been nominated to so high an office in this City, I consider it the duty and privilege of his countrymen to make a special effort in his behalf at this time. I am sure that his official career would be alike creditable to his adopted country and to the land of his birth.

C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Late Consul of Denmark,
And for many years President of the Scandinavian Society.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1875.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT, SIXTEENTH AND TWENTIETH WARDS:

It has seemed proper to my enemies to conduct the present campaign by circulating a report that I have issued a check (or checks) on a bank wherein I kept no account. I pronounce the accusation a calumny and utterly false. In refutation of the slander I have only to say that the check (or checks) which is made the pretext for such charge is a forgery, and that I have procured an order of arrest to be issued from Justice Morgan's court for the immediate apprehension of a certain J. F. Keegan. Every person who has ever had to do with a political contest knows how a candidate is beset with unconscionable scamps. This Keegan, under the pretence of writing me a note, stole into my private room during my absence a few evenings ago, and I have every reason to believe that he then abstracted therefrom a check or checks, and that he is the guilty instrument of a conspiracy on the part of my political enemies to defame my good name, which heretofore, during many years of residence in the district, has remained untarnished by even an insinuation of wrong. I cannot but think that the voters of this district will express their condemnation of such tactics most emphatically. I deem it my duty to warn the community to be on its guard against any other spurious checks which may have been similarly set afloat, and assure my friends and fellow-citizens that I shall prosecute vigorously the investigation which I have instituted until the forger is convicted. I remain respectfully yours,

FREDERICK G. GEDNEY.

SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
EIGHTEENTH, TWENTIETH, AND TWENTY-FIRST WARDS.

The undersigned have learned with great satisfaction that Hon. WILLIAM LAIMBEER has been nominated as a candidate for the State Senate. Mr. Laimbeer's tried integrity and legislative ability makes his nomination eminently judicious.

We heartily recommend him to the suffrages of the electors of this district.

JOHN A. DIX,
GEORGE W. LANE,
RICHARD A. McCURDY,
J. D. VERMILYE,
JAMES BUELL,
JOSEPH SELIGMAN,
MATTHEW BIRD,
F. B. THURBER,
PHILLIP BISSINGER,
JOHN FALCONER,
JAMES BLACK.
WILLY WALLACH,
LUCIUS HOPKINS,
B. B. SHERMAN,
DORMAN B. EATON,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
MOSES TAYLOR,
JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,
A. R. WETMORE,
EDMUND DWIGHT,
CHARLES W. GRISWOLD.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR CIVIL JUSTICE, SIXTH DISTRICT,
Comprising the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards,
WM. HENRY KELLY.
CHARLES A. PEABODY, Chairman.
JOSEPH C. BIGLIN, Secretary.
Indorsed by all organizations opposed to Tammany Hall.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR CIVIL JUSTICE,
Third Judicial District—8th, 9th, and 15th Wards,
GEORGE W. PARKER.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR SENATOR,
Seventh Senatorial District,
Eighteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first Wards,
WILLIAM LAIMBEER.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Chairman.
ALFRED S. BUGBEE, Secretary.

ANTI-TAMMANY NOMINATION.
Indorsed by every organization opposed to Tammany Hall.
FOR SENATOR,
EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
(17th, 19th, 20th, and 21st Assembly Districts,)
FRANCIS M. BIXBY.
HENRY MURRAY, Chairman Democratic Convention.
WM. A. DARLING, Chairman Republican Convention.
C. A. SIEBERT, Chairman German Convention.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
INDORSED BY THE TAXPAYERS.
For Member of Assembly,
Eighteenth Assembly District,
BERNARD BIGLIN.

FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY
For the Twenty-first Assembly District,
RUFUS B. COWING.

POLITICAL.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

GENTLEMEN: EVERETT P. WHEELER, the Democratic candidate for Senator from this district, is a gentleman of such sterling integrity and personal worth that we cordially unite, irrespective of political party ties, in recommending him to your suffrages.

Born in this City, graduating at our Free Academy, always residing in our midst, and practicing his profession of a lawyer here for the last fourteen years, he is thoroughly alive to the interests of his constituents, and as he possesses the Jeffersonian qualifications of honesty and capability, we pledge him our hearty support, and invite your earnest co-operation by vote and voice to secure his election.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1875.

EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE,
WHEELER H. PECKHAM,
HENRY E. KNOX,
WILLIAM H. LEONARD,
CHARLES ABERNETHY,
JOHN FOLEY,
JOSEPH J. O'DONOHUE,
JOHN HOEY,
A. J. VANDERPOEL,
MONTGOMERY H. THROOP,
A. R. DYETT,
JOSEPH P. FALLON,
CHARLES G. HAVENS,
JAMES P. LOWREY,
ARTHUR McMULLIN,
ASHER T. MEYER,
EMANUEL M. ANGEL,
BENJAMIN P. FAIRCHILD,
WM. G. STAHLNECKER,
THOMAS P. CUMMINGS,
STEPHEN G. LEE,
HENRY E. DAVIES,
HENRY HILTON,
F. R. COUDERT,
D. P. INGRAHAM,
WILLIAM A. KOBBE,
GEORGE MOORE,
C. P. BRITTON,
FREDERICK W. JONES,
JOHN H. RIKER,
AMASA A. REDFIELD,
ORLANDO L. STEWART,
DOUGLAS CAMPBELL,
J. F. MALCOLM,
SHEPHERD F. KNAPP,
J. R. CUMING,
JOHN B. MURRAY,
THOMAS HUNTER,
JOHN JASPER, JR.,
SIEGMUND T. MEYER,
DAVID FOX,
GEORGE W. RAYNOR,
and many others.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

We, the undersigned, irrespective of party, take pleasure, as citizens and tax-payers, in strongly recommending the election of Dr. ISAAC I. HAYES, the eminent Arctic Explorer, for Member of Assembly from the Seventh District. His brilliant record as an Explorer of the Arctic Regions; his position as chief of a great army hospital during the late war; his literary culture; his ability as a public speaker; his integrity and fearlessness of character—all should entitle him to the suffrages of every citizen who believes in good government.

THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
WILLIAM M. EVARTS,
JOHN COTTON SMITH,
J. F. D. LANIER,
C. J. WAITE,
JAMES B. JOHNSTON,
JOSEPH H. CHOATE,
THURLOW WEED,
JAMES O. SMITH,
J. B. KIDDOO,
WILLIAM F. CARY,
N. P. HOSACK,
EGBERT GUERNSEY,
WILLIAM DETMOLD,
JOEL B. ERHARDT,
ANDREW W. LEGGAT,
A. W. EVARTS,
WILLIAM H. LEE,
F. H. COSSITT,
RUSH C. HAWKINS,
S. D. BURCHARD,
JOHN A. C. GRAY,
J. M. GUITEAU,
ROBERT R. BOOTH, D. D.,
LUTHER R. MARSH,
JOHN D. LAWSON,
WILLIAM REMSEN,
D. F. APPLETON,
EDWIN D. MORGAN,
GEORGE W. BLUNT,
FRANCIS A. STOUT,
CHARLES W. GRISWOLD,
ALBON P. MAN,
SINCLAIR TOUSEY,
F. HENRY BURCHARD,
J. M. BUNDY,
L. A. DOWLEY,
JOHN C. CONNER, JR.,
CLINTON GILBERT,
W. M. VERMILYE,
N. DENTON SMITH,
WILLIAM G. STERLING,
D. VAN NOSTRAND,
CHARLES LANIER,
WILLIAM PAGE,
S. R. GIFFORD,
JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,
THOMAS L. THORNELL,
A. R. WETMORE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, MEMBERS OF THE Bar, cordially recommend to your suffrage the name of Judge FREDERICK W. LOEW, for re-election as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. His career as Judge of that court has convinced us of his ability, integrity, and fitness for the position, and maintaining that no change in the judiciary should be made where no cause therefor exists, we request your influence in continuing Judge Loew in office.

Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1875.
Respectfully,

WILLIAM A. BEACH,
WILLIAM C. BARRETT,
JOHN E. BURRELL,
ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN,
SAMUEL P. BELL,
JOSIAH PORTER,
LEON ABBOTT,
A. A. REDFIELD,
L. D. BLANCHARD,
A. J. REQUIER,
J. B. CUMMINGS,
C. W. PLEASANTS,
JOHN L. HILL,
JOHN N. LEWIS,
JAMES K. AVERILL,
F. S. VAN VOLKENBURG,
I. C. JULIUS LANGBEIN,
HENRY E. DAVIES.
A. J. VANDERPOEL,
WILLIAM C. TRAPHAGEN,
B. C. CHETWOOD,
W. J. A. FULLER,
ALBERT STICKNEY,
HORATIO T. AVERILL,
W. J. OSBORNE,
JOHN BASSETT, JR.,
SAMUEL J. CROOKS,
CHILDS & HALL,
SAMUEL S. STEVENS,
JACOB F. MILLER,
ERNEST F. FELLOWS,
GILBERT H. CRAWFORD,
B. P. KERNAN,
RANDOLPH B. MARTINE.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1875.

TO THE LIQUOR-DEALERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—A CARD SIGNED BY JAMES W. COLLIER, OF NO. 840 BROADWAY, HAVING BEEN DELIVERED AT MY PLACE OF BUSINESS, CHARGING PETER B. OLNEY, THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY, WITH HAVING DECLARED THAT HE WOULD NOT SUPPORT ANY PERSON FOR POSITION WHO WAS IN THE LIQUOR BUSINESS, I INVESTIGATED THE CHARGE AND AM SATISFIED THAT THERE IS NO FOUNDATION IN FACT FOR THE SAME.

DAVID M. KOEHLER,
No. 32 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1875.

MR. PETER B. OLNEY, AT THE URGENT request of many of our best citizens, has been nominated for the office of District Attorney.

For several years he has been well known to us as earnest and vigorous in the work of reform, wise in council and fearless in action.

He has shown the traits which are most valuable in a District Attorney—stern integrity and unceasing vigilance; while his ability and standing as a lawyer are such as to assure the public of his thorough competence to discharge the duties of his office.

We do not hesitate to say that no good citizen need doubt for an instant that Mr. Olney is well worthy of his confidence and his vote.

CHARLES O'CONOR,
HENRY L. CLINTON,
WHEELER H. PECKHAM,
CLARKSON N. POTTER,
BERNARD ROELKER,
EDMUND WETMORE,
C. A. HAND,
F. R. COUDERT,
EDMUND RANDOLPH ROBINSON,
E. P. LOWRY,
ALBERT STICKNEY.

AT A MEETING OF THE SEVENTH SENATE DISTRICT LIBERAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION, held at No. 341 4th av., on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, the following was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this convention hereby indorse and ratify the nomination of JAMES W. GERARD, Esq., as in their opinion being the best fitted of all the candidates to represent and serve the interests of this district in the Senate, and we hereby urge all the Liberal Republican and independent voters of the Seventh District to vote for and support him.

J. E. LORDLY, Chairman.
WILLIAM ATKINSON,
HENRY McDONOUGH,
Secretaries.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
For Member of Assembly,
CHARLES A. PEABODY, JR.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
NEW-YORK, October, 1875.

We cordially approve the nomination of CHARLES A. PEABODY, JR., for member of Assembly from this district, and earnestly desire his election, believing him to be one in every way qualified to represent this district in the Legislature.

E. D. Morgan.
John A. Dix.
Robert L. Stuart.
Jackson S. Schultz.
William E. Dodge.
Edwards Pierrepont.
Moses Taylor.
John A. Stewart.
John J. Cisco.
John J. Astor.
George Bliss.
R. A. Witthaus.
Robert Ray.
Schuyler Hamilton.
Knox McAfee.
L. P. Morton.
J. Pierpont Morgan.
Thomas C. Acton.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.
COL. BARTLETT FOR ASSEMBLY.

We cordially indorse the nomination of Col. CLIFFORD A. H. BARTLETT for member of Assembly from the Seventh Assembly District. Col. Bartlett is a lawyer in active practice, and has the personal indorsement of Gov. Tilden, of whose staff he is a member, and we know him personally to be a gentleman of culture and ability. Without design to interfere with the people of the district, we heartily commend him to them, feeling confident that in him they will find a representative in every respect worthy of their suffrages.

CHARLES DONOHUE,
ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE,
HOWARD POTTER,
OSWALD OTTENDORFER,
THOMAS E. STEWART,
PETER B. OLNEY,
WM. E. DODGE,
JOSEPH W. ALSOP,
JOHN R. BRADY,
JOHN K. PORTER,
ISAAC SHERMAN,
DAVID R. JAQUES,
JAMES M. BROWN,
ALFRED WAGSTAFF, JR.,
EDWARD SCHELL,
ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN,
JAMES LORRIMER GRAHAM.

FOR [illegible]
ALDERMAN AT LARGE,
NATHANIEL B. TERPENY.

ANTI-TAMMANY DEMOCRATIC-REPUBLICAN AND GERMAN-AMERICAN NOMINATION.
For Surrogate,
STEPHEN D. VAN SCHAICK.
Examine your ballots carefully and see that they are FOR SURROGATE, STEPHEN D. VAN SCHAICK.

NINTH DISTRICT REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR ASSEMBLY,
ANDREW J. CAMPBELL.
GILBERT J. HUNTER, Pres. GEO. W. LUCKEY, Sec.
R. M. COLLARD, Chairman of the Convention.
JACOB R. RILEY, Secretary.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN AND REFORM NOMINATION.
FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards.
For Alderman,
JOHN J. MORRIS.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION,
Seventh Judicial District—Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards.
FOR CIVIL JUSTICE,
WALTER S. PINCKNEY.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
CHRISTIAN F. TIETJEN,
FOR ASSEMBLY, FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

LUNDBORG'S CALIFORNIA WATER
For the toilet and bath. A delightful substitute for cologne or bay rum. Fragrant and refreshing.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, CLINTON ST., corner Carroll, Rev. Dr. Cushman, of Chicago, will officiate at morning service, (10:30,) and Rev. Dr. Snively, of Grace Church, will officiate at evening service, (7:30.) Choir of men and boys. Strangers invited and made welcome.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH st., west of 6th av.—Divine services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. In the evening next sermon in the course upon "The Life and Character of Jacob." The Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, will preach.

AMERICA FOR FREE SCHOOLS.—REV. Oscar Hugo preaches this morning in Beekman Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, East 50th st., above 2d av. Again this evening, in Bedford Street Methodist Episcopal Church, corner Bedford and Morton sts.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. and 20th st.—Sunday, Oct. 31, Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. All seats free in the evening. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M.

AT PLIMPTON HALL—BEFORE FIFTH UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY, at 11 o'clock, "A Lesson for the Times." Brevoort Hall, 54th st., near 3d av., at 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. All are welcome.

A CONFERENCE OF THE SPIRITUALISTS of New-York is held in the Harvard Rooms, Reservoir square, Sunday at 2:30 and 7:30 P. M. All interested cordially invited. Singing at the evening meeting.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST Church.—Rev. C. B. McCarthy will preach in the above church this (Sunday) morning and evening, at 10:45 and 7:30 o'clock. Morning subject—"The Revival Week at Bleecker Street." A letter will be read from its absent Pastor. Evening—"The Lake of Fire and the Character Cast Into It." Mr. Moody's caricature of Universalism exposed.

N. B.—Revival services every evening during the week, and also daily prayer-meetings, for particulars of which see printed circulars of the Pastor in charge, to be had at the church.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADISON av. and 42d st.—Hours of Divine service, 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., will preach morning and evening. Rev. U. T. Tracy will preach in the afternoon. The Pew Committee of the Church of the Holy Trinity will be in attendance at the church on Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 1 and 2, from 4 to 8 o'clock P. M., to rent pews for the ensuing year.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner 45th st., Rev. George H. Hepworth—Morning, "Some of the Results of Regeneration." Evening, "A Soul Taking Account of Stock." Religious services every evening. Preaching by Mr. Hepworth. George S. Weeks will conduct the singing from Moody and Sankey's new book. All are invited.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,
57th st., near 8th av.
JAMES M. PULLMAN, Pastor,
will preach Sunday morning at 11,
and evening at 7:45.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 45th st., near Broadway.—Sundays, 10, morning prayer; 10:45, litany and high celebration; 4, vespers; daily, 7 A. M., holy communion. This (Sunday) night, 8 o'clock, special service of Burial Guild and sermon on "The Charity of the Church in Caring for and Remembering the Dead in Christ." Monday, All Saints' Day, high celebration at 11.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR,
(Protestant Episcopal,)
East 25th st., near Madison av.
Morning service, 10:30 o'clock.
Evening service, 7:30 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, corner 5th av. and 45th st.—Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin will preach Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Vesper services and extemporaneous address by Dr. Chapin in the evening at 8 o'clock. Sunday school and Bible class at 9:30 A. M. All are invited.

CHURCH OF MESSIAH, 34TH ST. AND Park av.—Rev. Wm. R. Alger will preach at 11 A. M. Subject—"The Law of Victory in the Contests of Men." The third of Mr. Alger's course of lectures on "The Moral and Religious Teachings of the Poets," at 7:30 P. M. All are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH av., above 45th st.—Bishop Bissel, of Vermont, will preach at 11 A. M. and Bishop Garrett, of Texas, at 4 P. M. Monday, All Saints' Day, Holy Communion at 11 A. M. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Weston.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 85TH st., between Lexington and 3d avs.—Rev. John W. Trimble will preach on Sunday, Oct. 31, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. All cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th st., east of 4th av., Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M. All seats are free.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON av. and 28th st., Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9:30; divine services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Rector will officiate.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 35TH ST.
Holy Communion, 7:30. Morning prayer and sermon by Bishop Clarkson, of Nebraska, 10:30. Evening prayer and sermon, 7:30.
Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, Rector.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D. ST., between 5th and 6th avs; Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor.—Preaching morning and evening. Pastor preaches and administers baptism in the evening. Strangers invited.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16th st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Service Sunday at 7:30 P. M. Sermon on "The Last Days of the Church."

CONFIRMATION WILL BE ADMINISTERED by the Bishop of New-York to the members of the Neo-Prot. Ep. Italian Church in St. Ambrose, corner Thompson and Prince sts., at 4 P. M. Friends invited.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST,
28th st., near Broadway.
Preaching Sunday morning and evening by
Rev. D. R. VAN BUSKIRK, the Pastor.
You are cordially invited.

EAST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER MADison and Gouverneur sts.—Rev. Wm. S. Phillips, of Connecticut, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. A cordial welcome to all. Seats free.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 39TH st. and 4th av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. T. D. Anderson, at 10:30 A. M., and evening at 7:30 o'clock. Service of song, 8 P. M.; sermon by Pastor. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Cordial invitation. Baptism at evening service.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison av. and 47th st., Rev. William T. Sabine, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M., divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Rector will preach morning and evening. Children's church at 3:30 o'clock P. M.

IS IT STRANGE FIRE?—THE MESSENGER OF the Judgment Dispensation will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject, "The Delusive Character of Modern Religious Revivals."

N. Y. SOCIETY OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, (Swedenborgian.)—Services on Sundays at 11 A. M. at the Church, East 35th st., between Park and Lexington avs. Rev. Chauncey Giles has returned from his European visit and will conduct the regular and communion services to-day.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM, PASTOR OF THE Independent Liberal Church, will preach at Masonic Temple, 23d st. and 6th av., on Sunday morning at 10:45 o'clock. Subject: "The Best Thought of God."

RUSSIAN CHAPEL, NO. 951 2D AV., NEAR 50th st.—Divine service, Sunday at 11 o'clock. Rev. Father Bjerring will preach in the English language. Subject—"Human Science and Divine Revelation." All cordially invited.

REV. E. W. GILMAN, OF THE BIBLE Society, will preach Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock at ASSOCIATION HALL.

ST. MARK'S, 2D AV. AND 10TH ST.—SERvices at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.—Right Rev. Dr. Spaulding, Bishop of Colorado, will officiate in the morning, and Rev. Dr. Harwood, Rector of Trinity Church, New-Haven, at the evening service.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 46TH ST., NEAR 6th av.—Rev. Dr. I. H. Price, D. D., having resigned the Rectorship of this Church, with which he has been connected for thirty-eight years, will preach his farewell sermon this (Sunday) morning; services to commence at 10:30 o'clock.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, HUDSON ST., NEAR Christopher st.—All the sittings in this church free and unappropriated at every service. Sunday services at 10:30 A. M., 3, and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Dr. Forbes preaches Oct. 31, in the morning. Rev. Mr. Shute in the evening.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, MOTT HAVEN, (ALEXander av., near 142d st.,) Rev. C. S. Stephenson, Rector.—Services on Sunday, Oct. 31, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. Constantine Commandery, No. 48, K. T., will attend the evening service. Sermon by the Rector.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, (127th st. and 4th av.,) Rev. Geo. B. Draper, DD., Rector.—Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:30. Sunday-school 9 A. M. Singing-school 3:30 P. M. Strangers welcome. Sermon by the Rector.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector, officiating.—Services at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 53D ST., Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rector.—Morning service at 10:30. The Rector will officiate. Afternoon service at 4 o'clock. Sermon by Right Rev. Bishop Whipple.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST ST., near 6th av., Rev. Wm. P. Abbott, Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. All welcome.

THE PEOPLE'S SERVICE
in the
CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.
Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock.
Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., D. D.,
will preach.

The Gospel Hymns and Sacred Songs by Mr. Sankey, will be used at these services.

THE SPIRIT OF THE LATE JUDGE Edmonds will lecture through the mediumship of Mrs. Cora L. V. (Hatch) Tappan, who has just returned from a very successful tour in Europe, and by request lectures for Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at their hall, No. 55 West 33d st., near Broadway, at 7:30 P. M. Subject—"The Testimony of a Spirit Concerning the Spiritual Life." Mr. Lyman C. Howe lectures at 10:30 A. M. The Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA and Land, corner of Henry and Market sts.—Preaching Oct. 31, morning, 10:30, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. E. Hopper; evening, 7:30, by Rev. Dr. S. S. Laws, on Genesis 3:11—"Hast thou eaten of the tree whereof I commanded thee that thou shouldest not eat?"

ZION CHURCH, MADISON AV., CORNER 38th st., Rev. John N. Galleher, Rector.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

KINZEY.

KINZEY. Panic Sale. KINZEY.
KINZEY. Bargains KINZEY.
KINZEY. In Every KINZEY.
KINZEY. Department. KINZEY.
KINZEY. Goods KINZEY.
KINZEY. Below KINZEY.
KINZEY. Gold Cost. KINZEY.

Hosiery Department.

600 Dozens Misses' all WOOL STRIPED HOSE, 25c. pair.
500 Dozens Misses' Striped HOSE FULL REGULAR, 25c.
LADIES' FULL REGULAR EXTRA BALBRIGGAN HOSE, 29c. pair.
Extra Full Regular Striped ALL WOOL HOSE, 39c. pair.
Large Assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Gents' FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND GERMAN HOSIERY.

GLOVES.

Two-button KID GLOVES, 25c., 39c., 50c., 69c., 75c., 97c., up.
REAL KID, SEAMLESS, two-button, 75c.
FRENCH CLOTH GLOVES, 25c. pair.
CASTOR GLOVES, 36c., 50c., 75c., $1.
DOG-SKIN GLOVES, 50c., 75c., $1.
REAL REYNIER DOG-SKIN, 75c.
AUCTION LOTS OF GLOVES.

KINZEY.

BARGAINS

IN SILKS AND VELVETS.
LINING SILKS, 25c. yard.
Navy Blue, Seal, Brown, Cardinal, and Black SILK VELVETS, $1 yard.
Black SILK VELVETS VERY LOW.
CORDED SILKS, 25c. and 50c. yard.

KINZEY.

RIBBONS.

Seven-inch ALL SILK Navy Blue, Brown, and Cardinal SASH RIBBONS, 25c. yard.

KINZEY.

ALL SILK, best quality, all SILK RIBBONS, four inches wide, 10c. a yard.

KINZEY.

FRENCH FLOWERS, 10c. spray.
FEATHERS AND BIRDS REDUCED.

KINZEY.

BARGAINS IN FELT AND VELVET HATS.

Bargains in Millinery Goods.

KINZEY.

Trimmings.

20,000 Yards Silk and Beaded GIMPS AND FRINGES REDUCED From $1 to 25c. yard.

KINZEY.

BEADED GIMPS, 5c. to 15c.
SILK FRINGES, 5c. to 75c. yard.

KINZEY.

BARGAINS IN LADIES, MISSES AND GENTS' UNDERWEAR.
AUCTION LOT, ALL LINEN HEMMED HANDKERCHIEFS, 8c. to 15c.

KINZEY,
Nos. 767 and 769 Broadway,
CORNER 9TH ST.

MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S
MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S
MACY'S

MACY'S

EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IN THIS ESTABLISHMENT IS GUARANTEED TO BE AS REPRESENTED.

☞ Any article sold from this establishment not suiting, or not being what it is guaranteed, will be exchanged, or the money refunded, (as the customer may elect,) within one week after the purchase.

☞ We do not carry over from one season to another old styles and shapes: our seasonable goods are always FRESH AND NEW.

☞ OUR GOODS ARE ALL FIRST-CLASS.

☞ OUR GOODS ARE SOLD AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

☞ WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

☞ OUR FOREIGN GOODS are mostly of OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

☞ LATEST NOVELTIES received from our agents in Europe by every steamer.

☞ OUR ESTABLISHMENT is the LARGEST OF THE KIND IN AMERICA.

☞ Always a full assortment of MILLINERY GOODS, White Goods, Housekeeping and HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, CHINA AND GLASS WARE, (THE LARGEST STOCK IN AMERICA,) LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, Ladies' and Misses' FURS and FUR TRIMMINGS; Ladies', Misses', and Infants' Made-up Underclothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Small Wares, UMBRELLAS, BOOKS, STATIONERY, TOILET ARTICLES, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, and JEWELRY, Opera Glasses, Eye Glasses, and SPECTACLES, DRESS TRIMMINGS, WORSTEDS, and WORSTED PATTERNS, TOYS, DOLLS, Plated Ware, Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, a new pair given for all that rip and tear.

LAFORGE two-button KID GLOVES 98 cents a pair, warranted, which means that we give a new pair for all that rip or tear in putting on.

☞ Catalogues sent free to any address.

☞ Orders by mail attended to with special care.

R. H. MACY & CO.,
14th st. and 6th av.,
NEW-YORK.

MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S
MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S

MME. GALOUPEAU, NO. 53 EAST 10TH st., New-York, will open her last importation of PARIS MILLINERY, for this Winter season, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 3 and 4.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

GOOD CENTENNIAL PATENT.

NEW INVENTION.

Will sell in No. 206 West 25th st., second floor, front, between 7th and 8th avs., New-York, one of the best that has appeared for use of all the population of this country. Patented for seventeen years, and improved. Sell very cheap. Only awaits offers before resolving to sell patent rights for different States. Address SILVER FALCON.

STAMMERING.—UNITED STATES STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (Dr. WHITE,) No. 417 4th av.; references from eminent clergymen, physicians, and others no pay until perfectly cured; call or send for circular.

A BOYNTON NEW BALTIMORE FIRE-PLACE heater for three floors, used only one Winter, for sale cheap. Apply at No. 17 Union square, in store.

FOR SALE LOW—BY A FAMILY LEAVING THE City, several oil paintings. Address PAINTINGS, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE PEW IN ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S Church. Apply at No. 120 East 23d st.

INSURANCE.

QUEEN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000 Sterling.
ASSETS IN UNITED STATES,
$1,264,965.
OFFICE, PARK BANK BUILDING,
Nos. 214 and 216 Broadway, New-York.
WILLIAM H. ROSS, Manager.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

COLORED SILKS,
20-INCH BOTTLE-GREEN, SEAL-BROWN, AND NAVY-BLUE SILK, $1 50, REDUCED FROM $1 85.

BLACK SILKS,

"CACHEMIRE SUBLIME DE NOVI,"
WARRANTED TO WEAR.

AS WE ARE THE SOLE IMPORTERS OF THIS BEAUTIFUL FABRIC, WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY CAUTION THE PUBLIC AND OUR CUSTOMERS AGAINST IMITATIONS. SOLE AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE "WIDOW JOUVIN KID GLOVES." ALL THE FALL AND WINTER SHADES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, NOV. 1,

BARGAINS IN HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

8-4 BLEACHED BARNSLEY DAMASK, $1; reduced from $1 40.
10-4 BLEACHED BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETING, $1; reduced from $1 45.
JUST RECEIVED, 400 DOZEN REAL BARNSLEY HUCKABUCK TOWELS, $3; former price, $4 25.
CRASHES, TOWELINGS, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
WE INVITE THE PUBLIC TO CALL AND EXAMINE THESE GOODS BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.
SOLE AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE "WIDOW JOUVIN KID GLOVES." ALL THE FALL AND WINTER SHADES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
HAVE OPENED ONE CASE OF

India Camel's Hair Shawls,

IN VERY DARK COLORINGS.
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF VELVET BEAVER AND HAYMALIAN WRAPS, AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
SOLE AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE "WIDOW JOUVIN KID GLOVES." ALL THE FALL AND WINTER SHADES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, NOV. 1,

Three Cases of Paris and Berlin CLOAKS,

Comprising the latest novelties of the European markets,
Together with new and elegant styles in LADIES' SILK AND COMBINATION COSTUMES, all of which will be offered at
ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
A superb assortment of MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, OF OUR OWN UNEQUALED MANUFACTURE, AT POPULAR PRICES.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERGARMENTS AND
INFANTS' OUTFITS IN GREAT VARIETY.
SOLE AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE "WIDOW JOUVIN KID GLOVES." ALL THE FALL AND WINTER SHADES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

HAVE RECEIVED PER LAST STEAMERS LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR FALL STOCK OF RICH FRENCH AND ENGLISH DRESS FABRICS, CONSISTING OF ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES, CAMEL'S-HAIR, MATELASSE NEIGE DU SPELZBERG, (VERITABLE,) FUR CLOTH, CHINCHILLAS, DIAGONAL MOUCHELLE, TARTAN PLAIDS, CASHMERES, MERINOES, DRAP D'ETE, IN ALL THE

NEW CLOTH COLORS.

ALSO, A VERY ATTRACTIVE VARIETY OF LOW AND MEDIUM PRICED

DRESS GOODS,

20 TO 65 CENTS PER YARD.
SOLE AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE "WIDOW JOUVIN KID GLOVES." ALL THE FALL AND WINTER SHADES.

SHEPPARD KNAPP,
NOS. 183 AND 185 6TH AV.,
Offers wholesale bankrupt stock of LACE CURTAINS at retail, at 20 per cent. less than cost of importation. LACE CURTAINS from $1 per pair to the finest imported.
LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, &c.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY,
3D AV., BETWEEN 65TH AND 66TH STS.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1875.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of Election for the next ensuing election, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, next. The polls will open at 2 P. M., and close at 4 P. M. of that day.

The transfer books of the company are closed until Nov. 11, next, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES S. ARTHUR, Secretary and Treasurer.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD.
OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 3 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1875.

In accordance with the suggestions of the Committee of Missouri Pacific Stockholders, in their report made on the 20th inst., the Directors of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company instruct me to offer to the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railroad $1,854,000 Third Mortgage Bonds of said Pacific Railroad at 75 per cent., stockholders to have the preference to purchase said bonds, at that rate, until and including Nov. 10, 1875. The proceeds of said sales to be used only in liquidating the floating debt of said Pacific Railroad. An early response from the stockholders is requested.
ANDREW PEIRCE, President.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., New York, allow interest on deposits, draw Bills on London & Paris; also issue Letters of Credit available in the principal cities abroad. Investment Securities for sale.

SENT FREE — EXPLANATORY CIRCULAR how $10 TO $500 invested in Stock Privileges has paid and will Pay Large Profits. Railroad Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought on Margins. Interest Six Per Cent. allowed on deposits subject to sight drafts. — $10 TO $500.
Buckwalter & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 10 Wall st., New-York. P. O. Box 4,317.

OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, No. 111 Broadway.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of this company from the 1st to the 10th of November, inclusive, for the purchase of its First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, for cancelation, for which purpose $10,000 have been deposited with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustees.
S. T. ROSS, Treasurer.

CAYUGA RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
No. 76 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, No. 76 Wall st., on the 4th day of November, 1875, at 12 M.
JAMES STILLMAN, Secretary.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
by the old-established Stock and Bond House of
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

10 PER CENT. INTEREST

ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE worth at least three times the amount borrowed. Call and examine full description of property, at office of
THE CORBIN BANKING COMPANY,
No. 61 Broadway, New-York.

TO THE UNSECURED CREDITORS OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

All unsecured creditors of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company are requested to meet at parlor F, Fifth Avenue Hotel, at 12 o'clock, on MONDAY, Nov. 1, 1875, for consultation.
N. RECHTIEN,
Treasurer of St. Louis County, State of Missouri.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY WARNED against negotiating a Bill of Exchange drawn by the State Line Steam-ship Company, Glasgow, in favor of Felix Rommel on the undersigned, for £93 10s., payment of the same having been stopped.
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S Seven Per Cent. convertible Sinking Fund Bonds, having twenty-five years to run. Interest payable May and November. A limited amount for sale by WORK, STRONG & CO., No. 36 Broad st.

AT REASONABLE RATES.—MONEY ON life and endowment insurance policies, mortgages, and other securities; insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABRICH & CO., No. 117 Broadway.

LOAN WANTED.—$55,000 ON REAL ESTATE saleable to-day for $175,000; a reliable, first-class investment, and principals are invited to examine it. Address MORTGAGE, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DRY GOODS.

RICH COLORED FAILLES.

Just received, the newest colorings for EVENING and STREET COSTUMES, viz.:
Myrte, Marine,
Bordeaux, Creme,
Sulphur, Rose,
Ciel d'Automne, &c.
ALSO,
Colored Trimming Silks,
IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL TINTS.

Arnold, Constable & Co.,
Broadway, corner 19th st.

CLOTH DEPARTMENT.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES
NOW OPEN IN
Plaid Cheviot and
Scotch Tweed Suitings,
Cassimeres,
ALL MANUFACTURES.
Sedan, Fur Back,
and Velvet Beavers.
"Vicuna," Colored Basket,
and Diagonal Cloakings.
NEW COLORS IN
All-Wool Water-proofs.
Overcoatings,
Elysian, Sardinia, and Chinchilla,
Cut in any length to suit purchasers.

Arnold, Constable & Co.,
Broadway, corner 19th st.

UNDERGARMENTS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR
Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children.
FANCY AND STAPLE HOSIERY,
IN ALL GRADES,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Arnold, Constable & Co.,
Broadway, corner 19th st.

DRESS GOODS.

Autumn Plaids,
Cachmere Beige,
6-4 Costume Stuffs.
NEW STYLES JUST LANDED,
LOWER THAN POPULAR PRICES.

Arnold, Constable & Co.,
Broadway, corner 19th st.

CARPETS.

Prices Greatly Reduced.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 1, we will sell large lines of the following carpets at the very low prices annexed, viz.:

English and American Tapestry at	$1 10
English and American Body Brussels	$1 75 & $2
John Crossley & Son's Velvets	$2 25 & $2 50
English Wiltons	$2 75 & $3 25
French Axminsters and Moquettes	$3 & $3 50
Also, a large assortment of Extra Super Ingrains at	$1 & $1 10

WOVEN DRUGGETS.

A large assortment of beautiful patterns, in a great variety of sizes.

Arnold, Constable & Co.,
Broadway, corner 19th st.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE
For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4:30 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,
Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 4 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD,
Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK
Saturday, 23d....2:30 P.M.	Friday, 22d......1:00 P.M.
Tuesday, 26th....2:00 P.M.	Monday, 25th....2:00 P.M.
Wednesday, 27th..2:00 P.M.	Wednesday, 27th..6:45 A.M.
Thursday, 28th....2:30 P.M.	Thursday, 28th..7:00 A.M.
Friday, 29th......3:00 P.M.	Friday, 29th......7:00 A.M.
Saturday, 30th....3:30 P.M.	Saturday, 30th...7:00 A.M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR Troy and all points North and West—low fare.
First-class passage with cabin berth..............$1 00
First-class passage with stateroom berth.........2 00
Deck passage...25
The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave DAILY (Saturdays excepted) at 6 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 49, North River, (foot Leroy st.) Fare Sunday evenings, first-class, $1 50.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwell, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

MARBLE MANTELS.

GRATES AND FENDERS.

The largest manufacturers of low and half-low down grates for either hard or soft coal, or wood, with our celebrated dumping and shaking attachment.

Old grates altered to low, or half-low down andirons. Gas logs, screens, shovels, tongs, &c., in large variety. Send for catalogue and price list. Liberal discount to the trade.
CONOVER, WOOLLEY & CO.,
No. 368 Canal st., N. Y.

AT COST.—CLOSING OUT STOCK OF MARBLEized Mantels. Finest selection of Marble Mantels; all qualities, modern designs. Turning for the trade at F. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th av.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS' 250 ENTIRELY new designs marble, slate, and wood mantels. Manufactures iron cresting, stable fixtures, fence, grates, weather vanes, &c. Wholesale and retail. Send for catalogues. No. 73 Hudson st. opposite Worth st.

DRY GOODS.

STERN BROS

SIXTH AVENUE AND TWENTY-THIRD ST.,
ARE NOW OFFERING,
ON THE SECOND FLOOR OF THEIR BUILDING,
NO. 367 SIXTH AVENUE,

Extraordinary Inducements

IN
IMPORTED AND THEIR OWN MAKE
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

UNDERGARMENTS,

ALL MADE OF THE BEST MUSLINS AND PERCALES AND SEWED ON THE MOST FAVORED MACHINES, INCLUDING A GREAT MANY NEW STYLES NOT HERETOFORE SHOWN.
OUR STOCK WILL BE FOUND UPON EXAMINATION THE MOST COMPLETE AND ATTRACTIVE IN THE CITY.
We Mention a Few Only of Special Bargains.
A large lot of
FINE EMBROIDERED NIGHTGOWNS, well made, at $1.
A large lot of
TUCKED AND RUFFLED DRAWERS, finest muslin, at 50c. and 60c.
A large lot of
SPLENDID MUSLIN WALKING SKIRTS, at 53c.
An immense lot of fine embroidered imported
DRESSING SACQUES, at $1 50.
A large lot of
FINEST QUALITY CORDED BAND CHEMISES, at 72c.,
with a great many other
VERY DESIRABLE BARGAINS in finest quality Underwear.
WELL WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.
Just received, one case of elegant
IMPORTED MORNING ROBES,
OF CLOTH AND MERINO,
RICHLY EMBROIDERED BY HAND,
IN ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS AND COLORS.
OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
Special bargains in
FLANNEL, CASHMERE, POPLIN, AND SATTEEN MORNING ROBES.
An immense assortment, from $3 50 upward.
We desire to call attention to our large and complete lines of
CHILDREN'S SUITS,
WALKING COATS,
BLOUSES,
GABRIELLES,
AND KILT SUITS,
IN ALL SIZES AND STYLES OF CLOTH AND PLAIDS,
which we are offering greatly cheaper than ladies can make them at home.
CHILDREN'S CLOTH SACQUES, in all sizes and styles.
INFANTS' MERINO CLOAKS AND WALKING COATS,
IN WHITE, DRAB, AND DARK BROWN, FROM $4 75 UPWARD.
Our entire stock of

MILLINERY GOODS

at a decided reduction from former prices,
FELT HATS,
in all the desirable shades, greatly below cost.
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS,
FANCY FEATHERS, WINGS, AND BIRDS,
EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES!
BONNET AND SASH RIBBONS,
FULLY 20 PER CENT. REDUCTION.
MONDAY MORNING,
10,000 PIECES
FINEST HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS FROM 4 TO 20 CENTS A YARD.
POSITIVELY THE GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED.
Large and complete lines of
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
LADIES', GENTS',
AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY,
MERINO UNDERWEAR,
MADE-UP LACE GOODS,
IN ALL OF WHICH WE ARE PREPARED TO OFFER
UNUSUAL BARGAINS.

STERN BROTHERS,
SIXTH AV. AND TWENTY-THIRD ST.

DIVIDENDS.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS of the SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD of Long Island, becoming due Nov. 1, 1875, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK, New-York City. The Coupons of the MORTGAGE BONDS of the SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY of Long Island, becoming due Nov. 1, 1875, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, NO. 11 MERCER ST., New-York City.
THE SOUTHERN R. R. CO. OF LONG ISLAND.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a dividend of three per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Nov. 1.

The transfer books will be closed from now until that date.
M. F. READING, Cashier.

OFFICE OF CHASE & ATKINS,
BANKERS & BROKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1875.

The coupons of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company First and Second Mortgage Bonds, falling due Nov. 1, will be paid at maturity at this office.
CHASE & ATKINS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON THE capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable, free of taxes, on and after the 1st day of November next. The transfer books will be closed from that date to Nov. 1.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this bank have declared the usual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from taxation, payable on the 1st day of November next, to which date the transfer-books will remain closed.
JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THE COUPONS ON THE FUNDED BONDS of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due on July 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway, on and after that date.
R. P. FLOWER, Treasurer.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LANSING, Oct. 26, 1875.

THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1875, ON THE War Bounty Loan Bonds issued by the State of Michigan will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York.
WM. B. McCREERY, State Treasurer.

THE NOVEMBER COUPONS OF THE REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company, will be paid on and after the 1st day of November next at the New-York office of the Company, No. 52 William st.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of taxes, has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after Nov. 1.

The transfer books will be closed from this date, and reopen on the 3d November.
E. WILLSON, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE WILMINGTON Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company, due Nov. 1 next, will be paid on presentation, on and after that date, at the office of STRETT & COLBRON, No. 17 New st., New-York.

PEOPLE'S GAS-LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY OF CHICAGO, ILL.—The coupons due Nov. 1, 1875, will be paid at the Bank of New-York, N. B. A.
A. M. BILLINGS, President.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY OF New-York will pay at its office, No. 120 Broadway, on and after Nov. 1, 1875, the November coupons of the real estate first mortgage bonds guaranteed by it.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, Vice President.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS CANNOT be excelled in tone or beauty. They defy competition. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice. Prices extremely low for cash, or part cash and balance in small monthly payments, or for rent at low prices. Second-hand pianos and organs at great bargains. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & SONS.

COLLEGE OF MUSIC,
No. 5 West 14th st.

Signor Albites and Mme. Gazzaniga Albites, instructors in all branches of singing, according to the purest methods. Signor Morosini, instructor for the piano; Signor G. Conterno, for sight reading.

MR. JOHN HOWARD, PUPIL OF SCHEFFER AND STOECKEL, renews his offer to gratuitously cultivate the voices of a few promising pupils, with a view to future choir services. Call at Bradbury Piano Wareroom, No. 14 East 14th st., between Broadway and 5th av., from 2 to 3 daily. Basses and contraltos in especial demand.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY OF THE HIGHEST musical culture, pupil of Tausig and Liszt, who played with great success in concerts, wishes to make an engagement with a private family in exchange for board and a comfortable home. Address OL., F. W. CHRISTERN'S, No. 77 University place.

A—FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND pianos of our own make; also, for sale and rent, a number of fine second-hand pianos, in perfect order. WILLIAM KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

A GREAT SACRIFICE FOR CASH.—ELEGANT Steinway & Sons grand piano-forte, overstrung bass, agraffe treble, carved case and legs, cost $1,600, for one-third. No. 28 East 3d st., near Bowery.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR GOODS
AT
POPULAR PRICES.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

HAVE LARGELY REPLENISHED THEIR POPULAR STOCKS
ON THE 4TH AV. SECTION, FIRST FLOOR,
WITH NEW AND HANDSOME DRESS GOODS, SUITABLE TO THE SEASON.
PRINTED DELAINES, ALPACAS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS, POPLINS,
ALL WOOL PLAIDS, &c.
AT LARGELY REDUCED PRICES.

THEY HAVE ALSO REPLENISHED THEIR STOCKS OF THE VERY BEST QUALITIES OF CLOAKING AND TRIMMING VELVETS, IN ALL THE DESIRABLE COLORS. PRICES EXCEEDINGLY LOW.

A LARGE LINE OF
NOTIONS,
INCLUDING A VERY GREAT VARIETY OF LINEN AND LACE COLLARS,
CUFFS, SETS, &c., &c.,
AT LESS THAN ONE-HALF FORMER PRICES.
FEATHER AND FUR TRIMMINGS,
BRAIDS, BINDINGS, FANS, UMBRELLAS
AND A LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF THE VERY BEST QUALITIES OF
SOAPS, EXTRACTS, TOILET GOODS, &c.,
JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS AND LONDON.

CALIFORNIA BLANKETS.
ALL WOOL BLANKETS FROM $2 TO $24 PER PAIR.

A VERY EXTENSIVE LINE OF
FLANNELS, LINENS, LINEN SHEETINGS,
DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS.
BROWN AND BLEACHED
SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS,
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF DESIRABLE HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL REPLENISH ON MONDAY, NOV. 1, THEIR VERY POPULAR STOCKS OF
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
WHICH HAVE MET WITH SO LARGE A SALE OWING TO THE EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS.
THE CHOICEST QUALITIES OF MOURNING DRESS GOODS, CRAPES, &c.
THE NEWEST SHADES OF MERINO AND CASHMERE CLOTHS.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.

FULL LINES OF
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES
OF THE BEST EUROPEAN MAKES, CUT IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT CUSTOMERS.

THEY WILL ALSO OPEN A LARGE VARIETY OF NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS IN
CARPETS AND CARPETINGS,
AND WILL CONTINUE THE SALE OF THEIR TAPESTRY BRUSSELS AT $1 15 and $1 25 per yard, and
FIVE-FRAME ENGLISH BRUSSELS at $1 75 per yard.
RUGS, MATS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

NOVELTIES
AT RETAIL.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, NOV. 1, A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
READY-MADE SUITS
IN ALL THE POPULAR AND SEASONABLE FABRICS AT EXCEEDINGLY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
BLACK SILK SUITS, VERY STYLISHLY TRIMMED AND EXCELLENTLY MADE, at $40, $45, and $50 each, upward.
SERGE AND DIAGONAL SUITS, VERY HANDSOME, $10, $12, and $14 each.
BLACK CASHMERE SUITS, VERY FINE AND BEAUTIFULLY MADE, from $20 each, up.

A LARGE INVOICE OF PARIS-MADE
BLACK CASHMERE POLONAISES,
RICHLY EMBROIDERED WITH SILK AND JET, from $15 each, up. ONE-HALF THE PRICES OF LAST YEAR.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PARIS AND BERLIN VELVET, SILK, MATELASSE, AND CLOTH
CLOAKS, SACQUES, &c.
PRICES EXTREMELY LOW.

THEY WILL ALSO OPEN AN INVOICE OF
PARIS-TRIMMED HATS,
FROM VIROT AND OTHER CELEBRATED MODISTES.
ON A SEPARATE COUNTER THEY WILL OFFER A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
TRIMMED HATS, FRESH GOODS, at $10 each; cheap at $15.
A LARGE VARIETY OF MILLINERY GOODS, INCLUDING FEATHERS, FLOWERS, &c.

1 CASE REAL INDIA
CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
NEW AND HANDSOME DESIGNS AND COLORS.
2 CASES PARIS QUALITY IMITATION INDIA SHAWLS, PURCHASED AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, AND WHICH WILL BE OFFERED AT SLIGHT ADVANCE ON THEIR COST. DECIDED BARGAINS.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
MISSES' SUITS AND BOYS' CLOTHING
EXCEEDINGLY CHEAP.

GREAT BARGAINS WILL BE OFFERED IN THE RICHEST AND MOST COSTLY
LACES AND LACE GOODS.

THE ABOVE WILL BE EXHIBITED ON THE SECOND STORY. EASILY ACCESSIBLE BY THREE ELEVATORS.

Broadway, 4th Av., 9th and 10th Sts.

MILLINERY.

TO THE LADIES!
GREAT REVOLUTION
IN TRIMMING DRESSES, CURTAINS, &c.

By using the "MAGIC RIBBON and TAPE RUNNER," where trimming with ribbons or tapes becomes necessary, the work of a day is accomplished in ten minutes, and by almost instantaneously substituting different trimmings one dress may be made to answer for several, without sewing, ripping, or re-sewing. For sale by Mme. HENNESSY, No. 917 Broadway, and by all fashionable dress-makers, and lace and ribbon stores.

DENTISTRY.

SOMETHING NEW, CHEAP, AND BEAUTIFUL.—My Rose Pearl Plates, (indicating color and substance,) for artificial teeth, excel everything heretofore offered for beauty, strength, and lightness; need only to be seen to be appreciated; made in one day, and only $15 per set; call and examine. Also, best rubber sets, from $10 to $15; gold and platina, $35; to $45; extracting under gas. Dr. T. G. WAIT, No. 45 East 23d st., near Madison av.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Autumn Arrangement of through trains, September, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

PHILADELPHIA VIA LONG BRANCH AND THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.—Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25, COMMENCING OCT. 4, 1875.

Leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot Rector st., 10:40 A. M. for Philadelphia, Vineland, &c.; 4:00 P. M. for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, &c.
WM. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 9:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR SALE

OF

Ladies' Suits and Overdresses.

A LARGE LOT OF OVERDRESSES IN ALL THE LEADING POPULAR MATERIALS, AT $8, $9 50, $10, $11 50, $13, $14, $15, $18, $19 50.

COSTUMES

IN ALL NEW DESIRABLE SHADES, INCLUDING BLACK, AT $9, $10, $11, $12, $14, AND $16.
BLACK SILK SUITS AT $50, $60, AND $70.
BLACK SILK DRESS, WITH CAMEL'S HAIR OVERDRESS, $65 FOR THE SUIT.
SAME, with BLACK CASHMERE OVERDRESS, $55 FOR THE SUIT.
CAMEL'S HAIR SUITS, complete, and BLACK CASHMERE SUITS, at $30.
ALL TRIMMED IN THE NEWEST STYLES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

BLACK SILKS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

HAVING PURCHASED THE ENTIRE BALANCE OF A LEADING IMPORTER'S STOCK OF
BLACK CASHMERE SILKS
WILL OFFER, ON AND AFTER NOV. 1,
300 PIECES AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.
GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

CORSET DEPARTMENT.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.,
ARE OFFERING
A LARGE LOT of CORSETS, including EXTRA LARGE SIZES,
AT 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN COST.

FEATHER TRIMMINGS,

FRINGES,
TITAN AND MOHAIR BRAIDS.
LARGE ASSORTMENT AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

MILLER & GRANT,
NO. 879 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

MME. F. PINCHON,
NO. 42 EAST 10TH ST.

Begs leave to inform her friends and customers that, after an absence of several years at Paris, she has returned to New-York with a large assortment of

FALL & WINTER CLOAKS,
COSTUMES,
and
EVENING AND DINNER DRESSES.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,

No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City.
(Location delightful and easy of access.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.
Thirty-third year. Now open.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
NO. 167 MADISON AV.

This school will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 28. No boarding pupils taken. Thorough and complete English course. Belles-Lettres class; special advantages for French and German; light gymnastics, drawing, sewing, &c. Prospectus, with septennial roll of the school, to be had on application.
MR. and MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison av., between 38th and 39th sts. School hours 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. The twenty-second annual circular contains the names of over twelve hundred pupils, present and past. Many of the latter are actively and prominently engaged in business or professional life, and are the references offered to the public. The circular (without the roll of pupils) is inserted in Trow's City Directory between pages 40 and 41.

FOR YOUNG LADIES BETWEEN FOURteen and eighteen; unsurpassed advantages of class study, under the best instructors, with free use of a rare library for reference, in a charming New-England home; unexceptionable references required. For circulars, address Box No. 84, Stockbridge, Mass.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English, and Primary School, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Terms, from $100 to $300 per year. A few boarders at $500 additional. Scholars boarded until families come to town. Carpentry, Latin conversation, physical education. Circulars at Putnam's Book-store, corner of 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school.

KINDERGARTEN.—MRS. KRAUS-BOELTE, A three years' pupil and co-worker of Froebel's widow, seventeen years' experience in Germany, England, and America, and Prof. John Kraus, of the Pestalozzi Diesterweg Froebel School, reopen their Kindergarten and intermediate class Oct. 4, and normal training school for Kindergarten teachers Nov. 1, at Nos. 1,266 and 8 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts. Address as above.

D. S. EVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, corner 42d st. and 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park, reopens Sept. 23. "Short lessons thoroughly mastered." Refers to following patrons:
Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet,
Rev. Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, Rev. Dr. George L. Prentiss,
Rev. Prof. H. B. Smith, Rev. Dr. Thos. S. Hastings,
Rev. Dr. H. D. Ganse, Rev. Dr. Erskine N. White.

MISS COMSTOCK,
Nos. 32 and 34 West 40th st.,
FACING RESERVOIR PARK.
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
BOARDING PUPILS LIMITED TO SIXTEEN.
KINDERGARTEN.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., (Central Park.) Department Belles Lettres—Prof. Nairne. Historical Lectures—Dr. Labberton.
KINDERGARTEN Oct. 5.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st., for the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c.
A. COLIN, M. E.,
Late Engineer Corps, U. S. N. and Prof. Naval Academy.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for 20 weeks in this well-known Institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPETENT masters, reopened her boarding and day school for boys under fifteen, at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

AN ARTIST WHO HAS STUDIED ABROAD desires to give instruction in pencil and crayon drawing; also, to form a class in modeling. Address S. C., Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE RAPIDLY TAUGHT by a new and very easy method, without grammar; German and French also; best school references. Write or call from 1 to 4 o'clock. Address DELLA SALA, No. 210 West 14th st.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY.—Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Classics, rudimental and higher English Branches; Penmanship, $3 monthly; Ladies taught Book-keeping and Correspondence; private instruction.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF reopens her SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS SEPT. 27. School hours from 9:30 to 2:30. Eight boarding pupils received; application should be made at once. NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., near Reservoir Park.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
No. 620 5th av., New-York.
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and misses, commences its eighteenth year Sept. 28, 1875.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

DEAN COLLEGE, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—AN excellent boarding-school for young ladies; eight vacancies; can be filled at $300 per year, including good board, tuition in English, and all extras.

KINDERGARTEN AND TRAINING CLASS for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 29, at No. 44 East 43d st.; oldest and best Kindergarten in the City; all the Froebel occupations. Miss E. M. COE, Prin.

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CARPET MAN,

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OFFERS
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, 85c per yard.
BEST LOWELL EXTRA, $1 05 per yard.
BEST HARTFORD EXTRA, $1 05 per yard.
CHEAPEST CARPET HOUSE IN THE STATE.
NOS. 318 AND 320 FULTON ST.,
BROOKLYN.

Grand Opening

Wednesday and Thursday,
Nov. 3 and 4.

RODGERS & ORR BROTHERS,

Nos. 183, 185, 187 8th av.,
BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS.

RODGERS & ORR BROS. take pleasure in ANNOUNCING to their friends, customers, and the public in general, that having TRIPLED THE SIZE OF THEIR STORE, AND COMPLETED ALL THEIR ALTERATIONS, are now FULLY PREPARED TO SHOW THE LATEST EUROPEAN NOVELTIES IN

SUITS.

FRENCH SUITS, MADE BY "PINGART" AND "WORTH," OF PARIS, at $450, $350, $300, and $250.
50 SILK SUITS, VERY RICH AND ELABORATE, FROM $38 50 to $150. ALSO,
Latest Novelties in
MANTLES, CLOAKS, DAMASSE,
FANCY SILKS, MATELASSE,
COLORED FAILLES,
CACHEMIRE, BRODERIE,
BROCADE, SPITZBERGS,
PLAIDS, DIAGONALS, THIBITS,
CAMEL'S HAIR SICILIENNE.

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Greatest Bargains

EVER OFFERED ON 8TH AV.
500 SUITS OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE. DUPLICATES OF IMPORTED STYLES, $10, $12 50, $15, and $18.
CLOAKS IN ENDLESS VARIETY, FROM $5 50 to $125.
5,000 SHAWLS FROM $1 50 to $250.
DRESS GOODS, CASHMERES, SILKS,
NOTIONS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
AND UNDERWEAR,
IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

Opening Days,
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WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
NOV. 3 AND 4.
NOV. 3 AND 4.

INSTRUCTION.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—English, Classics, French, German, Botany, Gymnasium. As having many years' experience of this school may be mentioned: Wm. Adams, John E. Burrill, F. J. Bumstead, M. D.; Henry Drisler, LL. D.; John H. Rhein, Judge Wm. Mitchell.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO the Misses Green, will reopen their school at No. 1 5th av., (first house from Washington square,) on TUESDAY, the 28th of September, 1875.

MISS WARREN.
Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park. Live teachers. Working Boys. No. extras.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 12 East 47th st., reopens Sept. 30.

NO. 131 WEST 43D ST., NEW-YORK.
Dr. A. CALLISEN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Reopens Sept. 20, 1875.

MRS. JULIA W. GREEN'S PREPARATORY school (English, French, and German,) for girls, No. 68 West 36th st.

CLASSES RESUMED AT THE ACADEMY of the Sacred Heart, No. 49 West 17th st., New-York, on MONDAY, Sept. 6.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 229 East 19th st., Wednesday, Sept. 22.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL school, No. 1,267 Broadway.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE FOR Boys, Madison, N. J. JAS. SHIER, M. A., Principal.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. Thos. R. Ash, 17 E. 16th st.

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A YOUNG MAN, COLLEGE GRADUATE, having a few hours to spend in the evening, would instruct pupils at their own residences in English branches and Latin; terms moderate. Address A. M., Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL teacher, scholar, and gold-medalist of foreign university, desires private pupils. Prepares for college, English or American; highest City reference. Address TEACHER, Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

B. KUTTNER, PROFESSOR OF GERMAN Language and Literature; English to foreigners. Call at or address WILSON AND WALWORTH COLLEGE, No. 36 East 14th st., corner Union square, or No. 993 2d av.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERATURE by a Parisian gentleman; City references; thirty lessons $25; at pupil's $35. Address FRENCH, Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MRS. MITCHELL, (DIPLOMEE,) SUPPLIES families with competent visiting or resident teachers, governesses, and tutors; information given gratuitously of good schools and Professors of languages and music. TEACHERS' BUREAU, 67 West 35th st.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A GERMAN University, teacher of great experience, wishes few additional scholars in German, private or in classes. Address PLATO, Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A GENTLEMAN OF GREAT EXPERIENCE gives instruction on piano-forte, harp, and harmony at pupil's residence; $10 per quarter; best reference. Address, with residence, TEACHER, Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE in teaching young children wishes engagements as visiting governess; highest references; terms reasonable. Address Miss J. C., No. 994 6th av.

C. FABREGOU.
FRENCH CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS,
No. 218 West 47th st.

ELOCUTION BY AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER; ladies and gentlemen. Prof. H. McCUTCHEN, No. 316 West 53d st.

AUCTION SALES.

H. B. HERTS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Salesrooms No. 17 Park place and No. 14 Murray st.

IMPORTANT AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF elegant household furniture, mirrors, Aubusson, Axminster, Moquet, and Brussels carpets, superb upright piano-forte, Chickering; clocks, bronzes, statuary, vases, &c.; entire contents of the large mansion, No 958 5th av., near 85th st.,

FRONTING CENTRAL PARK,

On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3, at 10:30 o'clock. The house, which is fully and elegantly furnished, will be open for inspection, by permit only, on Monday and Tuesday from 10 till 5 o'clock; catalogues and permits to be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 17 Park place.

Visitors can take the Madison av. cars to 85th st. within one block of the house.

THE MOUND BUILDERS.

NEW ANTIQUITIES AT THE PARK.

THE WORKS OF THE BUILDERS IN OHIO AND THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY—REMAINS OF THE MOUNDS—THE PELASGI OF AMERICA—CURIOSITIES OF THE GREAT RIVER VALLEYS.

There has been recently added to the collection of antiquities in the Central Park Museum a curious display of remains of the mound builders. These relics were obtained by Dr. E. H. Davis mostly from the mounds of Ohio, whence they were exhumed under his own observation, and have been purchased from him for the museum. They are at present in one of the cases in the third story of the building, and it is to be regretted that they are not better arranged, as they are placed, without classification, on the same shelves with the curiosities collected by Mr. Squire in Southern and Central America, and the Indian remains which have been sent from the West, so that they are not shown to any advantage. Poorly displayed as they are, however, these curious articles are full of interest to the archæologist, or to any one fond of spelling out the history of the race in that shadowy period which precedes all written record.

Among the relics there are a number of stone implements; hammers rudely fashioned, containing a groove into which the handles were fitted, and a series of pestles, also of gray stone. These pestles are from ten to twelve inches in length, rounded at one end and slightly sharpened at the other, while accompanying them is a rude mortar of stone rounded in the interior; these were obtained from excavations in South Carolina. Some years ago there were found in the Ashby River, in that State, bones of the mastadon and megatherium in close proximity to human relics, and this fact would indicate the extreme antiquity of the rude peoples who then inhabited this region. And these simple implements belong to a period of ruder development and an earlier age than the objects which lie near them on the shelf.

The remains from Ohio form the larger and more interesting part of the collection. Here are arrow heads of various forms and shapes, and also of very various materials. Some of the ordinary gray flint, others of sienite, others again of a highly-polished flint, dark red in hue, while, most remarkable of all, is a curious display of arrow heads, all of the most brilliant crystal — fine, clear specimens of quartz, having with great toil been wrought into tips. There they lie, sparkling in all their many angles, suggesting a mute story that one longs to read. For whose hands were those dainty points chiseled? In what royal sport were they discharged? We can well believe that only some mighty chief or great King could have used in his hunting such costly weapons as these, for costly they must have been, even according to the computations of those early days. These glittering objects represent toil and research and long labor in their fashioning, besides, doubtless, considerable intrinsic worth. In these, as well as in other portions of the collection, we see a more advanced civilization than was displayed in the rough stone implements. In an adjoining case is displayed a number of curious objects taken from burial mounds, evidently placed there for the purpose of ornament, but perhaps containing also a record of the life and history of those who were buried beside them. These consist of ornamental stones, not wrought in any way that has left a trace, but broken off apparently because of something brilliant or curious in their appearance. In one compartment are a quantity of circular bits of mica, so round as to resemble coins, and these were found arranged about the skeleton remains of some long-forgotten chief.

Not the least interesting portion of the remains is the collection of plaster casts, which are exact representations of the stone pipe-bowls found in great profusion in these mounds, indicating that countless centuries ago the primitive people of our continent were inveterate smokers. These bowls are fashioned in a great variety of forms—one, for instance, representing a bird standing on a thick support, the hole for the handle of the pipe being in the support, while the hole for the escape of the smoke is in the bird's back. Another is in the form of a frog, with the opening for the stem in his back and the other orifice in the head. There are a large number of these smaller ones, some being in shape like a clumsy four-footed creature, hard to classify, but probably intended to represent a bear. On another portion of the shelf are much larger specimens—long, nondescript animals, suggesting that they might be designed for alligators, and these pipe-bowls, a foot in length and five or six inches in circumference, would seem to have been rather cumbersome affairs to handle, but here beside them are still larger ones—two big bears, which would surely weigh, in stone, many pounds, while largest of all is a huge bird, twelve inches from tip to tip of its clumsy wings, eight inches in length of body, and estimated to weigh, in stone, not less than fifteen pounds. Here surely is a pipe worthy of Thor himself, and might serve as a proper companion piece to his mighty hammer and monstrous drinking-cup, only that there is no record that the old Norse gods knew anything of the soothing influences of tobacco.

And here, too, are specimens of all that now remains of the people who once delighted in these articles of luxury, or used these implements of the chase. A few skulls lie near by on a shelf to tell us what manner of men they were. And these skulls would delight the heart of any Darwinian—they are so low in type, so nearly allied to the ape now dignified as "our simian ancestor," with low forehead and small frontal development, while the cranium bulges out back of the ears like a veritable brute. One can scarcely understand how the brain contained within such a head could have had more than a very limited intellectual capacity. Besides these skulls are several jaw bones containing rows of sound, strong teeth, and indicating by their form that the upper teeth did not overlap the under as ours do, but met together like a vise, a peculiarity which is found at this day among the Esquimaux.

Who and what were these people who, though of this low type of development, had attained to so considerable a civilization? They have been called the Pelasgi of America because, wherever that ancient people went in Greece and Italy they can be traced by the wonderful walls which they built, walls so solid that their cyclopean remains are to this day witnesses of their industry and attainments, so this extinct race can be traced by the mounds which they constructed with so much labor. Their history, so far as it can be spelled out, has been written by many distinguished archæologists. Sir Charles Lyell, in his book on the *Antiquity of Man*, and Sir John Lubbock, in his *Pre-historic Times*, both allude to the traces of these people, while in our own country Prof. J. W. Foster and Prof. E. Baldwin have prepared valuable works which are devoted almost wholly to the description of these remains. From these it appears that the homes of these people extended along the Mississippi Valley, from the Gulf coast of Louisiana on the south to the northern shores of Lake Superior, though Prof. Foster is of opinion that they did not make permanent residences in this cold region, but only went there during the Summer for the purpose of getting copper from the mines which abound on the shores of the lake, and which still show traces of ancient work.

Coming southward, the mounds of Wisconsin are among the most remarkable that have yet been discovered, and so unlike the others that some observers have thought that they were the work of another race. While the mounds found further south are pyramidal or circular in form, those of Wisconsin are carefully constructed in the shape of some animal native to the region, and there are represented the buffalo, lizard, fox, bear, wolf, and eagle, all these figures being carefully formed in the earth-works, which still retain their outlines. These mounds were first discovered by Dr. Lapham, in 1836, and after a close inspection of them and others further south he was convinced that they were the work of similar peoples. A natural explanation of the difference of shape may arise from some slight difference of religious worship, or from the fact that here works of defense were less necessary than in other localities. These animal-shaped mounds in Wisconsin nowhere attain to any considerable height, and only one, that at Aztalan, on a branch of the Rock River, has any inclosure, nor is there even in this one anything to indicate that it was constructed for warlike purposes.

Going southward along the Mississippi the number and size of these curious earth-works increase rapidly; they were indeed so numerous, and the site of St. Louis was originally so thickly studded with them, that it still retains the name which it early received of the Mound City. Between Alton and East St. Louis there were sixty of these structures, the largest being in the form of a parallelogram 700 by 500 feet in length and ninety feet in height. On the south-west was a terrace which was reached by a graded way, and the summit was truncated, affording a platform 200 by 450 feet in size. On this platform was a small conical mound which contained human bones and funeral vases. It is supposed that this huge elevation bore anciently on its summit a capacious temple where gathered these vanished peoples for the celebration of strange and perhaps horrible rites, for it might no doubt be said of them, as is said of the savage to-day, "The first thing he worships is terror."

In Ohio the earth-works are extremely numerous. It has been estimated that there are not less than 10,000 mounds or tumuli, and from 1,000 to 1,500 inclosed works, indicating [illegible] a dense population made its many homes [illegible]. The most important of these structures is that near Newark, Ohio, which is carefully described by Dr. Davis in his work on *Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley*. These elaborate works are situated on an elevated plain, and extend over an area of two square miles. They are inclosed by an embankment twelve feet high and fifty feet broad at the base, with an interior ditch seven feet deep and thirty-five feet wide. Within these walls are lines of earth-works forming protecting sides to roadways leading from one to another of the larger inclosures supposed to have been constructed for forts. Within the large space between these roadways, is a mound in the shape of a huge bird-track, the middle toe being 155 feet, and the other two 110 feet in length. Just outside the works was formerly a pond, which doubtless supplied water for the inhabitants of the place, and at the western margin were four small mounds. At Marietta, too, there is a curious series of mounds, inclosed in a long parallelogram, the works within being laid out with geometrical accuracy. Indeed, it is evident from their remains that these mound-builders understood all the principal figures of geometry, as in their works, many of which are laid out with reference to the points of the compass, and formed the square, the octagon, the rhomboid, the pyramid, the cone, the parallelogram, the circle, and the oval. Near Miamisburg, Ohio, is a huge mound, 68 feet high and 850 feet in circumference.

All down the valleys of the Mississippi and its tributaries on either hand various forms of these mounds are to be seen, and in localities where stone abounds it has been used in their construction. In Alabama occurs a tumulus seventy-five feet high and 1,200 feet in circumference at its base, while near Macon are two huge mountains of solid granite, one of which is 4,000, the other 2,360 feet high, and which, if not artificial in structure, have certainly been modified artificially, as the larger one is in the form of a perfect cone, while the other has perpendicular sides, and is accessible in only one spot, which is walled up. After a careful survey of all these works it has been ascertained that the outer line of them in all directions contains a series of fortifications, doubtless intended to repel the invasions of hostile and savage tribes. Within the vast area thus protected there dwelt a peaceful and agricultural people, who lived and loved, suffered and died through long centuries of prosperity, but who finally were driven from their homes and perished off from the face of the earth ages before De Soto passed across the forest-grown sites of their former cities, and looked on the turbid waters of the great river that formed their highway of communication.

THE COURTS FOR NOVEMBER.

PROBABLE TRIAL OF THE RING SUITS—THE CASE OF JOHN SCANNELL.

October has been a very busy month in the State courts, especially in the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Chambers, an unprecedented number of homicide cases having been disposed of in Oyer and Terminer, and 577 cases heard in Chambers, an excess of about 200 beyond the average number. The November term, which begins to-morrow, promises to be equally as busy. It is expected that a motion will be made to-morrow, on behalf of the people, to so put the Tweed and Sweeny suits on the calendar of the Supreme Court, Circuit, that their trial can proceed forthwith. The Watson case has been disposed of, and it is intended to push the Tweed, Sweeny, Coman, and Walsh suits to a speedy termination. It is possible that judgment may be entered against Walsh by default, as it is said that he has exceeded his time to answer.

In the Supreme Court, the General Term, after handing down a number of decisions, has adjourned to the first Monday in December. The most important work of the General Term was the rendering of the decisions reversing the decision granting a bill of particulars to Tweed, and affirming the one denying his motion to vacate the order of arrest against him. A new motion to vacate the order of arrest granted against him on the six-million suit is to be argued on the third Monday in November. Judge Lawrence will hold the Special Term of the Supreme Court, Judge Donohue Chambers, and Judges Barrett, Van Brunt, and Van Vorst are respectively assigned to Oyer and Terminer and Parts II. and III. of the court. Oyer and Terminer will be opened in the court-room of Part I. to-morrow morning, and a new Grand Jury impaneled, after which it is probable a few days' adjournment will be taken. The trial of John Scannell, for the murder of Thomas Donohue, is set down for Monday, Nov. 8. It is not likely that it will take so long a period as the former trial, and it is hoped that a verdict will not be impossible this time. Judge Van Brunt, who is assigned to Part II., has not yet returned from Paris, where he has been lying ill, but Presiding Judge Davis has received word from him that he will endeavor to be here in time to hold court during the November term.

In the Superior Court the General Term will be held by Chief Justice Monell and Judge Sedgwick. The Special Term will be held by Judge Freedman, and Parts I. and II. by Judges Speir and Curtis respectively.

In the Court of Common Pleas the General Term will be held by Chief Justice Daly and Judges Loew and J. F. Daly. There is a heavy calendar, containing some important appeals. Judge Larremore will hold the Equity Term, and Judge Robinson Part I. An adjournment has been had in Part II. until the first Monday in December.

In the Marine Court, the Trial Terms will be held by Judges Spaulding and McAdam and Chief Justice Shea, who will sit in Parts I., II., and III., respectively.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Cushing vs. Cushing.—Report of Referee confirmed and judgment for defendant with costs.

Granted.—La Loud vs. Deems; Petrie vs. Huff et al.; Hall vs. Macrea et al.; Wixon vs. Nickerson.

Hatch vs. Freind.—Motion to place cause on special calendar granted for Friday, Nov. 12.

By Judge Donohue.

Stillwell vs. Shuninin.—Granted.

Buell vs. Brewster.—Granted by default.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

York, &c., vs. Fuller et al.—Motion to set aside appointment of temporary Receiver and also of guardian *ad litem* denied, with costs to plaintiff to abide the event of suit.

Miller vs. Miller.—Reference ordered.

The Peoples' Savings Bank vs. Noyes et al.—Order confirming report of Referee and for allowance.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Brewster vs. Balch et al.—Judgment for plaintiff in amount claimed.

SINGULAR QUESTION ABOUT A CHILD.

Mrs. Henrietta Hart obtained a writ of habeas corpus from Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, requiring her husband Henry to produce their infant child Henrietta in court, so that the mother could obtain its custody. She alleges that her husband is now living at No. 83 Spring street, with one Carrie Beebraur, whom he represents as his wife, and has sent the child into the country to prevent the petitioner from getting it. The husband made return to the writ that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, the child had died in Bellevue Hospital, and set forth a certificate that a child of a different name, but whom he alleged was the one sought by the petitioner, was dead. The petitioner traversed the return, averring that the child which had died in the hospital was not hers, but was much younger. Judge Lawrence yesterday ordered a reference to Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., to ascertain and report the facts. The petitioner, who is a poor woman, and is almost crazy on account of the loss of her child, says that her husband's return is in the nature of a base attempt to prevent her from getting her child, who she is sure is alive.

NON-RESIDENT VOTERS.

Michael Frey, a pressman working in the Government employ at Washington, but who claims a residence in the Eleventh Election District of the Eighteenth Assembly District of this City, was refused registration in that election district on the ground that he was a non-resident. He applied to Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, for a mandamus to compel the registration of his name, averring that his home was in the district in question, and that, under the law, a residence is not lost by entering the Government service. Judge Lawrence said that he would decide this and the case of Pardee, which is of a similar nature, at the same time.

RICH AND POOR MEET TOGETHER.

Among the significant movements indicative of revived earnestness among the churches, not the least marked is the people's service in the Church of the Holy Trinity, on Madison avenue and Forty-second street. And the very large attendance always to be found there on Sunday evening is proof that the supply is not in advance of the demand. Two years ago, while his new church was in course of erection, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., preached to the people in the large hall of the Cooper Union on every Sunday evening. When the church was completed the service was transferred there. And now for eighteen months it has been maintained with unflagging interest in this more stately edifice. The peculiarities of the service are free pews, plain preaching, and grand congregational singing. The hymn book now in use at the Moody meetings has been introduced. This is a proof that the Protestant Church does not mean to become the stilted institution that some people fear and others figure.

MONEY RECOVERED.

The Boston *Traveller* says that last Tuesday a gentleman of that city lost $1,000 in two $500 bills, on Devonshire street, and immediately notified the State Police. Detectives Pinkham and Philbrick were given the case. They found that a poor woman named Bemis found the money, and thinking that they were merely advertising greenbacks, gave them to her son Abraham, who gave one to a boy named Thomas Kennedy. The boys, while playing with the money, discovered that it was genuine, and at once looked for an advertisement of it as lost. Failing in this, they sought the advice of a former employer of one of the boys, Alfred C. Metcalf, at Franklin, Mass., who told them to advertise the money, and they had just started on their return from Franklin when Pinkham and Philbrick met them and accompanied them to the loser of the money to whom they told their story, and the boys departed with a reward for their honesty.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

Felix Heyman has been appointed Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of Col. Charles S. Spencer, commanding the Fifth Regiment.

Capt. Joseph T. Ross, Inspector of Rifle Practice in the Seventy-ninth Regiment, has been ordered to appear before the State Examining Board.

Battery A, Artillery, Second Division, Brooklyn, mustered fifty out of an enrolled sixty-seven men; Battery B, sixty-nine out of a total of seventy-seven men, this year.

Second Lieut. J. H. Sturcke, of Company B, Seventy-first Regiment, has been elected First Lieutenant of that company, and Sergt. E. A. Leaycraft has been promoted Second Lieutenant. Ex-Lieut. Imlay has been elected First Lieutenant of Company E.

Charles Rose has been elected Captain of Company I, Fifty-fifth Regiment. The commission of E. J. Bramhall, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence of this command, has been vacated for continued absence from duty.

Drills in the Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. D. E. Austen, commanding, have been ordered as follows: Right Wing, Companies B, C, F, and G, Thursday, Nov. 4, and Monday, Nov. 15; Left Wing, Companies D, E, I, K, and A, Friday, Nov. 5, and Tuesday, Nov. 16.

Commissions have been received at First Division Head-quarters for First Lieut. Darius Perry, of the Seventh; Capt. Solomon E. Japha, Capt. George E. Auld, and First Lieut. James Henderson, of the Ninth, and Chaplain George E. Kasmire, of the Eleventh Regiment.

Col. Carl Jussen, Inspector of the First Division, has just completed the annual inspection of the several artillery and cavalry organizations. Battery B, Capt. John Keim commanding, mustered sixty-eight out of a total of eighty-two men, a decrease of eighteen since last year. Battery K, Lieut. Hoelzle commanding, mustered fifty-two out of a total of sixty-four men, a decrease of twenty-eight in the past year.

Private A. H. Weston, of Company F, Twelfth Regiment, has been appointed Commissary Sergeant in the Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn. Sergt. Weston is well and favorably known as the Assistant Secretary of the National Rifle Association, and has served four years in the Twelfth Regiment. He was born and reared in England, and having been familiar with the rigid discipline of the English Volunteers, will prove a valuable acquisition to the non-commissioned staff.

The inspections of the several regiments, troops, and batteries in the Second Division show the following percentages of absentees: Twenty-third Regiment, nine per cent.; Twenty-eighth, thirteen; Thirty-second, fifteen; Fifteenth, fifteen; Forty-seventh, twenty; Fourteenth, twenty-five; Battery B, Artillery, ten per cent.; Battery A, twenty-five; Howitzer Battery, thirty-eight; Separate Troop Cavalry, Fifth Brigade, three and a half, and Separate Troop, Eleventh Brigade, thirty-five per cent.

The result of the annual inspection and muster of the Fifteenth Battalion Infantry, Brooklyn, was as follows:

Companies.	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff	15	2	17
Band	12	2	14
A	50	1	51
D	25	8	33
E	24	1	25
F	35	5	40
K	20	12	32
Total	181	31	212

Howitzer Battery, Brooklyn, Capt. Ira L. Beebe commanding, assembled for inspection, muster, and review last Tuesday evening at the Portland Avenue Arsenal. Thirty-three men and officers were mustered, out of a roll of fifty-two. This command and Seperate Troop Cavalry, Fifth Brigade, have received orders from Gen. Dakin to remove from the Portland Avenue Arsenal to the City Armory, corner of Henry and Cranberry streets. This will be an accommodation to these organizations, as well as to the Fourteenth Infantry, which occupies the arsenal.

The Twenty-eighth Regiment mustered this year as follows:

Companies.	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and Staff	15	2	17
Band	20	0	20
A	43	4	47
B	29	0	29
C	39	9	48
D	51	1	52
E	38	8	46
G	48	2	50
H	38	11	49
I	39	17	56
Total	360	54	414

Capt. Dunnele Van Schaick, of Company H, and First Lieut. William E. Brill, of Company F, Twenty-second Regiment, have resigned. The Autumn and Winter drill season will be opened in this command on Monday, Nov. 8. On that occasion a full-dress military reception and promenade concert will be given at the regimental armory, in Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue. The concert and music for dancing will be under the direction of Prof. P. S. Gilmore, who will parade his full band on that occasion, and a rich treat may be expected. A dress parade and review will take place at 7:45 o'clock, and the concert will take place at 8:30 P. M.

Following is the result of the muster of the Third Regiment Cavalry, by Col. Carl Jussen, Inspector of Rifle Practice in the First Division:

Companies.	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and Staff	11	2	13
A	30	12	42
B	40	8	48
D	34	11	45
F	47	12	59
G	41	22	63
H	35	26	61
I	46	17	63
K	29	17	46
Total	313	127	440

The Veteran Association of the Ninth Regiment have offered two gold medals for competition by the members of the active regiment in recruiting. The presentation to the successful contestants will take place at the Centennial grounds, Philadelphia, next July. The Veteran Corps have adopted a uniform which they will wear for the first time upon their departure to Philadelphia next Summer. The regimental band will also be provided with new uniforms for that occasion. The regiment has under consideration a promenade concert for the benefit of Bandmaster Downing, and during the month of January will hold its annual reception.

The Eleventh Regiment, Col. Frederick Unbekant commanding, mustered as follows last Thursday:

Companies.	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field, staff, and non-commissioned staff	14	2	16
Band	24	0	24
A	24	33	57
B	22	11	33
C	30	26	56
E	31	17	48
F	30	18	48
H	32	4	36
I	43	8	51
K	30	16	46
D	24	14	38
Total	304	149	453

A stated meeting of the military order, Loyal Legion of the United States, will be held at Delmonico's, corner of Fifth avene and Fourteenth street, next Wednesday at 8 P. M. The following candidates for membership will be balloted for in the first class: First Lieut. Eben G. Scott, of Wilkesbarre, Penn., late Fifth United States Artillery; Brevet Col. Alexander F. Sterling, of this city, late Surgeon Forty-first New-York Volunteers; Brevet Col. Edwin Hutchinson, of Utica, late Surgeon 137th New-York Volunteers, Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps; and Brevet Col. Alvanus W. Sheldon, of this city, Commissary of Subsistance, United States Volunteers, Ninth Corps, Army of the Potomac.

The Ninety-sixth Regiment, Col. Andrew Staut commanding, paraded for inspection and muster last Wednesday evening. Following is the roll of present and absent:

Companies.	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field, staff and non-commissioned staff	15	0	15
Band	29	0	29
A	31	12	42
B	38	2	40
C	34	6	40
D	38	2	40
E	23	14	37
F	25	11	36
G	24	3	27
H	31	6	37
I	47	11	58
K	25	6	31
Total	360	72	432

Gen. D. Morrison has offered a handsome gold badge to the members of the Seventy-ninth Regiment Rifle Club for competition. It has already been shot for on one occasion and won by Lieut. Vannet. Under the conditions upon which it was offered it must be won three times to secure absolute possession. The trophy consists of a broad pin bar bearing the inscription "Creedmoor," and at either end a representation of a thistle. Two chains connect the bar with a circular medal, on the border of which is an enameled band, on which is inscribed "Scottish American Rifle Club" and the regimental motto: "Nemo me impune lacessit." In the centre is a representation of a one-thousand-yards target, at the base of which is an American shield in red, white, and blue enamel, and two thistles crossed. The artisan was Capt. Edward Fackner, of Company K, Twelfth Regiment.

There are two good candidates running for office, for whom all members of the National Guard residing in the districts of those candidates, and who have the welfare of their organization at heart, should not fail to vote next Tuesday, and they should also exert themselves to secure the votes of their friends. These are Col. Henry A. Gildersleeve, Assistant Adjutant General and Chief of Staff of the First Division, the candidate for Judge of the Court of General Sessions, and Col. James Cavanagh, Commander of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, the Republican nominee for Senator in the Third Senatorial District, Brooklyn. Both gentlemen bear excellent characters for honesty and bravery. The record of Col. Gildersleeve has frequently been published in THE TIMES, and the war record of Col. Cavanagh is equally good. The latter especially will if elected have an opportunity to render important services to the National Guard in the Legislature next Winter, as it is not improbable that the "Military Code" will undergo its annual dissection, and it is highly important that one of the "Solons," at least, should understand the requirements of our State Militia.

The annual muster and inspection of the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, took place at the armory last Tuesday night. The commanding officer adopted a novel and, to say the least, unwise policy of performing the ceremony with closed doors, and none but members of the regiment and veterans were admitted as witnesses. Major Gen. Dakin and Inspector General Woodward were present, the former unaccompanied by his staff. Col. Burger, acting commander of the Fifth Brigade, received the review in passage, which was so badly done in the first instance as to require repetition; in fact, the sixth company passed the reviewing officer with arms at "right shoulder." During the inspection the colors were brought out on a line with the company officers, and the error was not corrected. Orders had been issued to the guard to prevent any member of the regiment from leaving the room, but this was only enforced in the case of the men; the officers passed out and in *ad libitum*, and in some instances reappeared smoking cigars. It is said that the regiment mustered 270 men and officers.

The Twenty-seventh Regiment, West Chester, Col. Underhill commanding, paraded for review, inspection, and muster at Glen Drake rifle range last Wednesday. The regiment equalized in eight companies of sixteen files, and Brig. Gen. Blauvelt received the review. The result of the muster was as follows:

Companies.	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff	4	2	6
Non-commissioned staff	6	0	6
A	45	12	57
B	26	28	54
C	26	23	49
D	21	30	51
E	31	18	49
F	14	38	52
G	25	32	57
H	45	0	45
I	30	15	45
K	27	24	51
Total	300	222	522

At the close of the muster the regiment contested for a badge open only to that command, which was finally awarded to Capt. McGowan, of Company K, on a score of 38 out of a possible 70 points.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Capt. Karl Klein commanding, paraded, mounted, for inspection at Tompkins square last Tuesday morning. At 8 A. M. the troop assembled at the corner of Second avenue and Thirty-third street, and arrived at the park some minutes before 9 o'clock, the hour designated in orders for the ceremony. The intervening time was consumed in drilling. Promptly at the hour Col. Carl Jussen, the Division Inspector, rode on the ground, and, without further ceremony, the troop formed for inspection and muster, omitting the review. The carbines were first inspected, then the sabres, and lastly the men themselves. Both arms and equipments were found to be in an excellent condition, and the troop received deserved commendation from the Inspector. The result of the muster showed forty-two present and eighteen absent, forming a total enrolled of sixty men. After the muster, at the request of Col. Jussen, the troop executed a number of movements in good style. The drill over, the troop paraded through the principal streets to its armory, where it was dismissed. The monthly meeting of this command will take place next Wednesday evening. The Rifle Club, composed of members of this troop, will hold its fifth and final contest for a subscription badge at Creedmoor next Wednesday morning, leaving Hunter's Point at 6:40 A. M. This trophy has just been completed by Capt. Edward Fackner, No. 19 John street. It consists of a pin-bar, upon which is the word "Creedmoor" in black enameled letters, attached to which is a second bar containing a representation of a carbine. Suspended from this is a Maltese cross, surmounted by a blue enameled band, on which is the name of the troop, and surrounding a miniature 500-yards target. The distances covered will be 100, 150, 200, 250, and 300 yards, ten shots at each distance.

The Twenty-third Regiment, Col. R. C. Ward commanding, paraded for review, inspection, and muster at its armory last Tuesday evening, equalizing for review in eight companies of sixteen files front. The ceremony was to have commenced at 8 o'clock, but in order to accommodate Messrs. Moody and Sankey, a postponement was taken until 8:45 P. M. The regiment was first drawn up in line of battle, and the rifle team ordered "to the front and centre;" the Captains were similarly ordered, after which the ex-Adjutant of the Veteran Corps, on behalf of that body, presented to Private Burlew a handsome medal for having made the highest individual score in the team in the Second Division match at the Fall meeting of the National Rifle Association. After the team had retired the members of the regiment entitled to wear the "marksman's badge," were assembled—thirty-two in number—and individually presented with badges at the hands of Col. Ward. Corp. Stearnes next received the regimental badge for having made the highest aggregate score in the regimental and team practice at Creedmoor during the past season. The review next proceeded, first in line and then in passage, and was executed in a faultless manner. The hall was crowded to suffocation, and in spite of the guard, the spectators encroached considerably upon the space allotted to the regiment. The muster was admirably done, and resulted as follows:

Companies.	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and Staff	9	1	10
Non-commissioned Staff	6	..	6
Band	35	..	35
A	103	10	113
B	68	4	72
C	58	4	62
D	47	9	56
E	51	10	61
F	65	6	71
G	66	3	69
K	59	10	69
Total	567	57	624

Since the last inspection Company I has been consolidated with other companies.

RIFLE SHOOTING AT WESTCHESTER.

CLOSING MATCHES OF THE AMERICAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The closing matches of the American Rifle Association took place at Glen Drake Range, near Pelhamville, yesterday. The weather was very unfavorable for rifle-shooting, and although the matches were open to all comers, there were very few marksmen present from this City. At noon a heavy rain commenced falling, and as a small wooden house with no heating apparatus and a leaky roof was the only shelter provided, everybody was very soon made miserable enough. Three matches were contested—the De Peyster badge match, open only to members of the National Guard in uniform; a subscription match, and an all-comers match. In the military match only one prize was offered; the prizes in the subscription match were an equal division of the entrance fees between the marksmen making the three highest scores, and in the all-comers' match a handsome silver water set and a card-receiver. All the matches were shot at 300 yards distance, off-hand. Following are the winning scores:

SUBSCRIPTION MATCH.

J. L. Price........5 4 4 4 4—21
J. B. Holland........2 4 4 3 5—18
H. Fischer........2 3 4 4 4—17

ALL-COMERS' MATCH.

J. L. Price........4 3 4 3 4 4 3—25
J. Mallory........3 5 4 4 3 4 2—25
J. Holland........4 0 5 3 3 4 4—23

The De Peyster badge, which was won last year by Capt. C. F. Robbins, of the Seventh Regiment, upon a score of 23, was yesterday won upon a similar score by Lieut. J. A. Gee. There is no immediate danger of Glen Drake range becoming a successful rival of Creedmoor, as the expense of reaching it is about three times as great, and it has none of the accommodations found at Creedmoor.

A REAL ESTATE SWINDLE DETECTED.

Charles Waetz, of No. 170 Bowery, caused the arrest of Theodore Classon yesterday, charging him with a very elaborate swindle, which is similar to the great real estate frauds perpetrated in Hoboken some months ago. According to Waetz's statement, made to Justice Duffy yesterday, he entered into negotiations with Classon some time ago for the sale of the stock and fixtures of his confectionery store. Classon was willing to purchase, but professed to be unable to pay cash. After some discussion about the price, which was at length fixed at $2,200, he offered in exchange a pretended first mortgage on a farm in Pike County, Penn. The face of the mortgage was $2,650, and as it was executed in legal form and was apparently genuine Waetz accepted it, and paid Classon in exchange $450 cash. Shortly afterward Waetz was in Pennsylvania, and thought he would see what kind of property it was on which he held a mortgage. On inquiry he learned that there was no such farm as that described on the paper; that the certificate of its entry was fictitious; that the whole thing was a fraud, and that no such person as Classon was known in the county. He immediately returned to New-York, and finding Classon in possession of the confectionery, demanded that he relinquish it. Classon did so, but when a further demand was made for $450, the amount of cash he had received, he refused to pay. He pleaded not guilty to the charge, and was held for trial by Justice Duffy in default of $2,000 bail.

TIMBER STATISTICS.

The St. John (N. B.) *Telegraph* states that enough of timber was exported from New-Brunswick last year to produce 220,000,000 superficial feet of deals, an amount sufficient to "make a plank platform ten feet wide from St. John to Liverpool, and a thousand miles beyond it." The same journal points out that even if the forests of the province could stand so considerable a drain, the state of the timber market in Europe shows the necessity of curtailment in production for some years to come. New-Brunswick, unlike some other timber-producing countries, has an excellent soil to fall back upon after the timber is cleared away, and as the supply of the latter fails, the population may be expected to become more and more agricultural.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 30.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$84,000	D. of C.3-65s.	72
6,000	C. Pac. G. bds.	104⅜
8,000	Un. Pac. S. F.	87
100	West. Union...s5.	75¼
300	do.	75½
100	do...s3.	75⅛
300	do.	75¼
3100	do.	75⅜
1200	do...c.	75⅝
600	do...s3.	75¼
200	Pacific Mail...c.	40½
1900	do.	40⅝
100	do...c.	40⅝
100	N. Y. C. & Hud...	104½
100	Erie Railway...c.	17⅝
100	Pac. R. of Mo...c.	9¾
700	do.	9⅞
100	Union Pacific	65¼
900	do.	65
100	do...s3.	65
100	C., C. & I. C.	4⅝
500	Lake Shore	59½
2100	do.	59⅝
1000	do.	59¾
1000	do...b3.	59¾
1400	do.	59⅞
100	do.	60
400	do.	⅛
700	do...s3.	⅛
500	do.	[illegible]
300	do...s3.	60
100	do...s5.	60
200	Han. & St. Jo.	18¾
300	Ohio & Miss.	16¼
100	North-western...s3.	36¼
200	do.	36⅜
100	do...b60.	36⅝
400	do.	36⅛
1000	do.	36¼
100	do...b3.	36¼
600	do.	36⅜
100	St. Paul	33⅝
100	do.	33¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000	U.S.6s,'81,R.	121⅝
5,000	do.	12.121⅝
10,000	5-20 C. C. bds.	109¼
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64...b. c. c.	119
10,000	U. S. 5-20, R., '65, n.	119⅝
40,000	do...s3.	119¼
$500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67, small	120¾
10,000	U.S.5s,10-40,R.	116⅛
10,000	U.S.5-20C.,'67.	121¼
10,000	do.	12.121⅛
500	do...c.	121
500	do...small.	120¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000	N. Y.S.&St.L.,R.	107
12,000	Tenn. 6s, N...	47
1,000	T. 6s, n. s...b.c.	46½
5,000	M.6s,L.Bs.b.c.	101⅝
2,000	Alb.& Sus.1st.	111½
10,000	D. of C. 3.65s, b. c.	72
3,000	C., R. I. &P.7s.	108½
5,000	L. & W. B., C..	96
2,000	C. &N.W.C.C., Gold Bonds	86⅝
8,000	do...b. c.	86½
3,000	Mor.&Es.1stC.	106½
1,000	Erie 3d	95
2,500	C. F. & M. 1st.	80
2,000	Un. Pac. 1st..	102
5,000	do.	101¾
4,000	Mich. So. 2d..	104
2,000	L. S. Div. Bds.	99¾
6,000	Mich. Cen. 7s.	103¾
10,000	Har. 1st 7s, C.	114
4,000	North Mo. 1st.	90
6,000	Pac.R.of M.2d.	62
3,000	C.&P.Con. S.F.	108
1,000	C., C.&I.C.1st.	49
7,000	Gt. West. 2d..	50
8,000	W.U.T.,C.1900	101½
20	Bnk. of America.	154
33	Am. Ex. Bk. ex d.	114
80	Merchants' Bk...	122¾
33	Del. & H. Canal..	120
200	W. U. Tel...b. c. c.	75¼
500	do.	75⅜
1100	do.	75½
100	do...c.	75⅜
1400	do.	75⅝
1200	do.	75¾
200	do...c.	75¾
1600	do.	75⅞
200	do...c.	75⅞
2600	do...b3.	76
1000	do.	75⅞
300	do...s3.	75¾
300	do.	75⅞
400	do.	76
100	do.	76⅛
200	do.	76
50	U. S. Express	45
17	Amer. Ex...b. c.	58
20	Adams Ex.b.c.s3.	101½
50	C. & N. W. Pf.b.c.	50
40	Mich. Central	61
60	do.	62
200	do...b. c.	62½
2800	Pac. Mail...b. c.	40¾
200	do...b3.	40¾
100	do.	40⅞
600	do...c.	40¾
100	do...s5.	40¾
700	do.	40⅞
100	do.	41
1400	do.	40⅞
100	do...b60.	41
700	do.	40⅞
100	do...s5.	40⅝
100	do...s3.	40¾
1200	do.	40¾
100	do...c.	40¾
500	do.	40⅝
100	Erie Railway.b. c.	17¾
400	do.	17⅝
300	do.	17¾
600	do.	17⅞
2300	do.	18
600	do...b3.	18
100	do...s3.	17⅞
200	Un. Pac...b. c.	65½
300	do.	66
100	do.	66⅛
5	C. R. of N. J..b. c.	106
700	L. S. & M. So.b. c.	60⅛
1600	do.	60¼
2800	do.	60⅜
1400	do.	60½
600	do.	60⅝
2400	do.	60½
300	do...s3.	60½
1100	do.	60⅝
1900	do.	60¾
1600	do.	60⅞
1500	do.	61
1500	do...s3.	61
1600	do.	61⅛
1000	do...b3.	61¼
2500	do.	61⅛
3800	do.	61
100	do...c.	61
400	do.	60⅞
100	do...s3.	61
2500	do...b3.	61
1000	do.	61⅛
2500	do.	61¼
100	do...b3.	61⅜
500	do.	61⅜
100	do...c.	61⅜
300	do...b3.	61⅛
500	do.	61⅜
500	do...s3.	61¼
168	do.	61
100	do...s3.	61⅜
3200	do.	61½
1200	do.	61⅝
200	C. & N. W...b. c.	36½
200	do.	36⅝
300	do.	36¾
300	do.	36⅞
700	do.	37
300	do.	37⅛
100	do.	37
10	do.	37¼
200	do.	36¾
100	C. & R. I...b. c.	108¾
100	C., M. & St.P.b. c.	33¾
100	do.	33⅞
300	do.	34
50	do.	34¼
500	do.	33⅞
200	C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c.	62½
40	Alb. & Susq...b.c.	103
12	Mor. & Es...b. c.	103½
8	N. Y. C & H..b.c.	104½
100	Han. & St. J...b.c.	18⅝
300	do.	18½
400	do.	18¾
100	do.	18⅝
30	N. J...b. c. s3.	132½
200	Chic. & Alt...b.c.	96
100	Pac. R. of Mo.b. c.	10¼
50	do.	10
500	do...c.	10¼
100	do.	10⅛
400	do.	10
100	do.	9⅞
100	do.	9¾
500	do.	9⅝
200	do.	10
300	do.	9⅝
100	do.	9¾
100	Ohio & Miss.b. c.	17¼
100	do.	16⅝
400	do.	16½
100	C., C. & I. C.b.c.	4⅝

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$10,000	W. Union Tel. C., 1900	101¼
17,000	Erie 1st	106
5,000	Un. Pac. S. F..	86
50	Mich. Central	63
1500	Lake Shore	61½
3000	do.	61⅝
2500	do.	61½
600	do.	61⅝
1500	do.	61¾
1000	do.	61⅞
2000	do.	62
1000	do.	62⅛
1200	do.	62¼
100	do...s3.	62¼
200	do.	62
800	do.	61⅞
500	do.	62
4200	do.	62¼
200	do...s3.	62
1500	West'n Union...	75⅞
1000	do.	76
500	Pacific Mail	40¾
100	do...s3.	40¾
100	N. Y. C. & Hud...	104¼
60	do.	104⅜
50	do.	104¼
200	Union Pacific	65
100	do.	65⅛
100	do.	65
200	North-western	37
100	do...s3.	36⅞
200	do.	36⅞
70	New-Jersey	132½
600	St. Paul Pf.	62½
100	C., C. & I. C...b3.	4¾
200	do.	4¾
300	Kansas Pacific	10¼
100	Atl. & Pac. Pf	4⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st...b.c.	50
100	Quick. Min'g	18
100	W. U. Tel..b.c.b3.	76
1600	do.	75⅞
400	do.	75¾
25	Adams Ex.	101½
10	Amer. Ex...b. c.	57½
200	Pac. M. S. Co.b. c.	40¾
500	do.	40⅝
400	do.	40½
50	N. Y. C. & H.b. c.	104⅛
200	Un. Pac.	65
400	Erie R'way.b.c.s3.	18
300	do...b3.	18⅛
100	do.	18
300	do.	18¼
100	do...c.	18¼
100	do...b3.	18¼
1400	do.	18¼
100	do...s3.	18¼
100	Clev. & P. G'd.b.c.	89½
100	do.	90
1400	L. S. & M. So.b.c.	61⅞
900	do.	61¾
100	do...c.	62
1900	do.	61¾
1000	do.	61⅝
1500	do...s3.	61½
2700	do.	61⅝
6	C.,C.,C. & I...b.c.	51¼
510	Chi. & N.W...b.c.	36⅞
200	do.	36¾
100	do.	36⅝
200	do...b60.	36⅝
100	Chi. & N.W.Pf.b.c.	50½
200	Chi.,M.& St.P.b.c.	34
20	Pitt.,Ft.W.&C.Gd.	97⅞
200	Del., Lack. & W..	118½
200	H. & St. Joseph..	19
100	Pac. R. of Mo.b.c.	9¾
100	C., C. & I. C...b.c.	4¾
100	do...b3.	4¾
100	do...b3.	4⅞
100	do.	4⅞
100	A.&T.H.Pf.b.c.b30.	20¾

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$28,000	D. of C.3-65s..	72
14,000	C.,C.& I.C.1st.	51
3,000	do.	50¾
2,000	C. P. & A., n..	101½
1,000	Erie 2d	100¼
5,000	Erie 3d	95
10,000	Mor. & E.1stC.	106½
5,000	Union Pac.S.F.	86¼
5,000	do.	86½
7,000	do.	86⅝
2,000	Can.S.1stCon.	50¾
3,000	T.,P.&W.E.div.	74
200	Michigan Cen.	62¼
1000	Western Union..	75¾
1200	do.	75⅝
1100	do.	75¾
1400	do.	76
100	do...c.	76
200	Pacific Mail...s3.	40½
500	do...b3.	40¾
700	do.	40¾
200	do.	40⅞
200	do...s3.	40¾
150	N. Y. C. & Hud...	104⅜
50	do.	104⅛
50	do.	104½
300	Erie Railway..s3.	18
400	do.	18
500	do.	18⅛
1500	do...b3.	18¼
2700	do.	18¼
1300	do.	18⅜
100	Union Pacific	65½
200	Pacific R. of Mo..	9⅞
100	do.	10
200	do.	10⅜
200	St. Louis & I. M..	14
500	Lake Shore	61⅜
100	do.	61½
800	do...s3.	61¼
1000	do.	61⅛
100	do...s5.	61⅛
1800	do.	61
1500	do.	60⅞
300	do.	61
600	do.	61⅛
1500	do.	61¼
5000	do.	61⅜
2300	do.	61⅜
1200	do.	61⅝
3800	do.	61¾
3500	do.	61⅞
2000	do.	62
1500	do...s3.	62⅛
900	do.	62⅛
500	do...s8.	62
850	do.	61⅞
300	do.	62
400	Pittsburg...s3.	90
100	North-western	36¾
100	do.	36⅞
100	do.	37
200	Han. & St. J	19⅛
200	do.	19¼
100	Morris & Essex..	103⅛
20	do.	103⅜
20	do.	103½
100	Ohio & Miss...s3.	16½
50	C., C. & I. C.	5
100	do...b3.	4⅞
100	do...s3.	4¾
100	do...b5.	4⅞
100	do.	4⅞

SATURDAY, Oct. 30—P. M.

The bank statement is favorable, showing a gain of $2,865,675 in legal reserve, the excess now held by the banks being $8,107,200, against $5,241,575 last week.

The following is the statement of the New-York City Banks this week, compared with the last:

	Oct. 23.	Oct. 30.	Differences.
Loans	$280,584,700	$275,914,900	Dec. $4,669,800
Specie	6,406,600	9,920,900	Inc.. 3,514,300
Legal tenders	54,702,900	53,455,400	Dec. 1,247,500
Deposits	223,471,700	221,076,200	Dec. 2,395,500
Circulation	17,816,200	17,997,700	Inc.. 181,500

On the Stock Exchange a confident feeling prevailed, which was reflected in an advance in prices ranging from ½ to 2⅝ ⅌ cent., the entire list participating in the improvement. Lake Shore made the greatest advance, and led the market in point of activity, the transactions in this stock amounting to 110,000 shares, out of a total business of 189,000 shares. The price, after opening at 59½, advanced with occasional fluctuations to 62¼, and closed at 62. Western Union rose to 76, Pacific Mail to 41, North-western to 37⅛, St. Paul to 34, Erie to 18¾, Union Pacific to 66⅛, Hannibal and St. Joseph to 19¼, and Missouri Pacific to 10⅜. The improvement was in almost every instance well maintained to the close, when the market presented a very firm aspect.

Mr. James J. Tracy, Secretary and Treasurer of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, has issued a statement to the holders of the 6 ⅌ cent. first mortgage bonds, announcing that the interest falling due Nov. 1 will not be paid.

There was no important change in money to-day, and the rates for call loans were 3@4 ⅌ cent. until near the close, when there were offerings at the Stock Exchange as low as 2½ ⅌ cent. Discounts were quiet at 6 to 7 ⅌ cent. for prime names. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $700,000, making a total for the week of $5,130,000.

The foreign advices reported a quiet condition of affairs at London, but the market for securities was firm. Consols for money closed at 94¾@94⅞, do. account at 94 13-16@94⅞, old 1865s at 103¾@103⅞, 1867s at 108¼, 10-40s at 104⅝@104⅞, and new 5s at 103¾@104. Erie sold at 15½@15¾. There were rumors of a bank failure in Paris. Monday is a bank holiday at London. The sterling exchange market was dull, with actual business at $4 77 for bankers' 60 days bills, and $4 82½ for demand. The nominal asking rates remained at $4 78 and $4 83. Gold declined from 116½ to 115⅞, and recovered at the close to 116⅛@116¼. The market was weakened by the increase of specie by the City banks, as shown in to-day's statement. Cash gold loaned from 5-64 to 1-64 ⅌ cent., for use until Monday, and, still later, free of interest, while at the close holders paid 1@2 ⅌ cent. for carrying.

Government bonds were quiet, and some issues were a fraction lower, in sympathy with gold. Dispatches from Washington state that a call for bonds will be made by the Treasury on Monday next. In railroad mortgages, Eries were firm, and C., C. and I. C. firsts strong, advancing from 49 to 51, against 46½ yesterday. Union Pacific Sinking Funds declined from 87 to 86, and recovered at the close to 86½. The largest transactions in State bonds were in District of Columbia 3.65s, which sold at 72. Tennessees sold at 47 for new, and 46½ for new series.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1875.

Gold receipts	$1,003,904 09
Gold payments	974,610 73
Gold balance	42,872,490 75
Currency receipts	655,355 87
Currency payments	955,806 11
Currency balance	53,976,012 50
Customs	247,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—OCTOBER 30.

	Friday.	Saturday.
American Gold	116½	116¼
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	117½	117½
United States 7-30s, '62, coupons	119¼	119¼
United States 7-30s, '67, coupons	121¼	121¼
Bills on London	$4 77	$4 77
New-York Central	104	104⅜
Rock Island	103⅝	103¾
Pacific Mail	40⅜	40⅞
St. Paul	33⅝	34
St. Paul, preferred	62½	62½
Western Union	75¼	76
Union Pacific	65	65¼
Wabash	6	6
Lake Shore	59¾	62
North-western	36⅛	37
North-western, Preferred	50	50½
Delaware, Lackawanna, & West.	118¾	118½
New-Jersey Central	106¼	106¼
Panama	134	134
Ohio	16⅛	16½
Erie	17⅝	18⅜
C., C. & Indiana Central	4¾	4⅞
Harlem	131¾	131¾

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No of Shares.
New-York Central	104⅜	104⅛	460
Erie	18⅜	17⅝	15,550
Lake Shore	62¼	59½	110,100
North-western	37⅛	36⅛	6,500
North-western Preferred	50½	50½	250
Rock Island	103¾	103¾	100
Milwaukee and St. Paul	34	33⅝	1,350
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf.	62½	62½	800
Pittsburg	90	89⅜	600
Del., Lack. and Western	118½	118½	100
Michigan Central	62½	62	550
Morris and Essex	103⅛	103⅛	230
Union Pacific	66⅛	65	1,900
C. C. and Ind. Central	4⅞	4⅝	1,750
Hannibal and St. Joseph	19¼	18⅜	1,400
Ohio and Mississippi	16⅝	16¼	900
Missouri Pacific	10⅜	9¾	4,050
Atlantic and Pacific Pref.	4⅝	4⅝	100
Western Union	76	75⅛	26,200
Pacific Mail	41	40½	14,600
Quicksilver	18	18	100
Iron Mountain	14	14	200
Adams Express	101½	101½	100
Total sales			188,090

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency, 6s	123½	123¾
United States 6s, 1881, registered	121¼	121½
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	123	123¼
United States 5-20s, 1862, registered	115½	116
United States 5-20s, 1862, coupon	119	119½
United States 5-20s, 1864, registered	115½	116
United States 5-20s, 1864, coupon	119	119½
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	116½	117
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupon	120	120½
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, regis'd.	119¼	119½
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coupon	119¼	119½
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	121	121¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	121	121¼
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	121½	121¾
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupon	121½	121¾
United States 10-40s, registered	116	116⅛
United States 10-40s, coupons	117¼	117½
United States 5s, 1881, registered	115½	115⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	117½	117⅝

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $416,000 for interest and $234,000 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$52,922,000
Gold balances	2,063 124
Currency balances	2,765,763

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$69,787,319
Currency balances	3,624,457
Gold exchanges	3,288,178
Gold balances	779,889

The following is the weekly Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$448,669,059
Currency balances	21,869,873
Gold exchanges	29,070,511
Gold balances	4,543,152

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	31
Alabama 5s, '86	31
Alabama 8s, '86	30
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	10
A. 7s,L.R.P.B.&N.O.	10
Georgia 6s	92
Ga. 7s, new bonds	101
Ga. 7s, indorsed	99
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds	99⅝
Ill. Coupon 6s, '77	102
Ill. Coupon 6s, '79	102
Ill. War Loan	102
Kentucky 6s	103¼
Louisiana 6s	36
La. 6s, new bonds	36
La. 6s,newFloat.Dbt.	36
La. 7s, Penitentiary.	36
La. 6s, Levee bonds.	36
La. 8s, Levee bds.'75.	36
Michigan 6s, '83	103
Michigan 7s, '90	109
Mo. 6s, due in '75	101¾
Mo. 6s, due in '76	101⅞
Mo. 6s, due in '77	101¾
Mo. 6s, due in '78	101¾
Mo. 6s, due in '79	101¾
Fund. Bds., due'94-5.	101½
L.Bds.,due'81 to'91	101½
Asy. or Un'y due '92.	101½
Han.& St.Jo.,due '75.	101
Han.& St.Jo.,due '76.	101
Han.& St.Jo.,due '86.	101
Han.& St.Jo.,due '87.	101¼
N. Y. Reg.Boun.L'n.	107
N.Y.Cou.Boun. L'n.	107
N.Y.6s,Can.L'n.1875.	114
N.Y.6s,Can.L'n.1877.	115
N.Y.6s,Can.L'n.1878.	118
N. Y. 6s, G. C. 1887.	123
N. Y. 6s, G. L. 1883.	122
N. Y. 6s, G. L. 1891.	124
N. Y. 5s, Gold, 1876.	110
N. C. N.C. R. J.&J..	45
N.C.N.C.R. Ap.&Oc.	45
N.C.N.C.R.c. o.J.&J.	35
N.C.N.C.R.c. o.A&O.	35
N.C.Fund'g Act1866.	8
N.C.Fund'g Act1868.	8
N C. new bonds J&J.	8
N.C.new bonds A&O.	8
N.C. Spl. Tax class 1.	3¼
N.C. Spl. Tax class 2.	3¼
N.C. Spl. Tax class 3.	3¼
Ohio 6s, 1881	104
Ohio 6s, 1886	106
Rhode Island 6s	108
South Carolina 6s	31
S. C. 6s, J. & J.	30½
S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	30
S.C.FundingAct1866.	30
S.C. L. C. 1889 J. & J.	30
S.C. L. C. 1889 A. &O.	30
S. C. 7s of 1888	31
S. C. non-f. bds	4¾
Tennessee 6s, old	48½
Tenn. 6s, new bds	47
Tenn. 6s, new series.	46½
Texas 10s of 1876	101
Virginia 6s, c. bds	69¼
Virginia 6s, c. 2d ser..	48
Virginia6s,defer.bds.	8¾
Dis. of Col. 3.65s 1924.	72

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. bs	111¼
Boston, H. & Erie 1st.	21
Boston, H. & Erie G.	19
B.,C.R.&Min.1st7s,G.	32
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st..	29
Ches.& Ohio ex coup.	24
Chic. & Alton 1st	112½
Chic. & Alton Inc	103
Chi.,R.I.&Pac.1st 7s.	108½
C.,R.I.&P.S.F.I.6s,'95.	99½
Cen. R. of N.J. 1st, n.	112
Cen. R. of N.J. 1st,C.	107
Cen. R. of N.J.,Conv.	109
L. & W.B.Conv.guar.	95½
M.&St. P.1st 8s, P.D.	110
M.&St.P.2d7 3-10P.D.	91
M.&St.P. 1st, LaC.D.	93¾
M.&St.P.1stI.&M.D.	81½
M. & St. P.1st,C.&M.	84
M. & St. P. Cons.S.F.	77½
C. & N. W. Int. bds.	102½
C. & N. W.Con. bds.	97
C. & N. W. Ex. bds.	90
C. & N. W. 1st	99⅛
C. & N. W. C. G. bds.	86⅝
C. & N. W. R. G. bds.	84½
Iowa Mid. 1st 8s	78
Galena & Chic. Ex.	103
Peninsula 1st Con.	98½
C.,C.,C.& I. Con. bds.	98
Del., Lack. & W. 2d.	112½
Morris & Essex 1st.	116¼
Morris & Essex 2d.	106¾
Mor. & Es. Construc.	101
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71.	105
M. & E. 1st Con. G.	106
Erie 1st Extended.	104½
Erie 2d 7s, 1879	100¼
Erie 3d 7s, 1883	94
Erie 4th 7s, 1880	92
Long Dock bonds	104⅞
Han. & St.Jo. 8s Con.	76
D. & Sioux City 1st.	103
D. & S. City 2d Div.	103
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st.	27
M. So. 7 per cent. 2d.	103¾
M.S.N.I.S.F. 7 per ct.	108
Cleve. & Tol. Sink.F.	106½
Cleve. & Tol. N. bds.	102
Clev., P. & A., O. B.	103
Clev., P. & A., N. B.	101
Det., M. & Tol. Bds.	101
Buf. & Erie N. Bds.	100
Buffalo & S. L. 7s.	101
Kal. & W. P. 1st	87
Lake Sh. Div. Bds.	99⅝
Lake Sh. C. C. 1st.	102
Lake Sh. C. C. 2d.	95
M. Cen. C. 7s, 1902.	103¾
M. C. 1st 8s, '82, S.F.	119
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.	102½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.	101¾
N. Y. C. 6s, R. E.	102
N. Y. C. 6s, Sub'n.	102
N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C.	119
N. Y. C. & H. 1st,R.	114
H. R. 7s. 2d, S.F., '85.	112½
Harlem 1st, 7s, C.	114
Harlem 1st, 7s, R.	112½
O. & M. Con. S. F.	89½
Ohio & Miss. Cons.	87¼
Ohio & Miss. 2d, C.	65¼
Cen. Pac. G'd Bds.	104
C. P., San Jo. B'ch.	88¼
C. P. State Aid Bds.	106
C. P. Land G't Bds.	92
West. Pac. Bonds.	96
Union Pacific 1st.	101⅞
Union Pacific S. F.	86¾
SouthPac.bds.of Mo.	40
Pacific of Mo. 1st.	74¾
Pacific of Mo. 2d.	62
Pacific 7s, g'd by Mo.	102
Pitts.,Ft.W.& C. 1st.	114½
Pitts.,Ft.W.& C. 2d.	107
Pitts.,Ft.W.& C. 3d.	100½
Clev. & P. 4th S. F.	102
Col., Chic. & I. 1st.	47¾
Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d.	15½
St. L. & I. M. 1st.	90
Alt. & T. H. 1st.	106
Alt. & T. H. 2d, pre.	87
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc.	70
Tol.,Peo. & W., E. D.	74
Tol., Peo. & W. 2d.	28
Tol.&W.1st,St.L.div	50
Tol.&Wab.Con.Con.	30
Gt. Western 1st	77
Gt. Western 2d	50
Han.& Cent. Mo. 1st.	76

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	154
American Exchange	114
Chatham	135
Chemical	1600
City	300
Commerce	123
Fourth National	95½
Irving	130
Mechanics'	140
Merchants'	122¾
Merchants' Exch.	103½
Nassau	106
New-York	131
N. Y. National Ex.	101⅛
Phenix	99
St. Nicholas	100

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—OCT. 30.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	108	108¼
Pennsylvania Railroad	51	51⅛
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	55⅝	55¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62	62½
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	46	46⅛
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	19¼	19¾
Northern Central Railroad	..	28
Lehigh Navigation	50⅝	50¾
Lehigh Navigation, Gold Loan	..	104¼

The following is the Custom-house return of the exports of specie from the port of New-York for the week ending to-day:

Oct. 27—Bark Victoria Percy, Porto Cabello—American gold coin	$56,000 00
Oct. 28—Steamer Frisia, Hamburg—Silver bars	54,102 32
Oct. 28—Steamer Frisia, London—Silver bars	150,000 00
Oct. 30—Steamer Ville de Paris, Havre—Silver bars	68,317 74
Oct. 30—Steamer City of Montreal, Liverpool—Silver bars	49,200 00
American silver coin	5,800 00
Oct. 30—Steamer Celtic, Liverpool—American silver coin	30,311 85
Silver bars	74,123 79
Oct. 30—Steamer Mary Burdett, Ciudad Bolivar—American gold coin	11,000 00
Total	$498,855 70

The coupons of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company first and second mortgage bonds falling due Nov. 1 will be paid at the office of Messrs. Chase & Atkins, No. 18 Broad street.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—On Monday next the Bank of England will be closed, it being the day for striking the regular half-yearly balances.

12:30 P. M.—Consols 94 13-16 for both money and the account. United States Bonds, 1865s, 103¾.

2 P. M.—United States Bonds, new 5s, 103⅞. Paris advices quote Rentes at 65f. 75c.

6 P. M.—Paris advices quote Rentes at 65f. 62½c.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 30.—United States Bonds, new 5s, 99.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet; Middling Uplands, 7d.; Middling Orleans, 7¼d.; sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 8,300 bales, all American. Cotton to arrive steady. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, October delivery, at 6⅞d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—Cotton to arrive firm; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped October and November, (per sail,) at 6 13-16d.; do. do., shipped December and January, (per sail,) at 6⅞d.; do. do., January and February delivery, at 6 13-16d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped January and February, (per sail,) at 6⅞d. Of the sales to-day 5,100 bales were American. Provisions—Lard, 62s. ⅌ cwt.; Pork, 85s. ⅌ bbl. for Mess.

Evening.—Spirits of Turpentine, 26s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Oct. 30—3:30 P. M.—Tallow, 51s.@51s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for 1875.

Evening.—Common Resin, 5s.@5s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.

THE CITY BUDGET.

PROTEST OF THE CONTROLLER AGAINST EXCESSIVE APPROPRIATIONS—THE SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY.

The Board of Apportionment reassembled yesterday for the purpose of taking up the estimates that had not been disposed of at previous sessions. All the members were present. Controller Green moved to cut down the salaries of the Department of Public Works from $130,000 to $120,000; the appropriation for the Department of Taxes from $125,000 to $110,000, and the appropriation for Sheriff's fees from $40,000 to $25,000, and also to strike out the item of $6,000 for clerk hire for the Commissioners of Accounts. Mr. Green spoke in favor of all these reductions, but they were lost.

The Controller then moved to reduce the street-cleaning appropriation from $800,000 to $725,000, and the motion was carried. He also moved to insert under the head of Finance Department an item of $15,000 for procuring and presenting evidence of frauds against the City prior to 1872. Mayor Wickham offered an amendment to make the sum $5,000, but he withdrew it after hearing an explanation from the Corporation Counsel. Mr. Green's motion was then put and lost, and a resolution was adopted inserting $10,000 under the head of Law Department for the purpose. A motion to cut down the contingencies of the Law Department by $5,000 was next submitted and carried.

The item for building the proposed armory for the Seventh Regiment was next called up, and an opinion was presented by the Corporation Counsel that the law on the subject was mandatory. After a brief discussion, Controller Green said he would not vote for any appropriation at this time, for such a purpose especially, as his great desire was to reduce the expenditures in the interest of the tax-payer. A resolution to make provision for the armory was then put and lost.

A vote was next taken on the budget as a whole and it was adopted, the Controller putting in the following protest:

PROTEST OF THE CONTROLLER.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Oct. 30, 1875.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

The Controller hereby presents his protest against the insertion of the following among other items of appropriations in the estimate for 1876, as he considers them either illegal or extravagant or unnecessary, to wit:

1. The item of $12,500 for the Bureau of Permits, Mayor's office.
2. The item of $30,650 for rents under resolutions of the Common Council, the leases of the premises not having been executed, while the rents are extravagant. The premises are not needed for the interests of the City, and there is no lawful authority for incurring the expense.
3. The item for salaries in the Department of Public Works: the salaries in that department are in many cases too high and can and should be reduced.
4. The item of salaries for the expenses of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, which is excessive.
5. The addition of $6,000 for salaries of clerks to the Commissioners of Accounts, which is an illegal and unnecessary expense.

The Controller, therefore, votes now for the estimate for 1876, not willingly but in order only that the public service may not be embarrassed by the failure of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to adopt and approve of it within the prescribed time, and because the concurrent vote of all the members is required by law to perfect it formally, and not because he sanctions and approves of it as a whole.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

Following is a statement of the appropriations passed by the board as compared with those of 1875:

Departments and Purposes.	Allowed 1875.	Allowed 1876.
The Common Council	$114,500 00	$109,500 00
The Mayoralty	59,000 00	49,500 00
The Department of Finance	280,000 00	255,000 00
State taxes	8,012,386 00	7,233,189 48
Interest on and installment of debt	10,754,763 33	11,567,502 07
Judgments	100,000 00	125,000 00
Commissioners of Sinking Fund, expenses of.	2,000 00	2,500 00
Rents (under leases)	75,000 00	44,050 00
Rents (leases not made)	....	30,650 00
Rents, office of Counsel to Corporation	....	6,000 00
Real estate, expenses of.	50,000 00	100,000 00
Salaries Bureau of Attorney for Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes	11,000 00	6,000 00
Armories and drill-rooms, wages of armorers	....	8,000 00
Census, 1875	....	50,130 00
Incumbrances in harbor, removal of	....	1,000 00
State taxes due to Westchester County	....	46,578 09
Coroners' post-mortem examinations	....	5,000 00
The Law Department	192,850 00	170,000 00
The Department of Public Works	1,582,000 00	1,634,000 00
The Department of Public Parks	584,000 00	532,500 00
The Department of Buildings	95,000 00	80,000 00
The Department of Public Charities and Correction	1,183,000 00	1,232,000 00
The Health Department	222,000 00	246,500 00
The Police Department	4,187,325 00	4,139,475 00
The Fire Department	1,316,000 00	1,254,742 00
The Department of Taxes and Assessments	129,800 00	125,000 00
The Board of Education	3,583,000 00	3,689,500 00
The College of the City of New-York	150,000 00	150,000 00
Advertising, printing, stationery, and blank-books	174,000 00	172,500 00
Salaries, City courts	371,080 40	352,200 00
Salaries, Judiciary	897,345 00	849,575 00
Coroners' fees	80,000 00	75,000 00
Contingencies, District Attorney	7,750 00	7,750 00
Disbursements and fees of County officers and witnesses	12,000 00	8,000 00
Election expenses	160,000 00	139,250 00
Jurors' fees	30,000 00	25,000 00
Salaries, Commissioners of Accounts	16,000 00	12,000 00
Support of prisoners in County Jail	15,000 00	12,500 00
Sheriff's fees	40,000 00	25,000 00
Asylums, reformatories, &c.	825,905 00	883,140 00
For procuring and presenting evidence in relation to frauds	20,000 00	....
New City Prison Commission	6,000 00	....
Fourth avenue improvement	813,767 50	....
National Rifle Associat'n	5,000 00	....
Indebtedness of the late Town of King's Bridge for surveys	14,000 00	....
Totals	$36,171,472 33	$35,423,231 64
Less general fund	4,000,000 00	3,000,000 00
Balance	$32,171,472 33	$32,423,231 64

The estimates, as passed, will be transmitted to the Board of Aldermen for their consideration. The Aldermen, however, have merely power to recommend changes in the budget, but they cannot alter it, that power belonging exclusively to the Board of Apportionment.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SPAIN, ILLUSTRATED BY DORÉ.

SPAIN. By the Baron CH. DAVILLIER. Illustrated by GUSTAVE DORÉ. Translated by J. THOMSON, F. R. G. S. 1 vol., large quarto. New-York: SCRIBNER, WELFORD & ARMSTRONG.

Prescott, Irving, and, indirectly, Motley have done so much to instruct their countrymen in the history of Spain that such a volume as this ought to meet with immediate and wide popularity. Doré's illustrations are numerous and effective enough to constitute in themselves a panorama of Spanish scenery, as well as of the peculiarities of the people, and their manners and customs. Their general excellence, as well as the humor now and then verging on the grotesque which flash through them, justify the inference that they were executed by this prolific artist when he felt that he had a reputation to make rather than one to sustain. Their size, too—for at least one half of the 240 designs occupy the whole of the broad quarto page—gives Doré ample scope for bold effects in his landscapes, as well as for vigorous drawings in his figure pieces. Baron Ch. Davillier, who supplies the letter-press, is a typical French traveler—somewhat superficial, but always lively, entertaining, and spirited. Together artist and author have produced a volume which will give those who may not expect to see Spain with their own eyes nearly as accurate and a much more comprehensive idea of it than they would be likely to gain by a tour through it, while those who have been so fortunate as to visit this interesting country will find these faithful reproductions of the famous mosques, cathedrals, and other architectural wonders effective aids in reviving their recollections of one of the most attractive regions of Europe.

Catalonia, the extreme north-eastern Province, was first visited by the travelers. Its people are the most thrifty and industrious in all Spain. Many of its towns are strongly fortified, and Gerona especially has sustained many a desperate siege. Here some curious customs, which came down from the Middle Ages, still survive. The watchmen are called *serenos*, from the almost invariably calm nights of Spain during which they announce the passing hours. Wrapped in their stone-colored mantles, they parade the streets with lanterns dangling from the end of a pole. Before commencing their nocturnal promenade they meet at the Town Hall, from which they disperse to their different wards. Their services are not confined to guarding the city from thieves. In cases of extremity they fetch the monthly nurse, doctor, or priest, and lost strangers find in them trusty friends. Customs equally ancient attract the attention of the traveler in Barcelona, the capital of Catalonia, and perhaps the most active commercial city of Spain. The cemeteries seem to be constructed somewhat after the plan of a Roman *columbarium*, or pigeon-house. Paths lead through long parallel alleys, hedged in on each side by high walls, pierced with a multitude of compartments, one above the other, at regular intervals. Each one of these compartments is destined for the reception of a corpse, inclosed in a coffin, and when an interment has been completed, masons wall up the opening with bricks and mortar. The sepulchres of the rich are closed with slabs of white marble, adorned with bas reliefs, and inscribed with the names of the deceased. Connected with the cemetery is an apartment where the bodies of the dead are required to rest for twenty-four hours before interment, in order to make certain that life is extinct. A cord fastened to the arm of the corpse is attached to a bell in such a way that the least motion sounds an alarm and summons the guard, who watches day and night in this waiting-room of the dead. Those who are haunted by the fear that they may be buried alive can take all the consolation possible from the fact that never in the memory of man has a corpse showed a sign of resuscitation. Still the custom is faithfully observed. The mention of Saguntum, which sustained the memorable siege of Hannibal, impresses one forcibly with the air of classic antiquity which pervades this part of Spain. The Carthaginians finally destroyed the city, but the Romans, in recognition of its determined loyalty, rebuilt it. After the fall of the Empire it belonged to the Goths, the Arabs, and finally to the Spaniards. Using its ruins as a quarry, the latter rebuilt the town, but it afterward fell into decay, and now it is a town of only 1,000 inhabitants. It has lost not only its population, but its ancient and honored name as well, since Saguntum has been exchanged for Murviedro, and even the sea has retreated from the old port, leaving the modern town a full mile from the shore. The ruins of the ancient theatre, which was said to have held 9,000 spectators, are sufficiently well preserved to give one an idea of its design, although its sole tenants now are the owls and lizards.

Granada, its ancient history and a full description of the Alhambra, the beauties of which have been made familiar to all Americans by Irving's graceful pen, forms the subject of one of the most interesting chapters in Baron Davillier's narrative. Some curious facts are stated regarding the vandalism from which this famous building has suffered. The Governor, Savera, established his kitchen in a Moorish balcony, and Don Luis Bucarelli, formerly a Catalonian officer, appropriated to his own use and that of his five daughters and his five sons-in-law the apartments of the Kings of Granada. This vandal distinguished himself by selling the most beautiful of the *azulejos*, or Delft-ware, with which most of the rooms were ornamented, to meet the expenses of a bull-fight. At one time it was a common practice to sell these ornaments to make cement, a donkey-load costing only a few reals. In this connection Doré pillories with his pencil a stranger with unmistakable mutton-chop whiskers, who was working steadily away in a stealthy manner with hammer and chisel, systematically removing these *azulejos*. The facility with which he thus removed these ornaments indicated some practice in the nefarious work. The beautiful bronze gateway of the Mezquita Baron Davillier reminds us was broken up and sold for old copper. The sculptured doors in the hall of the Abencerages also suffered a sad fate. As recently as 1837, they were taken down by the order of the Governor to close a breach in another part of the palace. Then, as they were found too large for this purpose, they were actually cut down, and the parts thus removed were used for firewood. Such proof as this of the reckless disregard which the Spaniards exhibit for this wonderful building is enough to make the civilized world regret that such an exquisitely beautiful specimen of architecture should be in their keeping.

In their excursions through the rural districts of Granada, the travelers encountered numerous gypsies, and of them we have some lively pictures, Doré's pencil, as usual, supplementing Davillier's pen with characteristic skill. Of one of the dances which they witnessed we have a very graphic sketch. Travelers, we are told, generally see these dances executed by bands of gypsies who are taken to the hotels under the direction of a captain or master of the ballet, but under these circumstances the performance is so toned down as to lose much of its native wildness. In order to witness the dance free from these restraints Doré and his companion set to work and recruited dancers and *guitarreros* for themselves. "Soon," Baron Davillier writes, "the dance was arranged, the improvised dancers superbly but scantily dressed in their miserable rags were ready, and cracking their castanets impatiently while awaiting the guitars and the *pandaretas* that were being brought from the neighboring dens. At length the music throbbed from beneath the players' fingers, and accompanied the strangest melodies. An old crone, the perfect picture of a socceress, was seated beneath a wall, on which hung the dried skin of a huge bat, an accessory which gave a wierd finish to her satanic mien. Armed with a great *pandero*, its brown skin resounded beneath her bony fingers. 'Go it, old woman! Go it again, old woman!' cried the dancers, to excite the crone, until the basque tambourine throbbed its loudest under the thumps of its vigorous assailant. A tall young girl, of admirable figure, called La Petra, tripped out and commenced to dance the *zorongo*. With wonderful pliancy and grace indeed her feet touched the rough, stony ground as lightly as if it had been a silken carpet; the guitars quickened the movement, and cries of '*Juy! ole! ole! alza*,' sounded from all parts, accompanied by enthusiastic applause and clapping of hands. The dancer, intoxicated by success, redoubled her efforts, and soon her long tresses, straying from their bands, floated in charming disorder over her bronze shoulders. A young gallant stepped before the Petra, two other couples took the floor, and the excitement became general, the couples joining, separating, and reuniting as the dance went on. The dancers, fired by the applause of the gypsies and by our own, kept up with unabated spirit, until the *guitarreros*, worn out by their efforts, ceased from strumming and singing and set to tuning the strings of their instruments. Soon, however, two little girls came in turn and sought to rival the grace of their elder sisters in the dance. One of them, whose lithe little figure would have been naked but for a few torn rags, described circles with her arms, making her castanets resound as she did so, while her partner, holding her petticoat with one hand, proudly placed herself in the most jaunty positions, with head thrown back, the limbs straight, and her left hand resting on her hips, to which she imparted the horizontal movement called *zarandeo*, from its resemblance to the shaking of a sieve. The father, a dark-visaged gypsy, plied his tambourine, while the mother sat complacently watching the dance. The old gypsy did not remain inactive. Armed with the castanets, and recalling the dim memory of her distant youth, she encouraged the little ones by tone and gesture. The excitement was so catching that we could not resist the temptation to share the honors of the floor. In an instant our coats were hung on the stems of a cactus, and seizing the inevitable castanets, we rushed into the arena, with our limbs stretched, our bodies bent, and our arms gracefully curved, ready to profit by the lesson we had received. Two of the ladies, who had before distinguished themselves, advanced as our partners, and the ballet recommenced with redoubled vigor. But a new dancer joined us. She was a girl of about fifteen years of age, wearing a timid and melancholy expression. Her little head was lost in its luxuriant tresses, her lashes shaded large black eyes that looked restless and wild, while her little naked feet and childlike hands spoke of purity of race, and might have been the envy of the most aristocratic belle in Europe. She was a grave yet graceful dancer, and her movements, though cautious and languid, were most picturesque. We created quite a sensation among the gypsies; indeed, our fame spread so rapidly that the gates had to be closed to prevent the crowd from entering the *patio*. A rumor had spread abroad that two *caballeros ingleses*—they took us for Englishmen—were dancing the *zarandeo* like native Andalusians, an event unknown in the annals of Sacro Monte. When the entertainment was over there followed, of course, a distribution of *pesetas*, a coin to which the dancers of both sexes were far from being indifferent."

On another similar occasion Baron Davillier tells us that Doré, who is a most expert violinist, himself seized an instrument and supplied the music, to which the gypsies danced more vigorously than ever out of compliment to the player. Such incidents as these manifest the abandon with which the travelers entered into the spirit of the people among whom they were thrown, and accounts for the unflagging liveliness of the narrative of their adventures. These gypsies, it should be stated, as a race are irreproachable in morals. The women, above all, we are told, merit their reputation for chastity, in spite of a certain provoking air which they affect, more especially in their dances. They are not generally married until they have been betrothed a long time beforehand. According to their law, or rather their usage, these betrothals should last for two years. Their wedding festivals are usually prolonged for three days, during which time they sing, dance, and drink until their resources are exhausted. It is difficult to say what the religion of the gypsies really is, if they have any religion at all. They are supposed neither to believe in God, nor the Virgin, nor the Saints; but, on the other hand, they are said to have faith in metempsychosis, and, like the Buddhists, they are persuaded that the soul only attains absolute purity after it has passed through an infinite number of bodies.

No account of travels in Spain could be complete which did not describe in detail that national amusement, the bull fight, and no deficiency can be alleged against the present volume in this regard. These exciting contests were too full of picturesque situations for Doré to omit such favorable opportunities for the exhibition of his skill, and the zest with which Baron Davillier describes the incidents which he witnessed show conclusively that he felt a certain enjoyment in submitting to the necessity laid upon him, as a faithful chronicler, of reporting them. It is hardly worth while to reproduce here any of these narratives; but some facts which are stated regarding the rearing of the bulls for these fights are quite curious. They are generally fed, it seems, in vast prairies far from human habitations, where one seldom encounters any being other than the *vaqueros* or herdsmen who have charge of them. The purity of the race is not only steadily kept up, but the bulls destined for the arena are carefully selected. When they are a year old they are inspected by one of the veteran herdsmen. Mounted on a powerful horse, and armed with a lance, he charges the most likely specimens, in order to try their temper and disposition. Those of them that take to flight or stand to receive the blow good-naturedly are at once rejected, and are condemned to the doom of being fed up as beef for the market. Those which show pluck are branded. After a time the young subject is promoted and becomes a *novillo*, when he is required to submit to a new test of valor. These *novillos* are usually tested in obscure localities, for the amusement of the lower orders among the people, who are unable to gratify their taste by paying to witness a regular fight; but since it is a necessary condition of these sham contests that the bull shall not be killed, the drama is robbed of its dénouement, and the spectacle is not highly esteemed. When the bulls are four years old they are sufficiently mature to take part in a *corrida*, and are driven to the cities where the contests are to take place. It is not an easy or a safe undertaking to get the animals to their respective destinations, since the herds are, as a matter of course, made up of the fiercest animals. To reduce the risk of accidents, they are driven from place to place by night. Even then it would be impossible at times to control them were it not for the large oxen, ordinarily light skinned and quite harmless, which have been pastured in company with the bulls from their tenderest calfhood, and which they thus come to recognize as leaders, following them from place to place with singular docility. When near the town the herd are put up for the night, and are led to the plaza the day before the fight. This last stage of the journey is by far the most hazardous, since the peasants and citizens, who are easily excited by anything connected with the course, crowd around the animals, who are disposed to resent the familiarity. Arrived at their destination, the bulls are shut up in the corral, where they await the moment of passing into the foral, a narrow sort of condemned cell which the animal only leaves to meet his death on the plaza. For details of the contest there we must refer the reader to the volume itself, only promising him that he will there find the particulars of numerous bull fights, reproduced as they have never been reproduced before, at least with the pencil.

These are but a few of the customs and institutions of this singularly interesting country, which are here fully described. The wandering musicians, the beggars, the shops and the shopkeepers, the newspapers, the mosques, the cathedrals, the museums, the different schools of art, all receive due attention, and, in addition, the volume is a storehouse of Spanish proverbs, while glimpses at the ancient glories of the country throw over it a scholarly air which give it substantial historical value.

IMPRESSIONS OF LONDON SOCIAL LIFE. By E. S. NADAL. New-York: SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & Co. 1875.

Mr. Nadal has brought together in this volume a number of pleasant and entertaining papers on various phases of life in London. His opportunities of observation seem to have been good, and it is evident that he is a studious and fair-minded observer. There is an absence of all narrow prejudices in his sketches, and as he saw things or men so he describes them. It is at once an amusing and instructive volume for persons who are about to visit London for the first time, and would form an agreeable companion on the voyage out.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*Water and Water Supply.* New-York: D. Van Nostrand.

—*The Years that are Told.* New-York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co.

—*Elsie's Santa Claus.* New-York: R. Carter & Brothers.

—*Two Campaigns.* London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. New-York: Pott, Young & Co.

—*The Answer of Master Isaac Casaubon.* New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

—*Jolly Good Times.* Boston: Roberts Brothers.

—*Nice Little Goslings.* Boston: Roberts Brothers.

—*Hand-book for Charcoal-burners.* New-York: John Wiley & Son.

—*Theodora.* New-York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co.

—*Problems in Stone-cutting.* New-York: J. Wiley & Son.

—*St. Nicholas.* Vol. II. New-York: Scribner & Co.

A SOLDIER'S STORY.

HOW A SOLDIER'S GALLANTRY WAS REWARDED BY A SOUTHERN BELLE—A REMINISCENCE OF THE WAR.

From the Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

It was in the Winter of 1865, shortly before the collapse of the rebellion, that Gen. Shaler, commanding at De Vall's Bluff, Ark., sent a detachment of cavalry up into the Cache River country to intercept some contraband goods that were being smuggled through the lines to the enemy. That country was an almost interminable wilderness of swamps and forests of cypress and gum trees at that time, and was the last place in America that any one would be supposed to choose a home. There were occasional spots, however, of a few hundred acres each, a little higher than the surrounding country, that by much expense had been converted into handsome and valuable estates, with large and pretentious residences for the wealthy owners, who, though isolated from the busy world, were content to forego some of its pleasures for the peace and quiet seclusion afforded. Once each year, when the cotton was ready for shipment, and the little river was swollen by the Winter rains, a steamer would come up to the plantations and take the season's product and the planter's family to New-Orleans, where the cotton would be disposed of and a year's supplies purchased. Then, after a few weeks spent in the society of the metropolis, they would be carried safely back to the landing at home. Thus the years were spent until the children, who had been under instructors at home, were far enough advanced to be sent abroad to finish their education.

It was at one of these plantations that the squadron of cavalry was halted and dismounted about daylight, with instructions to surround the house and allow no one to escape. The Lieutenant then directed a Sergeant and six men to go through the house and seize any goods that might be contraband of war. The detail was made, and the men proceeded to their work. Entering the house, the Sergeant made the inmates acquainted with the nature of his errand, and assured them that all private property should be respected. When the party ascended the stairs leading to the second story, one of the men a young Prussian, who had landed in this country just in time to enlist, remained below, and passed into the parlor. Perhaps the single occupant of the room, a beautiful girl, may have attracted him, and perhaps he didn't just like this unceremonious style of ransacking a gentleman's house, war or no war. At any rate, the squad got along without him, and came down presently, and continued their search. All the rooms had been visited except one, and into this went the entire party, young lady and all. There were four large trunks there, all of the same pattern, and entirely new. The suspicions of the soldiers were aroused still more when the young lady asked the privilege of opening and displaying the contents of them herself. The request was granted, but each man scanned the articles as they were taken out, expecting the long-looked for bolts of Confederate cloth would be brought to light. They were disappointed, however; there was nothing but what was evidently intended for the household, and the last trunk had been emptied of its contents—not quite, for the Sergeant noticed that the drawer in the lid had not been opened, and called the girl's attention to it. With a slight tremor of her voice, she replied that there was nothing there but private property, and she did not wish to remove it. This attracted the attention of the men, who gathered around, when the Sergeant again demanded that the search be made. Still the girl, who was kneeling by the trunk, with her hands resting on the lid, made no movement, but looked imploringly into the faces of the soldiers. She was a beautiful creature, scarcely seventeen, yet with all the grace and bearing of an accomplished lady. Before the Sergeant could repeat the order, or execute it himself, the Prussian, with a touch of the hat and a polite bow to superior officer, said: "If the lady gives you her word of honor that there is nothing there we seek, you should be satisfied." "Word of honor!" repeated the Sergeant, contemptuously; "honor among rebels, indeed!"

There was a free fight in an instant, for the Prussian dealt him a terrible blow in the face, which staggered him back among his comrades, who took sides about evenly for and against the "Dutchman," leaving it uncertain which would be victorious, when the Lieutenant, hearing the row, rushed in and quelled it. In the excitement which followed the trunk was forgotten, and the party left the premises and resumed their march. When the war was over the troops were disbanded at St. Louis, and the Prussian was lost sight of for several years, until the railroad from Memphis to Little Rock was revived, when he turned up as a civil engineer, and assisted in locating the route. His name was mentioned frequently in the papers at the time, but when the road was finished he disappeared again, and I saw nor heard nothing of him until the other day I met a lady and gentleman in the cars, whose faces seemed familiar, and which proved to be my Prussian comrade and his wife, the planter's daughter, whom he protected in the war. Then followed a long story of how the railroad was located across the plantation, and how they met again—a case of love at first sight—and were married, and had made a tour of the lakes, and revisited the seminary at Cincinnati where she was educated, and were on their way to California.

"Well," said I, "you haven't told me what was in that trunk."

"It was a pitcher full of gold and silver coin," said the happy Dutchman, "but I didn't know it till we were married."

However that may be, its value was of no comparison to his treasure of a wife.

A KNOWING HORSE.

The Bangor *Commercial* gives the following story illustrative of the intelligence of the horse: "Mr. W. H. Pritchard has in his stable a grain chest which locks with a spring. The boy who takes care of the horse always pounds the spring to raise the lid. Wednesday morning Mr. Pritchard heard a loud thumping in the stable and, going out, found the horse imitating the boy by pounding with his fore foot the top of the grain chest lid, endeavoring to get it open. The knowing animal was returned to his stall and received an extra quantity of oats for his endeavors."

THE WHEELER EXPEDITION.

THE SURVEY OF NEW-MEXICO.

CHARACTER OF THE COUNTRY TO THE SOUTH-WEST OF GALISTEO—STORIES OF GOLD—THE DELUSIVE PLEASURES OF THE CAMP-FIRE—OLD DENVER DAYS—PROGRESS OF THE EXPEDITION'S WORK.

LAS VEGAS, New-Mexico,
Wednesday, Oct. 13, 1875.

Before we left Galisteo the news came to us in an indirect way of a sad calamity that had befallen the division of the expedition working under the direction of Lieut. Eric Bergland, in Southern California and Western Arizona. The circumstances were probably telegraphed to you. From the meagre and ambiguous account we obtained it appeared that three men, consisting of Mr. Thompson, one of Lieut. Wheeler's oldest topographers, an assistant, and a packer, went out on a side trip into a waterless desert and failed to return at the appointed time. Scouts were sent in search of them, and found them—two at the point of death and the other dead. Thompson and his surviving companion lay senseless from thirst and exhaustion where they had fallen from their animals, and had assistance come a few hours later they would have been as far beyond human aid as the stiff and disfigured corpse of their comrade. The incident had a singular impressiveness for us as you may imagine. Each season some one falls out of the ranks of Lieut. Wheeler's band, a victim to mountain fever or the barren wastes of alkali sands where no water can be found, and only the hardiest—those who are inured to exposure and constitutionally robust—can pass through the mill without scath. We have had snow to a depth of three inches already, much frost, and bitter northerly winds. One of our Mexican packers, Marianna—or Mary Ann, as we called him—could not stand it, poor old fellow, and left us with his aching legs swathed in sheepskins. He was a field veteran, too, and a giant in strength and size. But the wild winds sweeping from the mountains and the moisture of the ground, after tackling him in vain for nearly sixty-five years, found a weak part of his bones at last, and I suppose he has retired forever to his ancestral hut. Such is the vitality of the climate withal, I have not been able to find an American in the Territory who ever knew a Mexican to die a natural death. Those of the people who do not in their hot-blooded youth sink out of the world in the blood of a murderous combat live to a marvelous age, getting dryer, browner, thinner, and smaller each year, until they look like a charred sheet of note-paper, and seem to have so little substance that the wind might carry them off and crumble them into a fertilizing powder, which, perhaps, it does. This, at all events, is the most plausible explanation of the phenomenon I can think of.

As we left Galisteo we were told that the country to the south-east, which we were to survey, was rich in gold, and many astonishing stories were related in proof—one of an Apache, who, seated on a high cliff, idly scraped the soft rock with his knife, and extracted something "bright and yellow, hard and cold,"—nothing less than a nugget, in fact. But this timorous and benighted savage, instead of standing on his head and thanking the stars like a grateful heathen, was frightened at his discovery, and went like a magpie and hid the precious thing in a hole and covered it with sand. Another story poured into our ears was of a lode worked by Pueblo Indians, and yielding immense wealth to its fortunate possessors, who kept the exact location of the mine secret from the tribe, and in passing to and fro put themselves under cover. The well-meaning and would-be benefactor of his kind who showed us the track of this El Dorado was an American, and in a residence of twenty-one years has probably told his stories to every traveler who has had time and patience to listen to them. He sells whisky and and home-made bitters. The bitters he recommends as having such virtues that "a wine-glass full will make you feel strong enough to knock your father down." He talks so much that when the sun goes down you think, after listening to him, it is because the great luminary, is sick and tired of him, and he is such a prodigy among liars that he is an unsafe companion after dark for any one who believes in hell-fire, or who would object to the august appearance of the devil with a pitch-fork. He is not a good liar either, or he would have learned to believe his own stories in the constant telling—which he has not done, for he has not yet sought any of the gold after which he has sent many a dupe, no doubt. Of course we saw no signs of the metal in the places he spoke of. The country is furrowed by gigantic gulches, flanked by sheer bluffs a thousand feet high, and the slopes and valleys are sheep pastures. From the summit of these table-lands the eye explores in every direction, and follows for scores of miles the unbroken ridges that look like clouds drawn across the clear blue sky. They are incomparable with anything I can think of in the Eastern or Middle States, and give New-Mexico a peculiarly strange and never-to-be-forgotten aspect. The bluffs are mostly of yellow sandstone lying in rough stratas or transverse tablets about the thickness of the flags used in a city side-walk. The yellow is sometimes streaked with white, and it has a golden shimmer in the sunlight, which, toward evening, inflames it with crimson. The loose rocks are studded with dwarf spruce or pine, set far apart. Occasionally they remind me of a piece of yellow old Dresden china by their creamy color, with the dots of dull green, but they are so entirely unique that no compact simile is adequate to give an idea of them. Toward sunset when you look through their long channels on to the silent waves of the plains that engirth them, and see the night drifting in from the East, like the smoke of a distant city, and the broad flashes of light falling on the short, yellow grass, their lower walls are steeped in a deep blue, while their upper strata blaze with red and orange colors as the warm rays of the sun touch them. But, usually, it is only under such brilliant effects of atmosphere and light that the mesas have a pleasant appearance to the common eye. At other times, their arid, verdureless abutments, and harsh, unsymmetrical outlines tend to produce a sense of waste and rudeness and opposite feelings to those inspired by the more familiar phases of nature.

One of the many delusive pleasures which juvenile and inexperienced people insist upon attributing to outdoor life is the camp-fire. Now that the evenings are getting long and chilly, and darkness puts its mantle upon us by 6 o'clock, like a good mother determined to see her children to bed early, we illuminate the wilderness with blazing logs nearly every night, and when we are boxed in some high-walled cañon, with shrouds of sad pines on the slopes, and gray clouds drifting down the placid river of the moonlit sky, the effect is very picturesque. I like to see the curling smoke winding upward awhile and then losing itself in the illimitable, the flicker and glow on the men crowding near the blaze that with a sudden flash lights a single face and brings all its features into distinctness, and a moment afterward obscures it in the shadow with the capriciousness of Fortune herself, and the dancing waves of light playing like crazy sunbeams on the white tents. But the picturesque and comfort are qualities that do not always go together. In fact, when you think of the full-rigged kilted Highlander and the centuries of misery his family must have gone through to inure themselves to their romantic dress; if you have ever passed a night in a really picturesque sea-house, and can recall the number of draughts, the dampness, the noise of loose windows, and the hundred other annoyances from which you suffered; if, indeed, you have had any considerable experience of the picturesque in buildings or peasantry or in any form beyond the mountains, forests, and lakes, I believe you will agree with me that it is an element into which latter-day ease and warmth and security enter not at all. The camp-fire is all very well for those who are content to listen to its splutter and watch its tongues of flame and breath of sparks, but practically, if not a positive nuisance, it is next to useless. It always reminds me of how cold my back is. Those who are allured to it are roasted to death on one side and frozen to death on the other side. The smoke suffocates, the flame scorches, and the flying sparks raise serious blisters on the exposed parts of the skin. The eyes smart and fill with tears, and the lungs labor under the astringency of the fumes that find their way into them. No; the pleasures of the camp-fire exist largely in the imagination. And yet, to be just, its glow throws a little animation into the dismal sentiment of the lone country which we are treading, and it has a single charm which all enjoy—a charm that is not intrinsic, but depends on the surroundings. When supper is over and pipes are lighted—the aristocratic meerschaum, upon which its owner lavishes such inordinate affection; the capacious little Dutchman, with its serpentine stem; the substantial briars, and the cook's odoriferous clay, with a piece of dough inserted in a calamitous breach in the bowl—the yarn is woven busily on the spindle of ready tongues, and the brighter the blaze the more exciting are the stories evolved. Lieut. Morrison is usually absent from these gatherings of wonder-mongers, and could you see through the darkness you would probably find him stretched out on a blanket star-gazing with a quadrant, and absorbed in his astronomical observations, which form an important part of the work of the survey. The scientific men are young and diffident, and are only heard in an occasional interrogation. So the burden of the conversation falls on the packers and the cook, who are fully qualified to carry it on to the length of a Chinese novel, while its range is limited to the westward of the Missouri. There is Alick who came to Colorado during the Pike's Peak excitement, and has since led a wild life stock-raising in Texas, and "prospecting" for gold among the mountains from Harney's Peak in the Black Hills down to the spurs of the San Juan. Another member of our party is Juan, the Mexican, who has led a wilder life still, and has been in jail for sewing cartridge lead among the Apaches, and another is Sam, an excellent sample of the roving young American adventurer, who fought through the latter part of the war, and coming out unscathed, has since been trying to dispose of himself among the free-shooters of ruffianly border towns. Then there is Nick, who has passed a good part of his young life buffalo hunting on the Plains, and Green Terril, the cook, an ex-slave, whose prime boast is that he "never had enough liquor aboard to make him walk unsteady and never took the good Lord God Almighty's name in vain in all his life"—which is a great deal more than most men who have spent fifteen years in Colorado and Nevada can truthfully say for themselves. The multitudinous episodes in the lives of these waifs, the patient industry of the gold-seekers, the nerve and daring of the huntsman, the fertile ingenuity of the scout, and the recklessness of the frontiersman, who only lives to shoot and to be shot at, afford topics for endless conversations, and when the resinous pine logs sing and the flames leap to their highest our pulses beat faster as we listen to the strange stories told with a simplicity that removes all doubt of their strict veracity. The cook's resource is old times in Denver and intercourse with the Indians on Bitter Creek. He has no faith in the noble savage, and when a humorous Navajo playfully pulled his bow on him near Fort Wingate, a few weeks ago, Green quickly and seriously cocked his carbine, and Mr. Lo barely saved his life by the most earnest gesticulations of amity and innocence. "You bet I aint goin' to take no stock in dem fellows. Seed too much of dem fur dat. Way up on Bitter Creek some dem dogorned Sioux was playin' wild, an' Tom Belcher, what's got a big ranch dare, comes to me and says to me if I didn't want to herd his cattle for him. 'Well,' I says, 'I didn't mind,' and he offered me *free* dollars fur de night. It was jist about *dust* when I went out into de field where dem cattle was, and dare was a big tame stee-ah wat day called Tommy dat was jist so quiet dat you could lay down beside him. I aint no fool now, so thinks I, if dare war any of dem fells about I'd wait an' see; an' I layed me down by Tommy, dat was a kind of barricade, you know, an' kep one eye open. James River"—this is one of the few harmless expletives that Green occasionally lets off—"James River! Fust one fell leeped out of de bush; den another, soh, James River! until dare was six, all scrapin' an' whoopin' an' swingin' roun' like a pack of mad wolves. Well, I jest got up an' got, and says to Tom Belcher when I got to de ranch, 'guess I don't want no free doll's,' says I, 'what's de matter?' says he, 'seed any Injins?' 'Yes,' says I. 'Well, dey didn't hurt you,' says he. 'No,' says I, and thank the good Lord for it!' Eh! [a long pause.] What! [Another pause.] You bet!" [A chuckle, ending in a loud laugh in which all the camp joins]

After a burst of this kind five minutes are allowed for refreshment in the form of contemplative expectoration, and if the coyotes in the neighborhood are well behaved they assist with a Wagnerian chorus. But Green is heard at his best in describing old Denver days, when one "gentleman" would often shoot at another "gentleman's" nose simply to see how nearly he could graze it. "Dem was de times, afore de railroad come in. Of course dare warn't no water-works den, jes' a scrapin' of woodin shanties, an' mos' of dem was saloons, an' *baile*-rooms, an' faro shops. Dat's been my ruin, dat—faro has. Seen a lot of fellers come down from de mountains with some loose dust, go into Bill H——'s place over de ole variety theatre, an' de game would go on jes' 'bout ten minutes, when de lights would go out an' shoo! James River! you bet dis hyar ear tingled some. Lord, de shots was jus' abuzzing bout like hornets, an' de chairs an' tables, an' glasses were flyin' roun' quite lively, now, I jes' tell you! De music stool took me right in de neck an' I had a sore froat fur free weeks after. Eh! What! You bet! A fellow carried roun' a dead man's hand de next day an' showed it, too, an' a frend of his'n had another man's nose. Why warn't dey arrested? 'Cause no one ever wanted dem two fell's; dey was too influentium in society. I know now; I've been dare afore de railroad come in. Of course dare wusn't no water-works den, but dare was a heap of money. Jes' a common laborer got his $30 and $40 a week, and cooks got $100 and $125, many and many of 'em. I got $50 myself, and de Boots in de same house never shined a pair of boots in his life for less dan a dollar. Dem was de times afore de railroad come in, an' as soon as dat got dare, labor was cheaper, of course, an' somehow de old high-toned citizens of de place went away. An' say! Did you fellow ever know Wagoner?" Gen? The same. Certainly; Alick had heard of him, and John and Sam had heard of him, and it turned out that he was a sort of Nick of the Woods, sworn to kill every squaw and papoose at sight in avengement of the murder of his own wife and children by the Indians. Another half hour is occupied by a narrative of his thrilling deeds, and by this time the company are overcome with sleepiness and begin to retire to their tiny shelter tents for a six or seven hours' rest.

Our little party continues bravely at work, and small as it is—consisting of only ten men, including the packers and cook—has succeeded in covering an astonishing extent of ground. Since leaving Pueblo, on June 12, we have traveled nearly 2,000 road miles in Colorado, Arizona, and New-Mexico. The number of square miles surveyed is of course much greater. When fog or mist has detained us in camp by preventing the ascent of peaks for triangulation, our whole force has been employed in computations, posting records, and with other clerical work ordinarily done in the office, and the books will be taken to Washington at the close of the season in an unusually complete state. Scarcely a day passes that we are not subdivided into three detachments, one consisting of the meteorologist, Mr. Niblack and assistants meandering the road or trail followed by the main camp; i. e., taking its course and measurement by compass, odometer, &c.; another consisting of the officer in charge, Lieut. Morrison and Mr. Anton Karl, the assistant topographer, occupying prominent points for triangulation, and a third in charge of Mr. Frederick A. Clark, chief topographer, engaged in the high mountain regions. In this way the work done is equivalent to that of three ordinary parties, while the baggage, rations, and instruments are reduced to such a minimum that they can be carried on eight pack mules. A short time ago we met a private surveying "outfit" numbering twenty-seven men, only three of whom were actual scientific men, the remainder consisting of packers and a military escort. The immobility of so large a body of men naturally restricted the movements of the scientists, and expanded the work of weeks into months. All experience demonstrates, in fact, the advantage of dividing a surveying expedition into a number of small parties, as Lieut. Wheeler has done with his, and dispensing with an escort in all cases where military protection is not absolutely necessary. It is proverbial that soldiers are inclined to provoke hostilities with the Indians, who regard their appearance with distrust, and are less disposed to be amicable in their dealings with the whites than when the "boys in blue" are absent. Lieut. Morrison has, at all events, brought his party through several encampments of Utes and Apaches, and across the wildest part of the Navajo country without losing a mule or having the least trouble, although our armament consisted of only three carbines and six revolvers. Mr. Clark has now been absent from the main camp over a month, working among the spurs of the San Juan range on the drainage areas of the San Juan, Navajo, and Chama Rivers, and we learn by messenger that he has had a rough experience, with an abundance of snow, hail and rain.

EXPENSIVE LAW.

A COMPLICATED LAWSUIT ARISING FROM A CLAIM OF TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

The Rochester *Union* of Thursday relates the following: "Some time since a Mrs. Hickok arrived by the New-York Central Railroad from the East. She had with her a large satchel, which was checked and placed in the baggage car. On alighting Mrs. Hickok presented her check, but, after searching some time, the baggage-man told her it could not be found. She then left, and later on in the afternoon one of her sons drove down to the depot to see about it. By this time the missing satchel had come to light, but the baggage-master refused to deliver it up until twenty-five cents had been paid for storage. Mr. Hickok refused to pay the money, as it was not the lady's fault that she did not take it with her, and left the satchel there. He went to Justice Allen's office and obtained a writ of replevin. A suit was also brought against the company for damages and costs, amounting in all to $12. The summons was given to a Constable, who made a personal service on the baggage-man, which of course was taken no notice of. On the day appointed for the parties to appear the defendants did not put in an appearance, and the Justice, without looking at the summons to see upon whom it had been served, entered judgment for the plaintiffs. Shortly afterward the attorney for the road came into Justice Allen's office and told him if he issued an execution on that judgment, it not being properly served, he would sue him. This put the Justice in a fix, for if he did not issue the execution the plaintiffs would have the right to sue. He accordingly issued the document, and Constable Brown levied on some trucks at the depot. The attorney then commenced a suit against Allen before Justice Staples, and the consequence was Allen had to pay the damages and costs. Another suit has now been commenced against the road for costs and damages, and a summons is waiting to be served on George J. Whitney, as one of the Directors, when he returns from Syracuse. Under all these existing circumstances it seems that this twenty-five cents will increase to a large amount before the case is decided."

FATAL FOOLHARDINESS.

The Butler (Ga.) *Herald* says: "We learn from one of our best citizens, who returned from Macon last night, that a Miss Butler, daughter of the watchman at Flint River Bridge, on the South-western Railroad, was run over and killed by a poll-car yesterday evening late. She has been in the habit of putting her foot on the track and jerking it up just in time for the car to miss it, or get on the track and run off just in time to escape being run over; but this time proved fatal. She was standing on the track, facing the poll-car, (which was coming up to Reynolds to let the gravel train pass,) and put her foot up as if she intended stopping it. But alas! ere she could turn to leave the track, she had met her sad fate, and was crushed to death. The poll-car was running down grade at a speed of twenty miles an hour, and it was impossible for it to be stopped. The deceased was fifteen years old, and is said to have been a very pretty and accomplished young lady. Mr. Butler and family have the heartfelt sympathy of the entire community in their sad affliction."

THE "SHOOTING-FISH."

Those who study the perfectibility of aquariums, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, should send to Java for specimens of the "shooting-fish," (*Chelman rostratus*,) which a correspondent of the Madras *Standard* describes as now frequently made a sort of pet of, and found in proper receptacles in respectable native houses. A small stick is fastened in the reservoir, projecting some two feet above the level of the water, and when the fish is to exhibit a large fly or other insect is lightly fastened on this. The fish swims round the stick once or twice to examine the object; then, rising to the surface, remains for a few seconds motionless, and suddenly ejects a few drops of water at its intended prey with a noise not unlike that of a squirt, generally bringing the mark down with the first shot. If this fails, however, he repeats his circuit of observation, pauses again apparently to measure his distance, and then discharges at the fly once more. This curious pet is described as seldom reaching ten inches in length, and being of a plain yellowish color marked with dark stripes.

PRAYER VS. DANCING.

Mr. M. H. Blackford, of Hartford, Conn., complains that while fulfilling an engagement as a musician at a social party at the house of a respectable Irish citizen, Thursday night, a Catholic priest entered, stopped the dancing, locked the door, and ordered the assembled company to kneel and say their prayers. The *Courant* says: "Mr. Blackford objects to this unwarrantable interference with individual rights in this free country. If the peace of the neighborhood was being disturbed it would have been better for the priest to have called in the aid of the Police instead of the rosary, and if the citizen whose house was invaded and his guests preferred to dance rather than to pray at the intruder's bidding, they should have called the Police to eject the priest. The citizen has evidently a cause for action against the priest for trespass, and Mr. Blackford has reason for complaint at such an unwarrantable interference with his business. If the parties aggrieved will bring the case into court we shall be glad to give the evidence on both sides, which would undoubtedly be interesting."

THE CONNECTICUT AMENDMENTS.

Gov. Ingersoll, of Connecticut, has issued his proclamation declaring the adoption of the two amendments to the Constitution of that State voted on at the last election. The proclamation details the action of the Legislature on the amendments, and subsequent indorsement by the vote of the people; announces the votes thereon as heretofore published, viz.: No. 1—For, 41,254; against, 2,525. No. 2—For, 31,619; against, 11,364—and concludes as follows:

"And it appearing therefore that a majority of the votes returned to the Secretary of the State, pursuant to said act, is in favor of approving and adopting each and both of said amendments, I do therefore hereby declare and make known to the people of the State of Connecticut that a majority of the electors present at such meetings have approved both of said amendments, and that the same are valid to all intents and purposes as parts of the Constitution of this State."

THE HARTFORD COURANT.

In its issue for Friday, Oct. 29, the Hartford (Conn.) *Courant* says: "To-day is the 112th birthday of the *Courant*. On the 29th of October, 1764, we issued the first number of the paper, and from that year to the present it has never once failed to appear on time, bringing with it the latest advices and the best advice we had to offer. We have had so many birthdays that we do not consider them novelties, and have seen so many strange things that we cannot now recapitulate them; for it has taken us 111 years already to tell them once. Without moralizing, we will simply wish our readers the best of good mornings. To our original subscribers we would pay especial greeting, and we promise them a hearty welcome if they will call upon us any day (in the daytime) and renew the acquaintance of early years. Everybody who subscribed in person for the first year of the *Courant* is entitled to receive it for 1876 gratis, and is invited to come and talk over centennial matters whenever he feels like it."

A REASONABLE REQUEST FROM A CORPSE.

A remarkable escape from burial alive happened in the town of Bradford, N. H., a few days since. The facts of the case are as follows: A lady in the above town had been sick for some time, and to all appearance had died, and arrangements were accordingly made for the funeral to take place on the third day after her supposed decease. The preparations for burial had progressed so far that on the day of the funeral the lady was placed in a coffin, when it was observed that one of her eyes was partly opened. Nothing, however, was thought of it, as it was supposed to be the result of muscular contraction, and the arrangements for burial were all completed, when the supposed corpse astonished the attendants by asking to be placed on her side. The house of mourning was suddenly turned into one of joy, and at last accounts the lady was doing finely, with every prospect of a complete recovery.

A STREET CAR INCIDENT.

In a Boston street car the other afternoon—the *Globe* tells the story—the seats on one side were well filled; on the other seven ladies were seated, and they contrived to spread over the entire space. Presently a tired, pale, and feeble-looking woman entered, and the ladies glancing at her settled back and let her stand. The only gentleman in the car, one of Boston's best known authors, moved by righteous indignation, rose and said: "Ladies, how can you expect any gentleman to give you seats in a car when you treat one of your own sex with such unfeeling cruelty?" Then turning to the poor woman he said: "Madam, my seat is at your service."

CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

HOME AND FOREIGN EVENTS.

Eight Jews and Jewesses recently received Christian baptism in London.

Mrs. Sankey, wife of the singing evangelist, is visiting some friends in Chicago.

The Presbyterian Church has in Philadelphia seventy-three congregations, with 22,720 communicants.

Oct. 30nine Methodist missionaries sailed from this City. Two go to Bulgaria and seven to India.

The Catholic incumbent of the royal chapel at Madrid has been converted to Protestantism, and preaches the reformed faith.

Rev. Dr. Asa Mahan, formerly President of Adrian College, Michigan, has gone to England and joined the Wesleyan Church.

Rev. A. M. Morrison, of Philadelphia, has been received from the Protestant Episcopal into the Reformed Episcopal Church.

The Reformed Episcopalians are maturing plans for a new university at Chicago, to be under the Presidency of Bishop Cheney.

Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker preached recently on the "Ministry of Angels" in a Universalist Church in Bridgeport, Conn.

Rev. E. E. Jenkins has been sent by the British Wesleyan Conference to visit the Wesleyan missions in China, Japan, and India.

The English revisers of the Old Testament have completed the revision of the Book of Isaiah, and reached the middle of the Book of Jeremiah.

Rev. Dr. A. P. Forman, a prominent and successful minister of the Southern Presbyterian Church, died at Courtland, Ala., Oct. 13, aged fifty.

The General Conference of the Evangelical Association has resolved to establish an educational institution in Germany and to elect an editor for the publications in Europe.

The Board of Missions of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church has received a donation of 520,000 acres of land in Venezuela, as an endowment for a mission in that republic.

Four prominent members of the Presbyterian Synod of Virginia have been compelled by diseased throats to quit preaching—Rev. Drs. Handy and Martin and the brothers White.

Rev. Dr. Isaac O. Fillmore, a graduate of Princeton College and Pastor for thirty-two years of Presbyterian churches in New-York and California, died Oct. 22 at Green Island, N. Y.

Mary E. Seelye, M. D., serving the Woman's Union Missionary Society at Calcutta, has died suddenly at her post. She was a niece of Prof. Seelye, of Amherst, and was highly accomplished.

Rev. Dr. T. G. Crawford, Professor of Divinity in Edinburgh University since 1859, died recently at Genoa, Italy, aged sixty-four. He was the author of *The Fatherhood of God* and *The Atonement*.

Dr. Bronson, of the Assam Baptist Mission, recently opened a new station in a village, being encouraged by ten young men who renounced idol worship. Fifteen others have followed their example.

The Associate Reformed Synod of the South, a small Presbyterian body, has approved the constitution of the Presbyterian Council and elected Rev. Dr. James Boyce as delegate to the meeting in Edinburgh.

Commissioners representing the Methodist and Methodist Protestant Churches met Oct. 22 in Pittsburg, and, after a two or three days' session, agreed upon a basis for the union of the two bodies.

Union prayer-meetings are being held in Philadelphia in preparation for Moody and Sankey. Protestant Episcopal, Reformed (German,) Moravian, Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian ministers take part in these services.

The Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of the South has taken the position that the communion may be administered occasionally to members of other Christian bodies, but they should not be admitted often to the privilege.

Mrs. Mather, who has been a missionary for thirty-five years in India, has written in "clear and terse Urdu" a Bible dictionary, which contains 1,676 articles. The work is said to be the most important yet published for the use of native Christian preachers and teachers.

Messrs. Whittle and Bliss, revivalists, have been very successful in a series of special meetings in St. Paul, Minn., having crowded houses every night. Numerous conversions are reported, and the public interest is still kept up, though the evangelists have left the city.

The royalty on the hymn and music books of Moody and Sankey in England has reached the large sum of $28,335. As the evangelists would accept none of it, the London committee has concluded to apply it on Mr. Moody's church in Chicago, and the amount has been forwarded to the Treasurer of the fund for the new building.

The General Conference of the Evangelical Association of Philadelphia last Friday resolved to increase the number of Bishops from two to four. Bishops Esher and Yeakel were re-elected; Rev. R. Dubs and Rev. Thomas Bowman were chosen as the additional Bishops. Rev. W. F. Schneider was re-elected General Book Agent.

The *Diocese* says there has been no receding by either the friends or opponents of Dr. DeKoven from their respective positions in the election of Dr. McLaren to the Illinois Bishopric. The action of the convention in dropping past issues, and electing a man of so good report as Dr. McLaren, foreshadows unanimity in the future.

The *Jewish Messenger* says of Moody and Sankey: "We give the two enterprising gentlemen the credit of being honest in their intentions, earnest in their work, and, as the past has proved, disinterested in the pecuniary results of their vast undertaking. Would that we could say the same of all our Deacons and Trustees, Pastors and Rabbis."

The Presbytery of New-Orleans has entered a protest against the action of the Southern Presbyterian General Assembly in committing the Church to the Pan-Presbyterian confederation movement. It protests that the assembly did not reflect adequately the sentiment of the Church, and that the proposed confederation is both unconstitutional and un-Presbyterian.

The semi-annual meeting of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society (Presbyterian) was held in Philadelphia Thursday. The reports for the past six months stated that 12 missionaries had been sent out; that 29 new auxiliaries, and 19 new missionary boards had been added to the society; and that the receipts had reached $19,204, and the expenditures $15,201.

The American Wesleyans, to save their college at Wheaton, Ill., from the auctioneer's hammer, invited the Congregationalists to share in its management and support. A Congregationalist is President of the institution, but owing to his opposition to secret societies he has, it is claimed, alienated Congregational support, and the college is left to struggle with a heavy debt.

Rev. F. H. De Hass, United States Consul to Jerusalem, and a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, lectured on Palestine recently, before the Young Men's Hebrew Association of this City. The *Jewish Messenger* says the audience were "entranced" with the lecture. The *Messenger* thinks it somewhat strange that Jews should have so much to learn of a Christian gentleman about the Holy Land.

The American Baptist missionaries have been so successful in Assam that they have formed an association called "The First Baptist Association of Garo Christian Churches." At the first meeting forty-three delegates were enrolled, and letters received from eight churches. A missionary to the heathen, to be supported by the association, was appointed, and a native convert ordained to the ministry.

The General Conference of the American Wesleyans has just held its ninth quadrennial session at Sycamore, Ill. An excited and prolonged discussion took place on the subject of amending the rules of the denomination so as to prohibit members from joining any secret societies. The old rule interdicted societies "such as Odd-fellows and Freemasons," and it is now sought to place Good Templars, Grangers, &c., under the ban also.

Two laymen of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Iowa have addressed a circular to the House of Bishops, claiming that Dr. Eccleston was not duly elected, and producing letters from the lay deputies who voted on the last ballot to the effect that they did not vote for Eccleston, but for another person, and that the teller must have made a mistake in counting. The Standing Committees having signed Dr. Eccleston's testimonials, it now remains for the Bishops to take such action as they see fit.

The General Missionary Convention of the Disciples of Christ decided to pay off the present debt on the Bible School at Louisville, Ky., for educating colored men for the ministry, and to secure an endowment for it of $10,000. The preachers agreed to devote from two to four weeks each the coming year to gratuitous missionary labor. The convention adopted resolutions urging that $500,000 be raised during the Centennial year for missionary purposes, colleges, orphan schools, &c.; appointing the first Sabbath in December as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer, to be followed by special efforts for the conversion of the world; favoring the organization of a foreign missionary society and the planting of a mission in Japan; and continuing the Committee on Union with the Free Will Baptists.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

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CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as competent chamber-maid and assist with the washing; is a good plain seamstress; good City reference. Apply at No. 335 East 22d st.

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COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK IN A private family. Apply at 686 6th av., second floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker; cuts, fits, and trims in the latest style evening and ball dresses; unsurpassed reference. Address M. B., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—MISS BARBER, AN EXPERIenced dress-maker, will go by the day to first-class families, or make suits at home in the latest style; terms, $2 50. Call at No. 745 6th av., near 42d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker would like to obtain employment in families; will give references. Address Dress-maker, No. 228 7th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A POSITION IN THE HOUSEhold of a Widower of Means.—By a widow lady who is thoroughly qualified by education, experience, and disposition to take entire charge of the establishment, as well as the rearing of children who need the care of a refined, cultured, and amiable person; unexceptionable references exchanged. Address D., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTAble person to take charge of a gentleman's house, or would wait on a lady if required; understands her duties in all its branches; most satisfactory testimonials; City or country. Address A. T., Box No. 51 Hackensack, N. J.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY OF capability, either in private family or first-class boarding-house; good references. Address B., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL FOR general work; not afraid of a large family, and a good cook and laundress; was with last employer five years, and will not stand for wages if a steady home is offered; City or country. Apply at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general house-work; is willing and obliging; has good reference; or would go as cook, washer, and ironer. Address K. M., Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, COMPEtent, willing girl; is a good plain cook and laundress; City or country; good references. Call at or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERson as lady's maid or seamstress; one who understands her duties thoroughly; is accustomed to travel and can speak French; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman wishes ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own home, by the week or month; understands puffing and fluting; best City reference. Call at No. 244 West 47th st., room No. 4.

LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable girl as laundress or to do chamber-work in a boarding-house; has best of reference from her last place. Address M. M., No. 1,005 6th av., corner 56th st., in the basement.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as laundress in a private family; best City reference. Can be seen Saturday and Monday at No. 64 University place.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS for families and gentlemen's washing, lace curtains, &c.; by a first-class colored woman. Call at No. 129 West 26th st., basement.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS COLORED LAUNdress wishes to get fine washing and ironing to do by the week or month. Mrs. C. Chacon, No. 134 West 29th st.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS WASHER AND ironer wants washing by the dozen or by the month. Call at No. 141 West 26th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT COLORED LAUNdress wants to go out by the day or week; has good reference. Call at No. 141 West 30th st. Mrs. Bary.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A LADY FOR a competent and respectable person as maid and seamstress, or to assist with grown children; would like to go south for the Winter. Address or call at No. 125 Remsen st., Brooklyn.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, &c.—BY A LADY as nursery governess, housekeeper, &c.; teaches English, French, and music; understands all kinds of family sewing, dress-making, also care of dairy. Any one wanting a useful, desirable person in their family, with the best references. Address Graham, Box No. 257 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young girl as nurse and chamber-maid in a private family; three years' reference from her last place. Address A., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A WIDOW LADY THOROUGHLY UNderstanding the care of children from their birth, to take an infant to bring up by hand, or a young child to board; doctors' references given. Address for three days E. D., Station F, 3d av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN AS wet nurse; has doctors' and private reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 East 32d st., at Mrs. Hansen's.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE; CAN take the entire charge of a baby or grown children; will go to any part of the country; has the very best of City references. Call or address No. 224 East 35th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, SPEAKING good English; will be generally useful; is fond of children. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av., over Russian Baths.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, CAPABLE of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; no objection to leave the City; best City reference. Call or address No. 852 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN WITH a fresh breast of milk in a gentleman's family, as wet nurse; best City reference. Call or address No. 408 West 39th st., rear house.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS competent waitress; understands the care of silver, and getting up salads; willing to assist with other work if required; good City reference. Apply at No. 314 East 31st st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES gentlemen's and families' washing, or would go out by the day to wash, or get up dinners in a superior style; understands her business thoroughly. Call at No. 315 West 25th st., rear house.

WASHING.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman the washing of a few gentlemen or ladies, or family washing; best of reference from the best families in the City. Call at No. 334 East 20th st., one flight, back.

MALES.

A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS HAD TEN YEARS' experience in business in this City, and who can refer to the best financial houses and parties as to his ability, character, and business tact, desires a position immediately, temporary or permanent, in this City or elsewhere; is a first-class correspondent or Secretary. Address G. H. P., Box No. 183 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

A GENTLEMAN OF THE HIGHEST REspectability and extensive acquaintance, who has had a financial business experience of over twenty years, desires to secure a position as Cashier, Treasurer, or Secretary in a bank, banking institution, or other corporation, or with a firm in any capacity requiring experience, ability, and integrity; would be willing to reside in any healthy part of this country or in England. Address BUSINESS, Box 144 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN EXPERIenced coachman and groom, Protestant; will be disengaged after Wednesday, Nov. 3; is sober, industrious, prompt, and a reliable City driver; is accustomed to the care of fine road and coach horses; refers to his present employer, Dr. E. P. Huylar, Hastings on the Hudson, where he can be seen until Nov. 3, after which at rear stable of No. 143 East 17th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER, WILLING ENGLISHman as coachman; understands his duties; can use carpenters' tools and keep a gentleman's place in repair; would make himself generally useful; City or country; has twelve months' good reference from last place. Address E. B. S., No. 231 East 24th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses and carriages; careful, good driver; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; first-class City and country reference. Address L. K., No. 108 West 30th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MARRIED MAN; thoroughly understands his business; is willing, and can furnish the best of City references for the last fifteen years. Call or address P. B., Brewster & Co.'s, 5th av. and 11th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man who thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; is honest, sober, and obliging; can be highly recommended; good City or country driver. Call on or address George Blake, 21 Park row.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable young man; useful in many other things; has six years' reference; can use carpenter's tools; understands green-house. Address M. F., Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMEN, HAVING SOLD his establishment, for his coachman, who had served him faithfully for years; thoroughly understands his business; strictly temperate, and perfectly trustworthy. Address O. K., No. 713 7th av., rear building.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY understands his business; first-class references from last employers; willing and obliging in every respect. Address A. B., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; single man; will highly recommend him. Call in office of New-England Car Spring Company, No. 240 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHman; is one of the best grooms in the City; is a thorough driver; excellent City reference from last employer. Address C. E., No. 147 West 38th st.

COACHMAN.—FIRST-CLASS, WITH THE HIGHest testimonials; splendid, safe driver; six years in last place; married, no family. Address J. N., No. 151 West 38th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, who thoroughly understands his business; has first-class City reference. Call on or address W. S., care of Mrs. Amos Tenny, No. 87 Madison av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can recommend as a good, trustworthy, careful driver. Any gentleman requiring such apply to or address F. L., No. 30 West 26th st.

FARMER OR GARDENER.—BY A THORoughly competent practical man to take charge of a gentleman's place; married; family small; best of City reference. Call or address J. C., at Alfred Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; CAN WAIT on table and make himself generally useful; speaks German and English; has first-class City references; wages not so much an object as a good place. Address A. P., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS waiter or to drive; is capable of driving four-in-hand; City or county; good reference if required. Call or address E. T., No. 42 Wooster st., rear.

WAITER AND GROOM.—BY A COLORED young man as first-class waiter; is an excellent groom; indulges in no spirits or tobacco; four years' reference. Call or address B.B., No. 115 Waverley place.

WAITER.—BY A GOOD SWISS WAITER, SPEAKing Italian and a little English, in a good private family; best City reference. Call at 245 East 30th st.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter; best of City references; wages moderate. Call or address Wm. F. Bradford, No. 332 West 53d st.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SOLICIT ORDERS FOR the Ash and Garbage Vault Co., No. 985 8th av. A lucrative business for live men.

BOY WANTED—IN A COAL OFFICE; A BOY who speaks German and resides with his parents. Address in handwriting of applicant, J., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUTH, NOT UNDER SIXTEEN, IN a lawyer's office. He must write well, and have good references for honesty and industry. Address, only in handwriting of applicant, No. 31 Pine st., Room No. 10.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WAITRESS, WHO thoroughly understands salads, cleaning silver, &c.; City references required. Apply at No. 21 West 47th st., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—GENTEEL LADY AGENTS TO INTROduce the lightning needle-threader for all sewing-machines; liberal inducements; no risk. Call at No. 765 Broadway, Room No. 1.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND

PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION........................Saturday, Oct. 30
SOUTH CAROLINA..................Wednesday, Nov. 3

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

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No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
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N. B.—Freights given dispatch by extra steamers as required.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Nov. 2, from Pier No. 16, East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Nov. 4, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Nov. 6, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

CITY OF GALVESTON, Capt. EVANS, SATURDAY, Nov. 6, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
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Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

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No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....................Thursday, Nov. 4
CITY OF HAVANA.......................Tuesday, Nov. 16
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..................Thursday, Nov. 18
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO
CITY OF HAVANA.......................Tuesday, Nov. 16

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Nov. 20 and Dec. 11 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:
HINDOO..........Nov. 10 | OTHELLO..........Dec. 8
NAVARINO........Nov. 24 | COLOMBO..........Dec. 22

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
BOLIVIA.........................Saturday, Nov. 6, 11 A. M.
ELYSIA.......................SATURDAY, Nov. 13, 2 P. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
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CRESCENT CITY....................THURSDAY, Nov. 11

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

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$5.000—$2.500 CASH, BALANCE FROM BUSINESS.—The above amount will secure the interest of a retiring partner in a long-established, easy, respectable cash business, paying $9,000 to $11,000 yearly profits. Call on JOHN SIEGEL, No. 79 Cedar st.

TO EXCHANGE FOR STOCK OF JEWELRY—Clear, first-class Kansas lands. Address C. L. BATES, Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY-STORE. For particulars, inquire corner Lee av. and Ross st., Brooklyn, E. D.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

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A FRENCH FAMILY OF EDUCATION AND refinement, having a beautiful house on 5th av., (Murray Hill,) will let a handsome parlor, one or two sleeping rooms, bath, &c., elegantly furnished; private table if desired; references exchanged. Address B. A. V., Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 214 MADISON AV., CORNER 36TH ST.—A small family can be handsomely accommodated with a finely-furnished second floor, consisting of three large rooms, hall-room, and bath-room; private table.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH board, the entire second floor of first-class house, front room being an alcove, to one or two gentlemen and their wives; references. Inquire at No. 106 East 58th st.

SUNNY, SPACIOUS, NEWLY-PAINTED AND furnished, commodious front rooms, with good attendance and choice table, in first-class, extra-wide house, No. 26 West 16th st.; references.

MRS. WILLIAMS, NO. 260 4TH AV.—Spacious and very desirable suites of apartments, with private table; houses newly painted and in thorough order.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—PARLORS, SECOND floor, three rooms en suite; well furnished, exclusive bath, ample wardrobes; with private table or without board if preferred; location unexceptionable; references.

NO. 22 WEST 51ST ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, en suite or single, to let, with unexceptionable board, to families or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

UNION CLUB MEN AND PARTICULAR parties will find sunny, spacious, newly-fitted rooms, with board if desired, at No. 26 West 16th st., extra wide house; references.

NO. 82 IRVING PLACE, NEAR GRAMERCY PARK.—Elegant second floor; all light rooms; private table if preferred; room on fourth floor; an elegant parlor extension.

FIFTH AV., NO. 81, FIRST DOOR BELOW 16TH ST.—M. E. GAGE offers a handsomely-furnished suite of rooms; private table, or table d'hôte; also two rooms on fourth floor; references.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST., NEAR MADISON Square.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen; house and appointments first-class; references.

A FAMILY ON MURRAY HILL, NEAR Madison av., wishes to let rooms with private table. They are handsomely furnished and desirable in every respect. Address M. S., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST.—SECOND FLOOR FRONT rooms handsomely furnished, other pleasant rooms, with board; house and appointments very desirable; locality attractive; references given and required.

NO. 56 EAST 9TH ST., BETWEEN BROADway and University place.—Splendidly-furnished front parlor, to gentleman and wife, board for lady only; no other boarders.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT, WITH full or partial board, a well-furnished room on second floor; also, third-story single room, with grate; terms moderate. No. 280 4th av.

NO. 33 WEST 24TH ST.—WELL-FURNISHED parlor floor, en suite or singly, for gentlemen, with or without breakfast; references exchanged; small private family.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN OBtain first-class table board at reasonable terms. No. 4 East 29th st., between 5th and Madison avs., near Gilsey House.

SECOND FLOOR, NEWLY FURNISHED, in 29th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; house 25 feet front; private table if desired. TEACKLE & PURDY, No. 1,243 Broadway, opposite Grand Hotel.

A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS, PRIVATE BATH, closet, &c.; location, house, table, and appointments first-class; highest references. No. 141 West 44th st., between Broadway and 6th av.

ACCOMMODATIONS CAN BE HAD FOR A gentleman and wife, with board for lady, in an excellent location; furnished second floor entire or separately. Address CARPENTER, Box 110 *Times* Office.

$25 A WEEK.—A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM on second floor, to two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with good table, bath, &c., in a private family; references. No. 240 West 23d st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OFFER HANDSOMELY-furnished apartments, with an abundance of closet room, on second floor of full-width house; also, a room on fourth floor; breakfast if desired. 140 West 42d st.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Two pleasant rooms, connecting, newly furnished, on second floor; hall rooms on third and fourth floors, with board.

NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, en suite or singly, to families or gentlemen, with first-class board; house and location unexceptionable; references. No. 34 East 32d st.

TWENTY-FIRST ST., NO. 350 WEST, NEAR ELEVATED RAILROAD DEPOT.—Nicely-furnished hall room, with unexceptionable board; large closets, gas, &c.; terms moderate; reference.

ONE SUITE OF ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms and one single room to let, with board, by a family occupying their own house; reference required. No. 43 West 22d st.

ONE DOOR FROM MADISON SQUARE, No. 33 East 23d st.—Elegantly-furnished floors, without board or with private table, for parties desiring positively first class accommodations.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., WEST, NO. 318.—Second floor, fine sunny room, large closets; fourth floor, room for one or two gentlemen; liberal table and terms to good parties.

NO. 49 7TH AV.—A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM to let, suitable for husband and wife; also, rooms suitable for single gentlemen, with board; house first class.

A FAMILY OR A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN wishing an entire house, with board for the Winter, can be pleasantly located at No. 31 Madison av., opposite Madison square.

NO. 23 WAVERLEY PLACE.—SUITES OF rooms, large or small, furnished or unfurnished, with board, for families or single gentlemen; also a number of single rooms; references.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—This house having changed hands and been thoroughly renovated, we can offer suites of rooms, together or singly, with or without private table; references.

NO. 9 WEST 29TH ST., FOUR DOORS FROM GILSEY HOUSE.—Elegant floor to rent, with or without private table.

FIFTH AV., NO. 243.—PLEASANT THIRD floor, with private table, or to a party of gentlemen, without board; breakfast if required; reference.

NO. 36 EAST 23D ST.—A SECOND FLOOR, also a back parlor, all well furnished; private table, if desired. References.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER WILL rent a very desirable suite of apartments, with private table, or to gentlemen, with breakfast.

NO. 313 EAST 14TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let on second and third floors, with or without board. Terms moderate.

FIFTH AV., NO. 330.—MRS A. WYCKOFF HAS two elegant suites of rooms to let, with private table.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—A LARGE HANDsomely-furnished fourth-story front room for two gentlemen, with board; also a hall room; references.

ONE SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR to rent, together or separately, with or without private table, at 29 West 17th st.; references exchanged.

DESIRABLE ROOMS ON THIRD FLOOR, with first-class board; references exchanged. No. 49 East 21st st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—NEW AND ELEGANTLY-furnished suites of rooms, with private tables, and superior appointments in every particular.

THIRTY-FIFTH ST., NO. 109, EAST.
Desirable furnished rooms for families and gentlemen, with or without private table.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—ENTIRE SECOND floor to rent, with or without private table; terms low to suitable parties; also, upper rooms; references.

NO. 28 WEST 31ST ST.—HANDSOME ROOM and bedroom on second floor; also rooms for one or two gentlemen on third floor, with board; references.

NO. 85 CLINTON PLACE, FIVE DOORS WEST OF 5TH AV.—Nicely furnished rooms, with good board, $12 to $18 for two; also day board, $4.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly; house and table first class.

NO. 28 WEST 22D ST.—AN ELEGANT SECOND floor, handsomely furnished, with first-class board, or private table; references.

NO. 21 WEST 19TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR AND rooms for gentlemen, with board; private table if preferred.

NO. 43 EAST 29TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with board; en suite or single; private table if desired; references exchanged.

ONE DOOR FROM BROADWAY.—HANDsomely-furnished rooms, with board. No. 36 West 31st st. References exchanged.

NO. 45 EAST 20TH ST.—ROOMS, WITH board, en suite and singly, with first-class appointments; references given and required.

SEVERAL BEAUTIFUL APARTMENTS, freshly decorated, to be had at No. 27 West 39th st., near 5th av., with private table if desired.

NO. 54 WEST 38TH ST.—THIRD-STORY front rooms to let, with board; small family; best of reference.

TWO LARGE HANDSOME ROOMS, WITH good liberal table, at No. 104 East 23d st.; references exchanged.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH ST.,
First house from 5th av., large, handsomely-furnished suite of apartments on second floor, with private table.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Two handsomely-furnished floors to let, with private table, or breakfast only; references exchanged.

SUPERIOR ROOMS, WITH BOARD.—ENtire second floor, fourth floor rooms, for gentlemen. No. 116 West 45th st.

A THIRD FLOOR ROOM, WITH BOARD; references. No. 432 West 23d st.

NO. 259 MADISON AV.—PARLOR FLOOR TO rent, with private table; sunny exposure.

NO. 129 EAST 37TH ST.—ROOMS TO LET with board. References.

NO. 112 MADISON AV.—BOARD, WITH ROOMS on second and third floors, front, en suite or singly.

NO. 49 WEST 32D ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS ON first and second floors, with first-class board.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

HOTEL ROYAL,
Reservoir Park and 40th St.

An exclusively first-class family hotel, with a restaurant of unsurpassed excellence. A few very desirable suites of rooms overlooking the park to let at MODERATE RATES. PIERIS & CO.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, REsiding in a large house near the Windsor Hotel, will let a beautiful suite of apartments on second floor, with board. To a family desiring quiet and all the elegances of a refined and beautiful home, this offers inducements rarely to be met with in New-York. Address, for three days, C. C., Box No. 89 Post Office.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., WEST, NEAR 5TH AV.—A second or parlor floor, handsomely furnished, each replete with every convenience for a family; private table; best of reference given. Address RAYMOND, Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACcommodated with fine rooms, with hot and cold water, with breakfast, or full board if desired, in a first-class house up town, with private family. Address LIVINGSTON, Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACcommodated in a small family with a large front room, handsomely furnished, on upper floor, with or without board; location, 32d st., near 5th av. Address B. B. F., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A LADY OFFERS A QUIET HOME, WITH cheerful rooms and board, to an elderly or invalid gentleman; small family and reference. Address QUIET, Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 30TH ST.—PRIVATE family will rent elegantly frescoed and furnished parlor and bedroom on third floor with, strictly first-class board; references exchanged. Address M. B., Box No. 2,468 Post Office.

NO. 15 EAST 46TH ST., (WINDSOR BLOCK.)—Handsomely-furnished front room, fourth floor; also hall room, third floor, with superior board; references.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 207, WEST.—A handsomely-furnished room, with first-class board, for gentleman; convenient to Broadway, 6th and 7th av. lines; references given and required.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED FLOORS ON 5th and Madison avs.; also other locations, with private tables if desired; prices reduced owing to the pressure of the times. E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

ONE LARGE PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON first floor; also second-story front and hall room, with board or private table; references exchanged. No. 106 East 23d st.

NO. 39 WEST 14TH ST.—MISS LUDLOW HAS a suite of rooms just vacated, to rent, with board; southern exposure; unexceptionable references given and required.

NO. 30 EAST 22D ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, handsomely-furnished second-floor front and hall room; double room on fourth floor; references exchanged.

NO. 17 EAST 31ST ST.—LARGE, WELL-FURnished, and pleasant rooms, single or en suite, with or without private table; dining-room on parlor floor; house and location first class. Highest references.

GENTLEMEN DESIRING FURNISHED rooms, with breakfast, will find the same (first class in every respect) by applying at No. 24 West 37th st., near 5th av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, MADISON PARK.—Second and parlor floors, modern improvements; with or without private table; handsomely furnished rooms for two gentlemen. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

NO. 110 MADISON AV., SECOND FLOOR, four unusually large rooms, handsomely furnished, with or without private table; also room for gentleman.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED LARGE ROOMS, with board, for families and gentlemen. No. 33 West 33d st.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH ST.—TWO OR THREE pleasant rooms to rent, with board; references required.

NO. 56 WEST 39TH ST.—NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms on second and fourth floors, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 43 EAST 29TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with board; private table if desired; references exchanged.

NO. 34 WEST 24TH ST.—SECOND FLOOR front and hall room, with board, very low; also, other rooms, $7 to $14, near Madison square.

NO. 27 WEST 38TH ST.—TWO FURNISHED front rooms, second story, with board; hall room for a gentleman.

NO. 122 MADISON AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

EAST 31ST ST., NEAR 4TH AV.—A FAMILY leaving their house for the Winter will let to gentlemen furnished rooms; good board obtainable opposite; or will let parlor and second floors with kitchen and servants' room to a small family of adults desiring to keep house. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

FINELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, NEAT AND in perfect order, all modern improvements; private family; house and location very desirable, central, and convenient to good table board and to first-class restaurants, table d'hôte, and to both cross and up town cars. No. 41 West 9th st., between 5th and 6th avs. References.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING THEIR own house would give first-class accommodations to three or four gentlemen, without board; references exchanged. No. 61 Clinton place, second door east of 5th av. and Brevoort House.

TO LET.—A NICELY-FURNISHED LARGE AND small room connecting, in 37th st., between 5th and 6th avs., to a gentleman, without board; reference required. Address MURRAY HILL, Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 33 WEST 42D ST., FRONTING RESERVOIR PARK.—House new; newly furnished handsome rooms en suite, without board or private table, to responsible parties desiring superior accommodations.

TWO ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED CONNECTing parlors; one Plimpton bedstead, one rosewood canopy bedstead, grand piano, bath, hot and cold water; without board; only $10 per week. No. 50 West 3d st.

NO. 33 LAFAYETTE PLACE, OPPOSITE Astor Library.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, in large private house; terms moderate; call after 11 A. M.; reference.

NO. 64 WEST 22D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished second-story front room to one or two gentlemen, without board, in small private family; best of reference given and required.

NO. 124 EAST 16TH ST., OPPOSITE WESTminster Hotel.—Furnished room to let to a single gentleman, with a private family; every convenience; splendid location.

NO. 125 WEST 42D ST.—WHOLE OR PART of first-class brown-stone house to rent; handsomely furnished and beautifully frescoed; rent on easy terms; references.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON parlor floor, with private bath; also a single room to let, to gentlemen, without board, in a private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED APARTments to let, without board; near 5th av. and Broadway.

AT NO. 25 5TH AV.—NICELY-FURNISHED large room, without board, to single gentleman.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN, WITH WIFE AND LITTLE girl four years old, desires board in a strictly private family where a comfortable home can be found; location above 14th st. and between 4th and 6th avs. Address, stating terms, which must moderate, W. B., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES BOARD FOR his daughter (a young lady) in a strictly private family; will be permanent if suited; unquestionable references given and required. Address, with location, terms, and size of family, PLEASANT HOME, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN DESIRE FULL board in a strictly private American family, between 20th and 40th sts. and 4th and 6th avs; best references. Address, with full particulars, WARRINGTON, Box No. 134, *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED, BETWEEN 42D AND 50th sts. and Broadway and Madison av., by a single gentleman; would like fire or room comfortably warmed; private family preferred; terms must be moderate. Address R., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

WANTED—PERMANENTLY, BY TWO GENTLEmen, a large room; will pay $80 per month with, or $30 without board; fire and gas included; location 14th and 34th sts. Address A. S., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BOARD BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, in a private family; a pleasant room, with gas, fire, and use of bath; will pay $8 or $10 per week; references. Address L. M., Box No. 150 *Times* office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER BOARD.—AT THE SOUTH ORANGE Mountain House, one hour from City, on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air; picturesque drives; all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling; terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS.—Will open Nov. 1; steamer will leave New-York, Nov. 4, for Nassau direct; steamers will leave Savanah, Ga., every ten days, and make the trip in less than two days; the temperature of Nassau last Winter did not vary but 4° from 72°, making it the most delightful climate in the world. For particulars, address JAMES LIDGERWOOD, 758 Broadway, N. Y.

WINTER RESORT.—INVALIDS AND OTHERS going South will find good accomodations at Spencer House, St. Mary's, Ga. Send for circular to W. E. STOCKWELL, St. Marys, or STEPHEN A. SPENCER, carpet dealer, No. 899 6th av., Yew-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New-York, Oct. 30, 1875.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting under the firm of FALLS & TILESTON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

D. W. C. FALLS,
T. TILESTON.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, baggage, &c., in separate rooms, at lowest rates; buildings have every convenience, well ventilated; elevator; watchman; furniture boxed and shipped to all parts. MICHALES & SON, Nos. 38, 40, and 42 Commerce st., near Bleecker.

AMUSEMENTS.

PARK THEATRE. NINTH WEEK.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

MIGHTY DOLLAR. THE FLORENCES.

NO FREE LIST EXCEPT THE PRESS.
FIFTY-SEVENTH PERFORMANCE MONDAY, NOV. 1.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE,
Between 30th and 31st sts.

B. W. HITCHCOCK	Proprietor
GEORGE WINSHIP	Business Manager
Prof. VOGLER	Leader of Orchestra

MONDAY, NOV. 1, 1875.

During the week and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES, THE AINSLEYS, NED and WILLIE, champion song and dance artists.
DEVERE BROTHERS, BILLY and TOMMY.
SHEEHAN and JONES, the great Irish specialty artists.
Miss MARY HOWS, song and dance.
Miss IDA BURT, serio-comic vocalist.
Crowned success of Mr. HENRY S. PAGE, the unrivalled cornet soloist.
Miss POLLY DAILY, the established favorite.
The LARGEST MINSTREL BAND in the City.
6 END MEN. 6

MINSTRELS:

Overture	Orchestra
Opening Chorus	Minstrels
Good Bye, Love	Mr. R. B. Canning
Sweet Castle Garden	Mr. George Warren
Evening Gun	Mr. C. Sinclair
Little Dickey Birds	Mr. W. W. Newcomb
The Loved Ones are Gone	Mr. C. Howard
Grand Finale	Company

The evening's entertainment will conclude with C. F. Seabert's local drama of TWENTY-FIRST WARD BY GASLIGHT.

The whole mammoth entertainment at a small price of admission.

General admission, 25 cents; reserved folding orchestra chairs, 50 cents; gallery, 15 cents; private boxes, $3 and $4; single seats in boxes, 75 cents and $1. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 8.

GRAND FAMILY MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. JOYOUS PANTOMIME.
HUMPTY DUMPTY IN EVERY CLIME,
In which the inimitable American clown, Mr.

G. L. FOX,

appears. Everything new, and the production full of merry-making.

☞ For the accommodation of children and suburban residents,

TWO FAMILY MATINEES

will be given; one on WEDNESDAY and one on SATURDAY. POPULAR PRICES: Admission, $1; (children half price.) All reserved places, $1. Dress Circle, (entrance on 6th av.,) 50 cents; (children half price.) In the evening prices as heretofore.

STEINWAY HALL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 16. GRAND DRAMATIC, LITERARY AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT. The accomplished artiste, Miss E. V. PROUDFOOT and Mr. T. H. MORRELL, the well-known publisher, assisted by Miss Sophie Flora Heilbron, the eminent pianist; Prof. J. Jay Watson, Miss A. A. Watson, and Miss Hasel Delmonte, (who will appear as "Romeo," in character, for the first time on any stage,) and a host of other talent. Particulars in future announcements.

STEINWAY HALL. WEDNESDAY EVE., NOV. 3,
GRAND CONCERT
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE ECLECTIC CLUB,
On which occasion the following artists will appear:
Miss Nellie E. Browne, of Boston, soprano.
Miss Emmie B. Magnan, of New-York, mezzo soprano.
Mr Thomas J. Bowers, of Philadelphia, tenor.
Mr. Emory Jones, of New-York, baritone.
Miss M. I. Cassey, of Philadelphia, pianiste.
Miss Louise Bowser, of New-York, pianiste.
Mr. Walter F. Craig, of New-York, violinist.
Mr. P. Henri Loveridge, conductor.
Mme. Montgomery, accompanist.

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1 each. To be had at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Schuberth's, No. 23 Union square.

STEINWAY HALL.
NORMAL CLASSICAL SERIES OF
SIX SOIREES MUSICALES,
at which the whole of
RUBINSTEIN'S SELECTIONS,

From the works of Bach, Handel, Haydn, Scarlatti, and Mozart, will be performed, with important vocal and instrumental additions. The selections from Bach, Handel, &c., will form the first part of each programme; the second part will consist of the best and most interesting modern vocal and instrumental music.

Several distinguished resident artists are engaged for these soirées. Artists not yet engaged, wishing to take part will address the undersigned, under whose superintendence these concerts are given. Circulars giving full particulars, at the music stores, at Steinway Hall, and at the Normal Conservatory, No. 28 East 14th st., near Union square. The first soirée takes place on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24.

F. A. GERLACH, Director.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR,

2d and 3d avs., between 63d and 64th sts.
The finest collection of
WONDERFUL MACHINERY and ELEGANT PRODUCTS
ever exhibited in this country.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA is now assisted by

LEVY,

The world-renowned Cornet player.
Admission, 50 cents; children 25 cents.

ORGAN EXHIBITION.

The grand organ built by Jardine & Son for the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Hall's,) will be exhibited by Geo. W. Morgan on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 1. Admission free, by tickets, which can be obtained at the Church, Carlton's book store, under Fifth Avenue Hotel, and at Jardine's Organ Manufactory.

THEATRE COMIQUE.

MR. JOSH HART..............................PROPRIETOR.

The Garnellas, Jennie Hughes, Walters and Morton, the Whittinghams, and large Olio company. Drama of "Alice The Flower Girl." Matinées Wednesday and Saturday, 2 o'clock.

TWO LADIES WANT ONE MORE TO form an afternoon French conversational class and practice under an accomplished Parisian Professor. Miss WILSON, Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

INSTITUTE OF ELOCUTION, NO. 46 EAST 10TH ST.—Prof. PHILIP LAWRENCE, author of "Model Speaker," "Lawrence Speaker." Special attention to public speaking, reading, and acting.

NORMAL CLASSICAL SOIREE AT STEINWAY HALL on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24. See advertisement.

ICE-CREAM.

FUSSELL'S ICE-CREAM.
FALL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The sale of our well-known Ice-cream having greatly exceeded our expectations during the past Summer, we announce that we shall continue our low prices during the Fall and Winter. We have made every preparation for supplying families and those giving entertainments, and wish to call special attention to our delicious

FRENCH VANILLA,

Which we purpose making a specialty of. We would like all our friends to send and get a mold of it, when we are sure they will have it regularly. Nothing can be more delicious. We also wish to call attention to our

CHARLOTTE RUSSE,

Which we are making in great quantities. They are the very best, and very cheap. Our saloon will be more attractive than ever. Besides Ice-cream, we shall serve up

Oysters in all Styles, Tea, Coffee, &c.
LADIES OUT SHOPPING WILL FIND THIS A VERY DESIRABLE PLACE FOR REFRESHMENTS.

ICE-CREAM,

Four Quarts or more, 30 cts. per qt.
All under Four Quarts, 35 cts. per qt.
When in Pyramid Molds, 5 cts. per qt. extra.
French Vanilla, 60 cts. per quart.
TO CHURCH ENTERTAINMENTS, 25 CTS. PER QUART.
Charlotte Russe, (Cups,) 75 Cents per Dozen.
Charlotte Russe, Molds, 50 Cents per Quart.
Jellies, 50 Cents per Quart.
J. FUSSELL & SONS, No. 12 Bible House.

HORTON'S ICE-CREAM,

made from Prime Cream; known to be the best and always the cheapest. Parties, weddings, and other entertainments using five gallons,

25 Cents per Quart.

DEPOTS, NOS. 305 4TH AV., AND 1,264 BROADWAY.

LECTURES.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

LABOR, TEMPERANCE, WOMEN.

ASSOCIATION HALL,

TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 9.

Sale of tickets commences Nov. 1, at Gurley's, 23d st. and 4th av. Fifty cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents.

FINE ARTS.

EVENING ART SCHOOL.

Artists and art students wishing to study from the living model and from the antique, may do so by applying immediately at Prof. RONDEL'S Studio, No. 1,298 Broadway, Room No. 23.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A TIGER-CLAW NECKLACE SET WITH gold. A handsome reward at No. 31 Washington square to finder.

AMUSEMENTS.

COLOSSEUM.
EXTRAORDINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

This gigantic building, completely remodeled and renovated, is now ready to exhibit the superb colossal picture, LIENARD'S

"PRUSSIAN SIEGE OF PARIS,"

just arrived here under the personal charge of the soldier-artist, Col. FORTUNE LIENARD, of the French Army, who, with thirty Parisian artists of note, (such as BETSELLIER, LEHNERT, GRANDCHAMPS-PLONSEY, DESBROSSES BRONCOUS, and their confrères,) was engaged for almost a year in its execution.

Covering nearly 20,000 square feet of canvas, and replete with superb realistic accompaniments and effects, this masterpiece constitutes the most

MAGNIFICENT MILITARY PAGEANT

ever produced in any age or country. As a contribution to art, nothing of the same colossal proportions has ever been attempted. As an historical presentation of the dramatic and sanguinary splendors of war, it is absolutely and photographically perfect. It is believed to be the most vividly realistic and impressive work of the kind in the world.

The "Siege of Paris" is intended for the Centennial Exposition. It can be exhibited here for a brief season only.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

EDWIN
BOOTH.

EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
MONDAY, (Nov. 1,) as..RICHELIEU
TUESDAY, (Nov. 2,) as..RICHELIEU
WEDNESDAY, (Nov. 3)...OTHELLO
Mr. BOOTH AS IAGO.
THURSDAY, (Nov. 4).....OTHELLO
MR. BOOTH AS OTHELLO.
FRIDAY, (Nov. 5)........RICHELIEU
SATURDAY MATINEE, Mr. BOOTH AS IAGO.
Box-sheet open for two weeks.

THE BEST SEATS FOR THE OPERA AND all theatres six days in advance at TYSON'S new Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel.

STEINWAY HALL.
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 1.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT,
tendered to
MR. JOHN DARCIE
In consequence of his recent severe accident,

On which occasion the following brilliant array of artists have kindly volunteered their aid:

Soprani, Miss ISABELLA BRUSH, Miss SARA WOOD, Miss CORINA GOODELL; Contralto, ANNA DRASDIL; Harp, Mme. BERTUCCA MARETZEK; Tenor, Mr. ALFRED WILKIE; Baritones, Signor FERRANTI, Mr. J. R. THOMAS; Cornet Soloist, Mr. M. ARBUCKLE; Pianists, Mr. S. B. MILLS, Mr. A. H. PEASE; Organ, Mr. G. W. MORGAN; Conductors, MAX MARETZEK, Signor AGRAMONTE, Mr. G. W. COLBY, and Mr. L. DACHAUER.

Admission tickets, $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra, obtainable at all the principal music stores and at the hall.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30. Performances commence at 8 P. M.
LAST SIX NIGHTS AND MATINEE
of Mr. Tom Taylor's comedy drama of the
OVERLAND ROUTE,
which must be withdrawn in the height of its success for the production of
OTHER NOVELTIES
which cannot be postponed beyond the present week.

Mr. Wallack has the honor to state that on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 8, will be produced Robertson's most perfect work,

CASTE,

and, to make a distribution of characters unprecedented for completeness and effect, he has pleasure in announcing the first appearance in New-York of

Mr. GEORGE HONEY,

who will on the occasion assume his original character of

ECCLES,

by a special arrangement made with Arthur Cheney, Esq., proprietor of the Globe Theatre, Boston.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS
AND FULL PUBLIC REHEARSALS
AT STEINWAY HALL.
FIRST CONCERT, SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 8.
FIRST PUBLIC REHEARSAL, THURSDAY, Nov. 11 at 2.
PURCHASERS OF SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS

desirous of having the same seats during the season can select them on and after MONDAY, Nov. 1, at 9 o'clock, at the box office of Steinway Hall.

Subscription tickets can now be had at all the principal music-stores and piano warerooms, and at the box office of Steinway Hall. Circulars stating full particulars can be obtained at the above-named places.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The first matinée will take place on FRIDAY, 5th November, at 2:30 o'clock, at the Academy of Music. GRAND ORCHESTRA, Herr CARL BERGMAN, Conductor. Mrs. EMILY BUTMAN, Vocalist. The orchestra will perform Beethoven's symphony, "EROICA," an overture by Herr VON BULOW, "JULIUS," and the "SUITE DE BAL," by Sachner.

Tickets, with reserved seat, 75 cents; to be had at principal music stores and at the Academy on the day of performance.

Herr THEODORE WACHTEL has volunteered to sing at the rehearsal and concert of the Philharmonic Society on 12th and 13th November. He sings "Ella mee fu rapita," Verdi, and a German lied by Pfaffar. Mr. Neuendorff also volunteers to conduct the orchestra for these songs. These are distinguished compliments to the Philharmonic.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE,
585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
MATINEE TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
The Siegrist Boys, the wonderful Juvenile Gymnasts;
W. Henry Rice, Harry Bryant, Kate O'Connor,
G. B. Harcourt, GUS WILLIAMS,

The Big 4, Lester, Allen, Smith, and Waldron; Sanford and Wilson, T. M. Hengler, Jennie Morgan, Weston Sisters, Charles Worley, Sabra Deshon, Frank Girard, and all of TONY PASTOR'S STAR COMBINATION.

EBELL INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY,
No. 18 Cooper Union. MONDAY, Nov. 1, at 3:30 P. M., FIRST LECTURE of illustrated course to ladies, on PHYSIOLOGY, by Dr. EBELL.

Subject—"Wonders of Animal Architecture," with exhibition and dissections of life-size models of the HUMAN FORM, male and female, and of the Horse.

Tickets for sale at the lecture-room.

NEWEST AND BEST MUSIC.

"White Rose," waltz, Bernstein, 75 cents. "Cagliostro Waltz," Strauss, 75 cents. "Passing Bell," (song,) Tours, 40 cents. "Tarantelle," op. 118, Leybach, 75 cents. "Eagle," (Centennial song,) and "Gliding Down the Stream," Braham, 30 cents each. "Feuella Waltz," Mattei, 75 cents. "Little Darling, Do You Miss Me," Blake, 40 cents. "Moody and Sankey Gospel Hymns," 25 cents. Copies mailed. WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway. Branch store, No. 39 Union square, New-York.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers.......Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER

LAST WEEK
of
AROUND THE WORLD
IN
EIGHTY DAYS.
Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

BOWERY THEATRE. MONDAY, NOV. 1.

Engagement for one week only of the beautiful and talented artiste

Miss ELLEN HOUGHTON,
in her romantic and emotional drama, entitled
JUSTINA;
OR, A STRANGE WORLD.

THE FLEAS, THE FLEAS, THE MERRY FLEAS.

Oh! let us flee to see the fleas.
Over land and over seas,
The cry is "Have you seen the Fleas?"

Now open at No. 39 Union square every day, Sundays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Admittance, 25 cents.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
No. 128 West 14th st., New-York.
Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS free.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.—J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th st. Open day and evening. First grand sparring, wrestling, fencing, and athletic entertainment SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 6.

THE DANCE OF SOCIETY.
By William B. De Garmo.
For sale at
WM. A. POND & CO.'S, No. 547 Broadway.

IMMENSE SUCCESS. **LEVY.**
LEVY, THIS WEEK,
AT AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

DANCING.

Allen Dodworth's
Dancing School,

No. 212 5th av., corner of 26th st., will commence Oct. 16. Mornings or afternoons for ladies and children; evenings for gentlemen.

For particulars send for a circular.

Mr. FRANK DODWORTH'S Classes,
at No. 198 Washington st., Brooklyn.

BROOKES' DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 361 BROOME ST.—All the fashionable dances in one course of lessons, PRIVATE INSTRUCTIONS at all hours. A NEW CLASS FOR TUESDAY.

The first lesson can be taken privately, and no extra charge from class prices.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES.
No. 55 West 33d st.
Mornings and afternoons for ladies and children.
Monday and Thursday evenings at 8 for gentlemen.

MANUEL'S ACADEMIES FOR DANCING. New-York, No. 543 5th av., near 45th st.; Brooklyn, No. 392 Clinton av. Circulars may be obtained at Hopkins' music store, No. 861 Broadway, near Union square, or at the Academies.

HLASKO'S CLASSES IN DANCING FOR ladies, gentlemen and children, commence SATURDAY, Oct. 30, at No. 1,464 Broadway. Circulars can be obtained there, and at W. Pond's music store, Union square.

PROF. SHERIDAN, TEACHER OF MODERN WALTZING.—Academy, Nos. 613 and 615 3d av. MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS. Soirée MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, 1875.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILver-ware, Furs, Camel's Hair Shawls, &c., bought and sold back when desired, at a very small advance. GEO. C. ALLEN, Jeweler, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
GRAND CONCERT, SUNDAY NIGHT, OCT. 31, 1875.
PROGRAMME—PART I.

1. OVERTURE, "Il Conte D'Essex".........Mercadante
DOWNING'S NINTH REGIMENT BAND.
2. PARAPHRASE, "Wie Schon Dist Du"......Nesvadra
DOWNING'S NINTH REGIMENT BAND.
3. DOWN IN THE DEEP CELLAR, as sung by Myron Whitney. Mr. GEORGE DALTON.
4. HOLD THE FORT,
Revival Hymn of Messrs. Moody and Sankey.
NEW-YORK MALE QUARTET AND MIXED CHORUS.
5. STACCATO POLKA, Mlle. BENZIGER...........Arditi
6. CORNET SOLO, "Inflammatus, Stabat Mater. Rossini
Mr. J. LEVY.
7. NEW-YORK QUARTET WALTZ...................Vogel
NEW-YORK MALE QUARTET,
Col. H. A. SELIGSON, Director
8. GRAND SELECTION, "Macbeth"...............Verdi
DOWNING'S NINTH REGIMENT BAND,
with solos for all the principal artists.

PART II.

1. TERPSICHOREANA, "A Grand Potpourri of European National Dances"...............Kappey
DOWNING'S NINTH REGIMENT BAND.
2. CHEERFULNESS, Duet.......................Gumbert
Mlle. BENZIGER and Col. SELIGSON.
3. CORNET SOLO, "Leviathan Polka"..............Levy
Mr. J. LEVY.
4. THERE WERE NINETY AND NINE,
Revival Hymn of Messrs. Moody and Sankey.
5. THE IMAGE OF THE ROSE, with Solo Obligato...Reichardt
NEW-YORK MALE QUARTET.
Solo Obligato, by Col. H. A. SELIGSON.
6. MARCH, "Love Not," rearranged and dedicated to the "OLD GUARD," by...........Downing

Cheap Prices of Admission.—Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats in Orchestra and Orchestra Circle, 25 cents extra. The whole of the second tier, or Balcony Circle, will be thrown open to the general admission. Gallery, (entrance on 24th st.,) 25 cents.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.
SUNDAY EVENING CONCERTS.

The Sunday evening concerts, so successful during the Summer season at Gilmore's Garden, will be continued, and the following SPLENDID PROGRAMME will be performed on

SUNDAY EVENING, OCT. 31:
PROGRAMME—PART I.

1. OVERTURE, "Robespierre"...................Litolff
GILMORE'S FULL BAND.
2. SOLO FOR SAXOPHONE, "Andante Religioso." Praeger
Mr. E. A. LEFEBRE.
3. SELECTION No. 2, "Aida"....................Verdi
GILMORE'S FULL BAND.
4. ARIA FOR BARITONE, "Pro Peccatis".......Rossini
Mr. A. SOHST.
5. SOLO FOR CORNET, "Attila," varié...........Verdi
Mr. M. ARBUCKLE.
6. GRAND SELECTION, "The Gems of Faust"..Gounod
GILMORE'S FULL BAND.
7. "INFLAMMATUS" from the Stabat Mater..Rossini
Miss ANNA J. BORIE.
8. SOLO FOR CORNET, "Ave Maria"..........Schubert
Mr. J. LEVY.
9. OVERTURE, "Nachtlager"...................Kreutzer
GILMORE'S FULL BAND.
10. CAPRICE HEROIQUE, "The Awakening of the Lion"..............................Kontsky
GILMORE'S FULL BAND.
11. MARCH, from "Athalia"...............Mendelssohn
GILMORE'S FULL BAND.
CHORAL—"OLD HUNDRED."

ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS. The Garden is kept at a comfortable, even temperature of 70 degrees.

EAGLE THEATRE. Miss JULIA MATHEWS.
EAGLE THEATRE. Miss JULIA MATHEWS.
Broadway and 33d sts.
Mr. JOSH HART, Proprietor and Manager.
The most beautiful theatre in America.
MONDAY, NOV. 1, AND DURING THE WEEK.
Miss JULIA MATHEWS,
Miss JULIA MATHEWS,
Miss JULIA MATHEWS,
Queen of English opera.
Appears in conjunction with the star troupe of the world
RICKEY AND BARNEY, JOHN WILD.
MAFFITT AND BARTHOLOMEW,
HARRY KERNELL, JAMES BRADLEY,
JOHN JOLLY NASH,
Miss EDNA MARKLEY, Miss LOUISE FRANKLIN,
SCHOOLCROFT AND COES,
Miss MARIE GORENFLO, Miss LIZZIE EDWARDS,
Mr. WELSH EDWARDS, Mr. I. F. CROSSEN, &c., &c.
Braham's superb orchestra.
Four O'clock Train, Port Wine, Ambition, Songs, Sketches, &c. | Miss Julia Mathews as the "Irish Heiress."
Concluding every evening and matinée with the comic Pantomime,
BIBO AND BABETTE.
Box Office open from 9 to 4 daily.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. WACHTEL.

THIRD WEEK OF THE BRILLANT SEASON.
WACHTEL GRAND OPERA.
Director..........................AD. NEUENDORFF
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, 1875,
SEVENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
IL TROVATORE.

THEODORE WACHTEL	as	MANRICO
Mr. GUNZBURGER	as	Count Luna
Mme. WAGNER	as	Leonora
Mlle. WITTMANN	as	Azucena

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 3,
EIGHTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
LA DAME BLANCHE.
THEODORE WACHTEL....as..........George Brown
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 5,
NINTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes, $20, $15, and $10; general admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 or $2 extra; family circle, 50 cents; reserved seats do., 50 cents.

Box-office for the sale of reserved seats open at the Academy of Music, Brunswick Hotel, and No. 114 Broadway, daily from 9 to 4 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE ANNUAL BENEFIT
OF THE NEW-YORK
ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM
WILL TAKE PLACE ON
THURSDAY, NOV. 4, 1875,
AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
When, by the courteous co-operation of the combined managers of this City, the
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES
will be illustrated by an
AGGREGATION OF TALENTED ARTISTS,
representing nearly every place of amusement in New-York, together with many
MUSICAL CELEBRITIES,
all of whom have generously volunteered their valuable services.

Full particulars of the entertainment will be published on Tuesday.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—THE WORLD'S NOVELTY
MEXICAN JUVENILE OPERA COMPANY.
CARMEN MORON, (eight years old).......Prima Donna
GAUDALUPE MORON, (six years old).......Prima Donna
Together with thirty juvenile artists of extraordinary talent, will appear at the Lyceum Theatre in Offenbach's
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE,
with full chorus and orchestra,
Every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evening.
TWO GRAND FAMILY MATINEES
On Thursday and Saturday Afternoons, at 1:30.
Matinée admission, 50c. Reserved seats, 50c. extra.
Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evening,
FRENCH PLAYS
BY THE DISTINGUISHED PARISIAN COMPANY.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.
French plays by the distinguished Parisian company.
Subscription Nights—Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays.
TUESDAY, Nov. 2, third Subscription Night,
First performance in America of
DALILA,
Drama, in four acts, by Octave Feuillet.
THURSDAY, Nov. 4, fourth Subscription Night,
LES LIONNES PAUVRES.
SATURDAY, Nov. 6, fifth Subscription Night,
LE GENDRE DE M. POIRIER.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor...........................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..............................Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 11:10.

This charming comedy, better acted and more magnificently mounted than ever, has drawn during the past week a series of CROWDED and brilliant audiences.

194TH TO 201ST TIME
of
LED ASTRAY.
Illustrated with
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
and the
GREAT ORIGINAL CAST,
comprising the following favorite names: Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Mrs. Mary Wilkins, Blanche Grey, Anna Brown, and Messrs. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Edward Arnott, Claude Burroughs, H. W. Montgomery, W. H. Wilder, and W. L. Quigley.

SATURDAY, Nov. 6, at 1:30,
LED ASTRAY MATINEE.
Seats secured ten days in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
JOHN F. POOLE..................................Manager
Reappearance of the great favorites,
Mr. PAT ROONEY, GEO. S. KNIGHT,
Miss ADAH RICHMOND, MASTER MARTIN.
THE BEST COMPANY EVER ORGANIZED.
FRED. LEVANTINE, The WORRELL SISTERS,
JOHN HART, MURPHY and NORTON,
THE GREAT CARLOS, &c., &c.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

EXTRA. EXTRA. EXTRA.
GRAND EXTRA MATINEE
on
TUESDAY, NOV. 2, ELECTION DAY.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, BROADWAY & 16TH ST.
PALACE OF SENSATION, HOME OF BEAUTY. Evenings, 8 o'clock. TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES, 2 o'clock. FASCINATING, BRILLIANT, VOLUPTUOUS, TASTEFUL.

Everything new. Bandits, Living Models, Grotesque Ballet, Brown the Tragedian, the Elephant, the Rehearsal, Centennial Songs, Last Season, Altivolante, and original travesty on Oneida Community. Free Love Contretemps. Elegant Melange of forty star artists, in specialty, novelty, and variety.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
MESSENGERS IN DIFFICULTY,
HAMLET, THE AFRICAN DWARF,
New songs, jokes, dances, &c.
Seats secured. Matinée Saturday at 2.

MAX MARETZEK WILL NOT GO WEST WITH TITIENS, but remains in the City to attend to pupils in vocal music at the

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC;
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.

DARLING'S OPERA-HOUSE,
LATE BRYANT'S.
Cotton & Reed's Minstrels.
Evening at 8; Saturday Matinée at 2. Half price to Matinee.

COL. MONSTERY'S SPARRING, FENCING, AND SHOOTING ACADEMY, NO. 619 6TH AV.—Boxing taught in twenty-four lessons. Importer and dealer in superior fencing apparatus and boxing-gloves. Send for Circular.

LEVY. LEVY. LEVY.
The renowned cornet player
AT AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.
EXTRA AUTUMN RACES
AT JEROME PARK,
SATURDAY, 30th October, and SATURDAY, 6th November. Races commence each day punctually at 1:30 P. M.
C. WHEATLEY, Secretary. A. BELMONT, President.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Post Office deposits of the last week amounted to $67,800.

The arrests by the Police during the past week numbered 1,733.

The Custom-house will be open for the clearance of vessels from 9 to 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

John Niebuhr, of No. 424 West Fifty-fifth street, fell from the second story of No. 349 West Forty-seventh street, yesterday, and was instantly killed.

The second day of the professional pedestrian meeting, which was to have taken place at Mott Haven yesterday, stands postponed till Tuesday next, at 3 P. M.

On and after Monday, Nov. 1, the New-Haven steamers will discontinue the landings at Twenty-third street, East River. Steamers will leave Peck slip as usual at 3 and 11 P. M.

The fourth year of the course of lectures on physiology to ladies will be commenced by Dr. Adrian T. Ebell to-morrow afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock, in Room No. 18, Cooper Union Building.

The match game of foot-ball that was to be played an Harlem, yesterday afternoon, between the twenties of Columbia College and the College of the City of New-York, was postponed on account of the rain.

Rev. D. B. Jutten, Pastor of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, near Eighth avenue, will deliver the fifth discourse in the series on Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Subject, "Giving the Law on Mount Sinai."

There were reported during the past week at the Bureau of Vital Statistics 482 deaths, 421 births, and 193 marriages, showing an increase of 25 deaths and 11 marriages, and a decrease of 60 births, as compared with the preceding week.

A man about thirty years old, dressed like an emigrant, and supposed, from papers found in his possession, to be Robert Burrie, of Glasgow, Scotland, while drunk, fell overboard at Pier No. 45, East River, yesterday morning, and was drowned. His body was taken to the Morgue.

In the case of Herman Letzer, accidentally shot with a ramrod, while shooting pigeons at Astoria, by Michael Kavanagh, Coroner Kessler held an inquest yesterday and a verdict of accidental death was rendered, the jury censuring the proprietor of the grounds for allowing pigeon shooting to be carried on there.

The 109th anniversary of the old John street Methodist Episcopal Church will be held to-day. At 10:30 A. M. Bishop Jesse T. Peck will preach. At 2:30 P. M. short addresses will be delivered by Rev. William Lloyd, Rev. E. J. Haynes, and Rev. W. R. Davis. At 7:30 P. M. Rev. B. I. Ives will preach. A love feast will be held at 9 A. M., and a prayer meeting at 6 P. M.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals announces that it will pay a reward of $50 for the arrest and conviction of any gang of cock or dog fighters, and a reward of $25 for the conviction of the proprietor or keeper of any place kept or used for their accommodation. Rewards will also be given by Mr. Bergh for such information as will lead to the conviction of persons violating any of the laws for the protection of dumb animals.

The abstract report of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory for the week ending at 1 P. M. yesterday is as follows: Barometer, mean, 29.787 inches; maximum at 9 A. M., Oct. 28, 30.042, minimum at 10 P. M., Oct. 26, 29.500; range, .542. Thermometer, mean, 55.7°; maximum at 2 P. M., Oct. 25, 74°; minimum, at 7 A. M., Oct. 28, 41°; range, 33°. Total amount of rain-fall during week, .35 inches. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,023 miles.

The outward bound steam-ships of yesterday carried out the following mails: Celtic, for Liverpool, 14,571 letters, 14 bags of papers; Ville de Paris, for Havre, 3,003 letters, 4 bags of papers; Alps, for Jamaica, 1,412 letters, 3 bags of papers; City of New-York, for Aspinwall, 3,600 letters, 12 bags of papers; Victoria, for Glasgow, 1,554 letters, 8 bags of papers; State of Texas, for Havana, 350 letters, 1 bag of papers; Rhine, for Bremen, 22,865 letters, 34 bags of papers.

An application was made yesterday in Supreme Court, Chambers, to Judge Lawrence, to vacate an order of arrest, on account of the omission of the indorsement upon it of rule 6 of the Supreme Court, which recites "a copy of this rule shall be indorsed on the order and copy before being handed to the Sheriff." In the present case it was not indorsed upon either. Judge Lawrence denied the application on the ground that the omission, as there was no penalty attached, was not of sufficient gravity to justify the vacating of the order.

James F. Tracy, Secretary and Treasurer of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, has addressed a circular to the first mortgage bondholders announcing the failure of the plan to fund the interest of those bonds, on account of the depressed condition of trade during the past two years, and the non-compliance with the terms of the plan of the required number of bondholders. A dispatch from Richmond yesterday says that Judge Bond has confirmed Mr. Henry Tyson, of Baltimore, as the permanent Receiver of the road in proceedings looking toward a foreclosure.

James Miller, who was arrested some time ago on a charge of passing counterfeit money, was brought before United States Commissioner Osborn yesterday, and motion made for his discharge on his own recognizance. It appeared from affidavits made that the crime for which he was arrested was committed upward of ten years ago, and in the interim he had completely reformed and engaged in reputable business. The affidavits of a number of business firms were given in corroboration of this statement. The United States District Attorney made no opposition to the motion and it was granted.

The examination of John E., alias Edward Hall, charged with attempting to pass forged letters of credit on the Bank of British North America, was resumed yesterday morning before United States Commissioner Osborn. The two officers of the bank previously on the stand were recalled, but were unable to identify the defendant. The counsel for the British Government were unable to produce Dickson, whom it was alleged was Hall's partner in the commission of the forgery, or the letter of credit itself. In fact, no evidence of the commission of the crime charged. Col. Spencer, who appeared for the accused, then moved for his discharge from custody, and after a recess of a few minutes Commissioner Osborn granted the motion.

BROOKLYN.

The Commissioners of Charities met at No. 87 Willoughby street, yesterday, and passed the pay-roll for October, which amounts to $1,081 50.

Last week ninety cases of small-pox were reported in the city. This is double the number reported the week previous. The greater portion of them have occurred in the Sixteenth Ward.

The three young men, Francis McGuire, John Hughes, and Owen Hannaven, who were charged with robbing a lunatic named Henry Dessler, while conveying him to the Asylum at Flatbush, were honorably acquitted on Friday evening, when the Commissioners of Charities closed the investigation.

Alderman Strong, accompanied by Commissioners Woodward and Adams, of the Board of City Works, visited the Hempstead Reservoir yesterday for the purpose of considering the appropriation of $500,000, which has been applied for, to complete the work. The amount expended up to the present is $1,500,000.

LONG ISLAND.

Michael Klyner, a barber, residing at Roslyn, was gunning on Friday. Stopping to rest he leaned upon his gun. By some means the gun was discharged and the entire charge passed through and out at the top of his shoulder, shattering it in a dreadful manner. His condition is critical.

NEW-JERSEY.

A large school-house is to be erected at Woodbridge at a cost of $18,000.

The Foster-Vanderhoven case is still the chief topic of conversation among the residents of Paterson and vicinity. No decision has yet been arrived at.

In the Essex County Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday Gustav Wagner, Jr., proprietor of the Terrace Garden, in Shipman street, and Louis Poppitz, of the Columbia House, Newark, were fined $250 and $500 respectively for keeping disorderly houses.

A religious meeting for the benefit of railroad employes and their families, in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association, will be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock, in the passenger depot of the Erie Railroad, Pavonia avenue, near ferry landing, Jersey City.

Mrs. Rose Murray, who stabbed Capt. Joseph Green in Newark last Summer with a pair of scissors, causing his death, was brought up for sentence in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday. Judge Depue, in view of the provocation received and the demands of her helpless family, suspended sentence.

Charles J. Hines, of New-York, was arraigned in the First District Court, Jersey City, yesterday, on a charge of keeping a lottery at No. 75 Newark avenue. He sells candy in packages at fifty cents a package, and in every third one he advertises that a gold dollar is placed. He furnished bail in $500, to appear next Thursday.

BUSINESS AT THE ASSAY OFFICE.

The business of the United States Assay Office in this City during October has been as follows: Deposits of gold—Foreign coin, $450,000; foreign bullion, $140,000; United States bullion, $405,000; United States redeposits, $65,000; jewelers' bars, $50,000; total, $1,110,000. Deposits of silver—Jewelers' bars, $12,000; foreign coin, $12,000; foreign bullion, $8,000; United States bullion, contained in gold, $5,000; bullion, Colorado, $310,000; bullion, Lake Superior, $50,000; bullion, Montana, $2,000; bullion, Nevada, $60,000; bullion, New-Mexico, $28,500; bullion, Utah, $18,000; total, $505,500. Total deposits, $1,615,500. Gold bars stamped, $436,480 83; silver bars stamped, $437,597 50; total, $874,078 33. Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage—Gold, $1,798,658 77; silver, $36,957 50; total, $1,835,616 27.

A BLACK DAY DOWN TOWN.

CULMINATION OF THE CORNER IN LARD—MANY LOSSES, BUT NO FAILURES—COTTON SPECULATORS SAVED BY THE RAIN.

There was one class of persons who were profoundly thankful for the disagreeable weather yesterday. That was the "shorts" in October cotton. There is a rule of the Exchange (No. 17) which reads as follows:

> "If the weather be deemed unsuitable for the delivery of cotton, by any party interested in a delivery, on any day, the Superintendent of the Exchange, at their request, shall obtain the opinion thereon of three members of the Exchange, (not interested in deliveries on that day,) and if a majority decide that the weather be unsuitable for the delivery of cotton, the Superintendent shall post their certificate on the bulletin of the Exchange, dating the time of posting, which shall remain posted until a majority of said three members shall decide the weather to be suitable, when it shall be taken from the bulletin and filed, noting the time of removal. During the time such certificate is posted on the bulletin all deliveries of cotton may be suspended at the option of either party to the delivery; and any delivery under this rule shall be entitled to an extension of time—two hours more than the time such certificate was posted. The Superintendent shall give a certified copy of said certificate to any member requiring it, on the receipt of fifty cents, and such copy shall be a sufficient authority for the suspension and resumption of delivery of any lot of cotton by the parties to the delivery."

Messrs. John Cornwall, William Kay, and S. G. Schiffer were found willing to sign such a certificate, which was duly posted, and consequently the "shorts" have until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, at least, to receive their delayed consignments from other ports. Many availed themselves of the unexpected detention to telegraph for supplies, and the profits of the clique will, therefore, be considerably diminished. In any event it is believed that a very large "shortage" will be left, but as it is distributed among men who are able to bear their losses, no failures are looked for.

The culmination of the corner in lard for October delivery caused much excitement on the floor of the Produce Exchange yesterday. The "squeeze" continued up to the last moment, and the hour of closing found a large number of dealers without the wherewithal to make deliveries on their contracts. As in the cotton corner, they are all men who are able to pocket their losses, and consequently no failures were reported. Trouble is likely to arise, however, out of the settlements in lard. The "shorts" loudly charge fraud, and say that while they are willing to settle upon an equitable basis with a fair penalty added, should the closing prices be enforced or any attempt at extortion be made they will carry the case before the Arbitration Committee of the Exchange, which has power to send for persons and papers, and will there present ample proof that the majority of the sales upon which the corner has been based were "washed," i. e., not genuine, one of the parties not being responsible. At present there is no rule of the Exchange which absolutely forbids any person from forcing the market price of a staple as high as he chooses and preying upon the necessities of his neighbors, but, it is claimed, the spirit of business as transacted on the Exchange, while recognizing the legitimacy of speculation within proper bounds, has always been opposed to anything approaching gambling. A committee has been appointed to revise the rules of the provision trade, and one of its members told a TIMES reporter yesterday that this matter would receive full consideration in their forthcoming report. The bull party in lard and also in pork is said to consist of a single individual, the principal of a well-known banking firm, and his manipulator has been a Broad street broker, hitherto in high standing. The feeling against these persons is very bitter. Another danger threatens their anticipated profits, aside from the determination of the shorts not to submit to extortion. They have necessarily become loaded up very heavily with lard, and their operations have brought to this market at least 10,000 tierces more than would have come here otherwise. This will have a tendency to cause a serious break in prices—already much lower than those of the corner—for November, and the process of unloading cannot but prove extremely disastrous. A similar misfortune is probably in store for the bulls in October cotton.

The corner in pork went to pieces yesterday. The "shorts" managed to secure large amounts of the article, and the price at once fell fifty cents per barrel. Before the close of business the bulls' broker threw overboard several other large lots at a still further reduction of fifty cents per barrel.

There has been a "squeeze" in wheat in Chicago, and the rule there is that settlements must be made at the price exporters are willing to pay, with a penalty of five per cent. added. A number of Chicago speculators arrived here yesterday and set to work earnestly among the exporters. It is said that the result has been that the price of wheat for export will be advanced considerably to-morrow.

POLICE ORDERS FOR TUESDAY.

GENERAL ORDERS FROM SUPERINTENDENT WALLING FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE CAPTAINS.

The following orders were issued yesterday by Superintendent Walling to the Police force, for their guidance during the coming election:

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1875.

[General Order No. 178.]

Captain ——, —— *Precinct*:

Tuesday, the 2d day of November next, is assigned for holding an election in the City of New-York. The polls of election are required by law to be opened at 6 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M.

On that day you will order the whole of your command on duty, except those who are specially detailed by the Superintendent for that day. Excuse no member of your command who is able to do patrol duty.

You will detail two members of your force to duty at each of the polling places from 6 o'clock A. M. until the completion of the canvassing of votes, with such tours of duty as you shall deem proper.

You will instruct the members of your force to keep order in the streets, and especially in the vicinity of the polls and about the election booths and boxes; to promptly arrest all persons violating the provisions of the Election law, and charge them with the offense committed; to enforce the observance of the provisions of the Excise law, prohibiting the "selling or giving away of intoxicating liquors," on the day "when any election is held" within a quarter of a mile of the place where the election is held.

You will see that your telegraph instrument is in order, and in charge of a Sergeant fully competent to work it, from 6 A. M. until the completion of the canvass.

In case you require assistance on election day, call on the adjoining precincts for their reserve, and furnish the required aid when called on by adjoining precincts if you can spare the force; and if the disorder assumes a serious aspect telegraph to this office.

You will see that your ballot-boxes, locks, and keys are in good order, the ballot-boxes marked or labeled as required and properly distributed to the several polling places in your precinct, and delivered to the Inspectors of Election at 6 o'clock on the morning of election day.

You will notify this office promptly of the absence of Inspectors of Election or poll clerks from any polling place in your precinct.

You will instruct the members of your force to protect all persons who may be legally acting in an orderly manner as challengers at any poll or election within your precinct; and to prevent the erection of, and to remove, if erected, any box, booth, or structure for distributing ballots within 150 feet of any polling place.

Your attention is particularly called to section 47 of the Election laws of 1872, which provides that "Each candidate for any office to be filled at the election may by certificate in writing, signed by him, designate one person for each election district in which he is a candidate to be present at the canvass of the ballots containing the names of the persons designated for that office. The Inspectors of Election, and the Police and other officers attending at such election district specified in said certificate shall make a passage for such person to the said inspectors, and the said inspectors shall permit him to be present at the canvass of all the ballots in the box containing the ballots for the office specified in the said certificate, and so near to them that he can see that such canvass and the statement required of the votes found in each box are correctly made. And no Inspector of Election, or Board of Inspectors, or Police or other officer shall allow such person to be molested or removed during the canvass of such ballots, or until such statement has been made, completed, and signed, unless he shall be personally guilty of fraudulent or disorderly conduct."

Inspectors of Election are now by law canvassers of the votes cast at elections. You will therefore, under all circumstances, protect them in the undisturbed possession of the ballot-boxes, and repress all improper interference with them while canvassing the vote and completing the canvass.

When the canvass has been completed you will take charge of the ballot-boxes and keys, and return them to the station-house.

GEORGE W. WALLING, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1875.

[General Order No. 179.]

Captain ——, —— *Precinct*:

The Police telegraph instruments after 4 o'clock P. M., Nov. 2, will be used exclusively in transmitting election returns. The only exceptions will be in notifying the Central Office of any serious disturbance, the locality of a fire, accidents, calls for the ambulance, or the detention of lost children. No communication whatever must be made between one station-house and another during the period of transmitting the election returns, unless on an order from Central Office.

Your attention is called to the following section of chapter 621 of the laws of the State of New-York, passed June 8, 1874.

"SEC. 3. "When the canvass of the ballots found in any box shall have been completed and public proclamation made as provided by law, the inspectors shall deliver to a patrolman on duty at the polling places a statement subscribed with their names, which shall be forthwith conveyed by the said patrolman to the station-house of the precinct where the polling place is located, and the Captain or Sergeant in charge shall immediately transmit, by telegraph or otherwise, the result of such statement to the Superintendent of Police. Such statement shall contain the total number of votes in such ballot-box, and the number of votes found therein for each and every candidate. The Captain or Sergeant in command shall immediately deliver said statement to the chief of the Bureau of Elections, whose duty it shall be to file and preserve the same."

In compliance with the above section you will so dispose of your command as to insure the transmitting of the canvass of each ticket at the several election districts within your precinct to your station-house without delay.

After receiving at the station-house the statement of each ticket, such statement to contain the total number of votes in such ballot box, the number of votes found therein for each and every candidate, and properly signed by the inspectors as required by law, you will immediately transmit such statement to the Central Office in the following manner, to wit:

The Captain or Sergeant in command of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-ninth Precincts will send the statements by special messenger as successively received. The remaining stations will transmit the result of said statement by telegraph, and bring the statement to this office on the morning of Nov. 3, to be delivered to the chief of the the Bureau of Elections.

GEORGE W. WALLING, Superintendent.

The Superintendent was engaged yesterday in making preparations for the preservation of the peace during the progress of the election and the canvass of the votes. The entire Police force will be called on duty as usual, and the force in those portions of the City where disturbances are likely to occur will be strengthened by details from other precincts. The preparations will not be completed until to-day.

THE BIBLE IN NEW-JERSEY.

IT IS NOT TO BE READ IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF UNION HILL.

The school-room building on Lewis street, in the town of Union, N. J., was densely crowded on Friday night to listen to the arguments that were expected before the Board of Education on the subject of the use of the Bible in the public schools at Union Hill. After the usual routine business of the board a petition was presented from the Bergen Verein asking them to adopt the President's motion to abolish the use of the Bible in the public schools. Two other petitions were also presented making the same request, as the Constitution of the United States provided that its citizens should have entire religious liberty. A resolution to table these petitions and Mr Meyer's resolution was lost, and Mr. Meyer desired Mr. Lange, the Clerk, to read his resolution, "That the customary reading of the Bible at the beginning of the school be and the same is hereby abolished." Judge Wiggins gave his opinion that the Bible should still be read, but Mr. C. A. Bautman thought that it was unnecessary, as nine out of ten teachers in the public schools said that the Bible did no good among the scholars. His remarks were much applauded by the dense throng in the room.

Mr. John Morgan said that during the seventy years he had read the Holy Book he had never discovered any lewdness in it, as Mr. Meyer had. Had not Mr. Meyer sworn on the Book when he took his oath of office? His opinion was the same as Daniel Webster's, "that a man could not be a citizen of the United States unless he believed in the Bible."

Mr. DeGroof said he only objected to the Bible being read because there were children in the schools belonging to many different sects of religion. Mr. Meyer allowed that the Bible was the most religious book in the world, but Bismarck in Germany was trying to release that country from the fetters of the Church, and America should do the same.

After considerable discussion, a motion was put by Director Meyer to abolish the use of the Bible in the schools, which resulted in a tie vote, Mr. Flahie, the ninth Director present, abstaining from voting. Mr. Breckenwerth then proposed an amendment that the Ten Commandments only be read, which was carried, Messrs. Meyer and Henry voting against it. As the matter now stands the use of the Bible is prohibited in the Union Hill Public Schools.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Judge Joseph Casey, of Washington, is at the New-York Hotel.

Judge D. N. Cooley, of Iowa, is at the St. James Hotel.

Chief Engineer Theodore Zeller, United States Navy, is at the Westminster Hotel.

United States District Attorney Anthony Higgins, of Delaware, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Judge William J. Wallace, of Syracuse, and Robert J. Hervey, President of the Illinois Midland Railway Company, are at the Hoffman House.

Gen. Joseph R. Hawley and John Welsh, of the Centennial Commission, and ex-Gov. Edward F. Noyes, of Ohio, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Manuel M. de Zamacona, of the American and Mexican Joint Claims Commission, and Pay Inspector A. H. Gilman, United States Navy, are at the Grand Hotel.

RECORD OF ROBBERIES.

Early on Friday evening a young man called at the residence of Mr. Benjamin Page, No. 2,432 Second avenue, and handed in a note to which he desired an answer. During the absence of the servant the stranger took from the rack in the hall two overcoats and an umbrella valued at $85.

The residence of Mr. Meyer Seckendorf, No. 89 Prince street, was entered by sneak thieves on Friday evening and robbed of jewelry valued at $500.

Sneak thieves entered the apartments of Patrick Singleton, at No. 454 Broome street, on Friday evening, and carried off clothing valued at $87.

E. LORD'S DYEING AND CLEANING.—Always the latest machinery and best workmanship. Central Office, No. 860 Broadway, corner 17th st. Branches—No. 630 Broadway and No. 111 8th av.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

FOR EUROPEAN PORTS.

In steam-ship Ville de Paris, for Havre.

George Fox,
Mrs. George Fox,
Mr. Marsh,
Dr. Henry Goulden,
T. F. Chauveau,
Mrs. S. C. Bibb,
Miss Fanny Vidal,
G. H. Gould,
Gen. Uraga,
A. De Marschall,
Mrs. Gomer,
Miss Gomer,
Pedro Sanches,
Mrs. C. Livingstone,
Miss C. Livingstone,
E. Stevenson,
Miss Rosalie Lihner,
Miss Emma Lihner,
A. Palomino,
Mrs. A. Palomino,
Leon Crespel,
C. Péquignot,
H. Gautrau,
Miss Jeanne Pouchard,
Miss Caroline Pouchard,
Mrs. Borrel,
Miss E. M. Borrel,
Miss C. Borrel,
Charles Grellet,
Mr. Meurdefrog,
Miss Marie Potier,
Mr. Delorme,
Roberto Marzo,
Miss Henriette Ludwig,
Mr Aubry,
Mrs. Aubry,
Francis Urguiza,
Augustin Chipito,
Louis Eimponé,
Miss Caroline Roth,
Miss Clemence Chevalier,
John Fells,
Robert Heully,
Jacob Lusch,
Mr. Hubman,
Mr. Silvestro,
Mr. Antonio,
Baptiste Carello,
Charles Gatenary,
S. Calesta,
Felix Dagero,
Mrs. Theresa Olivier,
H. Rousseau,
Mrs. H. Rousseau,
Nicolas Rozas,
Joseph Duprimo,
Frank Duprimo,
Mr. Ricando,
Paul Rollier,
Gualt Pasqual,
Carlo Belli,
Roos André,
Mrs. Elisa Milliet,
Jean Faber,
G. Lalanne,
Fidel Walz,
David Richard,
Mrs. David Richard,
Francotte Antoine,
Belliot Francois,
John Bourdaux,
Albert Joseph,
John Bama,
Charles Isidore.

In steam-ship Spain, for Liverpool.

Rev. J. M. Alexander,
Mrs. J. M. Alexander and infant,
Mrs. W. F. Bladon and two children,
Rev. J. M. Goheen,
Mrs. J. M. Goheen,
Alexander Spears,
J. D. Ainsworth,
M. Colmache,
Joseph Hartley,
Milton H. Nichols,
Emil Brewer,
Dr. J. F. Gignoux,
J. E. Gignoux,
Mrs. Prendergast,
Mrs. Hall,
Miss Noyes,
Miss Barnes,
Mrs. Putnam,
Miss Shackelford,
John A. Richardson,
W. C. Oastler and son,
Miss R. Woodhams,
J. C. Van Byleveldt,
Mrs. Taylor and daughter,
John P. M. Goodwin,
Mrs. John P. M. Goodwin,
Mrs. Vincent,
Mr. and Mrs. Farini and child,
William Clebrau,
Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Callender and child,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. W. Brownell,
Master Ernest Brownell,
Master Charles Brownell,
W. J. Thompson,
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. C. Needham, child, and nurse,
Mr. and Mrs. Leon and child,
Miss Garratt,
Mrs. Benshoff,
Mrs. F. Goodwin,
Rev. D. W. Challis,
Mrs. D. W. Challis,
F. M. Wheeler,
William E. Newlin,
Mr. and Mrs. Tyson,
Thomas J. Taylor,
J. L. Hutchinson,
Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Merriam,
Miss Merriam,
Mrs. James A. H. Bell,
Mrs. Bessie Black,
Mr. and Mrs. Dempsey and three children,
Mrs. J. H. Thomas,
G. F. Daux,
Mr McDonald,
Mr. Melchamp.

In steam-ship Celtic, for Liverpool.

Seymour King,
Mrs. King,
E. Ludlow,
Mrs. Ludlow,
James Nicholson,
Mrs. Nicholson,
Miss Nicholson,
Mrs. M. Connolly,
Charles H. Dorr,
Miss Petersen,
Miss Kayne,
Master A. Kayne,
E. F. Rawle,
Mrs. Rawle, child and infant,
Wm. Taylor,
L. W. Kingsley,
Joseph Hill,
James Woodward,
Robert Shaen,
William Rankin,
F. Gotthold,
Hyman B. Hart,
J. M. Young,
Mrs. H. Heywood,
W. Howell,
George Pendle,
Mr. Johnson,
Milton H. Sanford,
J. G. Keteltas,
Mr. Peltzer,
F. D. Heywood,
Romea A. C. De Lacerda,
Bento D'a Prado,
Warner Sherwood,
E. C. Holmes,
D. D. Anderson,
John Macaw,
G. H. Furner,
Wm. P. Gill,
David Hargen,
G. A. Fenton,
J. D. Brebner,
Miss Mary Fitzimons,
H. Gribble,
A. Woodthorp,
Michael Mullen,
R. Duncan,
C. McCulloch,
Mrs. Z. Heywood.

In steam-ship Rhein, for Bremen.

Count Michel Dzieduszycki,
Mrs. C. O. McCagg,
Miss C. O. Jones,
Miss F. O. Jones,
M. O. Jones,
L. B. McCagg,
J. J. Rein, Ph. D.,
B. Loewenthal,
Alfred Donner,
George O. Glavis,
Mrs. George O. Glavis,
Mrs. Hannah P. Baker,
Alfred E. Baker,
Miss K. Rose,
N. Gotthelf,
Mrs. N. Gotthelf and two children,
D. Gotthelf,
Mrs. Hammerschlag,
Miss Helene Baumberger,
Mrs. Clara Cramer,
Aug. Miller,
Miss Marie Meyer,
Johann Sagehorn,
O. A. Stevens,
Mrs. Rosa Gans and child,
G. W. Beyerle,
A. K. Reinwald,
Jul. Weiffenbach,
Miss Albertine Hildenbrand,
Dr. Leopold Loewenfeld,
Mrs. Theresia Schäfer,
H. Cramer.

In steam-ship Victoria, for Glasgow.

W. B. Fowler,
Frank Call,
E. N. Wickcliff and lady,
John Henderson,
Miss Henderson,
George Shaw and lady,
Mrs. Lusk,
Mrs. G. A. Crocker,
Thomas B. Howard and lady,
J. M. Shaw,
Alexander Stevenson,
Mrs. Alexander Stevenson,
Mrs. Mary Smart,
John H. Elliott,
John Taylor,
Patrick Morgan and family,
Mrs. Isabella Paton and child,
Mrs. Mary Robb,
Miss Marie Curry,
John Taylor,
Valentine Jacob.

In steam-ship City of Montreal, for Liverpool.

Rev. D. M. Dorgan,
Capt. John West,
M. T. Johnson,
Miss Margaret Knowland,
Frederick Wilkinson,
James Wisely,
Rev. H. Hayward,
Alfred Hayward,
J. T. Howard,
Mrs. J. T. Howard and infant,
W. Marshington,
Mrs. J. Smyth.

FOR OTHER PORTS.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—August Kaufman, G. H. Hancock, Miss E. Howard, H. G. Denniston and wife, Noah Wallace, F. A. Reed, J. B. Moyer, Mrs. E. F. Moyer, C. H. Huot, S. Robinson, Miss S. Droege, Mrs. E. Orr, infant and child, Henry Jope, J. D. Bonney, T. M. Brandon, Alfred S. Frost, Mrs. L. J. Beecher, Rev. George Dodson and wife, R. A. Hawkins and wife, Silas G. Whitney, George W. Penno and wife, Miss Alice Whitney, Mrs. Olevia A. Thompson, S. C. Cooper, P. De Marmon, Mrs. Lydia L. Cain, P. Golden, Constant Christenert, Frederick Farley, William Gorden, T. McDonald, J. T. McDonald, Benjamin J. Strau, Thomas Wilder, T. Mahony, John Mahony, Charles Pitman, E. A. Dixnon, W. H. Ballou, Peter Harkins, F. P. Chaney, John Buckley, Charles Warthon, Edward Gorman, Louis St. Clair, P. Moran, Alexander Morrison, M. Farrell, John Cox, Thomas Clark, P. McCaffrey, E. G. Guptil, W. S. Dyer, G. A. Hoyt, James Taylor, James McMackin, P. O'Neil, Frederick Cubledorw.

In steam-ship City of New-York, for San Francisco.—Mr. Churchill and wife, Eugene Dermot, S. F. Rogers and wife, Mrs. Rippey, two daughters, and child, E. B. Abbott, Mr. Chenery, Charles E. Chenery, wife, and four children, Kenyon Cox, wife, and child, Miss Anna Resteupach, C. F. Mayor, Jr., John Traynor, Sylvester Judd, Mrs. Rhoda D. Allender, Mrs. F. Grosvenor, M. M. Husband and son, F. A. Lane, W. R. Pearson, Miss Eliza Howard, Mrs. Fredericks and five children, J. H. Harding, Rev. W. P. Pearce and wife, E. P. Miller and wife, W. W. Felton, F. W. Bradford, wife and four children, Miss C. Pallin and sister, Charles Sharp, Mrs. Eliza Stevens, Misses C. E. and E. M. Ramage, Gustave Brock and wife, William I. Lyman and wife, Thomas Bolton, T. G. Dorland and two children Word Fosdick, C. A. Burgess, Gustav Torres, James D. Ostrander, wife and child, James Carlo, W. P. Morrill, William H. Meyers, wife and son; W. H. Lane, Miss Dorian, Mrs. D. B. Hawes, David Hawes, Mrs. L. Waistrooker, C. W. Spooner, David Morrison, Miss S. H. Mason, Edward Preble and mother, A. C. Athearn, L. H. Farham, A. O. Huchinson, Louis Locke, George Hargrave, Miss Rebecca J. Fuller, Charles J. Thorndike, Miss F. Brady, Miss Mary A. Donough and sister, Mrs. E. Drew and child, George W. Parker, Jr. Way Passengers.—A. A. Downing, E. Richter, G. L. Harrington, R. Morris, S. F. Medina, Mrs. Crooker and child, J. H. Levrich, A. J. Coffey, Miss Josie L. Beach, J. S. Philip and wife, E. F. Bowen, Mrs. L. A. Crosby, S. H. Mayer, William Barr, George M. Thomson, R. Quintana, Walter Duchey, F. W. Rice, wife, daughter, and three children, Mrs. F. J. Scott, Lieut. J. C. Wilson, U. S. N.; Lieut. G. B. Harber, U. S. N.; Jose Castro Aroya, G. A. Gareffes, George L. Warner and wife.

In steam-ship Ashland, for Savannah.—J. T. Bacon, Samuel G. Rand, H. L. Backus and wife, George A. Coller, Charles Coombs, Mrs. R. Knight, Charles Bliss, George Kelly, W. E. Wells, E. B. Sweeger, Charles Daniel, Robert C. Steel, M. Peterson, William J. Taylor, T. Kelly, James Hand, Charles Baker, D. Burns, J. Leery, John Matthews, D. C. Courtney, Edward O'Neill, Thomas Goodwin, Michael Cullin, Miss M. Noonan, P. Flaherty, John Farley.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Adriatic, from Liverpool.

Mrs. J. B. Eades,
Miss A. Eades,
Miss M. Eades,
Miss M. Oglesby,
W. H. Secor,
Mrs. W. H. Secor,
A. Hiley,
J. Bacon,
Mrs. M. A. Bacon,
Frederick Eaton,
E. E. Childs,
J. P. Leslie,
Mrs. Vincent P. Buckley,
Mrs. Buckley,
Miss Mary Forsyth,
Luke Howgate,
Joseph Aspden,
F. A. Pratt,
E. H. Williams,
G. W. Baker,
John McDermott,
M. T. McDermott,
Col. Thos. L. Snead,
Mrs. Thos. L. Snead,
Miss Minnie Snead,
Master H. V. Snead,
John H. Harbeck,
Mrs. John H. Harbeck,
John S. Harbeck,
Mr. Mills,
W. D. Williams,
Mrs. Patten,
Col. R. G. Ingersoll,
Mrs. M. Ingersoll,
Miss Gallagher,
F. De Cardinas,
Charles Reeve,
Miss Faye Fox,
Miss Anna Francis,
J. A. Whalley,
Miss Stirling,
Miss McNulty,
Rev. Father O'Farrell,
Capt. Cowell,
L. L. Gans,
T. S. M. Blum,
H. B. Hathaway,
F. M. Ward,
Mrs. F. M. Ward,
Mr. Fitzgerald,
Miss Fitzgerald,
J. W. Thompson,
Mrs. J. W. Thompson,
Miss Ida Thompson,
R. Thompson,
Henry Lyles, Jr.,
Mrs. Henry Lyles, Jr.,
Señor Don Juan Garcia Blanco,
Señor Don Juan Cercijo Fernandiz,
Señor Don Manuel Lopez Blanco,
Señor Don Manuel G. Blanco,
William Thackrah,
Mrs. Elizabeth Thackrah,
Master Thackrah,
Miss Eva Ingersoll,
Miss Maud Ingersoll,
Dwight Hitchcock,
Mrs. Dwight Hitchcock,
W. D. O'Sullivan,
J. P. Buckley,
Hugh Dimond,
Mrs. Hugh Dimond and infant,
Miss Nellie Dimond,
H. W. Houghton,
Mrs. H. W. Houghton,
Miss M. Russell,
Mrs. Eugenia Reel,
H. C. Winslow,
Mrs. H. C. Winslow,
Rev. A. Spierings,
Rev. De Meulder,
Rev. E. Kanten,
Rev. J. Dols,
Rev. A. Van Oppen,
Rev. Westermann,
Rev. P. MacGahan,
Mr. Mercier,
Mrs. W. R. Hynes,
Miss Hynes,
Master Hynes,
Mrs. Georgiana Millis,
John Henry Meyer,
George Todd,
J. W. Stirling,
N. F. Cardel.

In Steam-ship Oder, from Bremen.

Ernest Fischer,
Clemens Fischer,
Charles Haussolt and wife,
Goold Hoyt,
Julius Gutmann,
C. L. Deetjen,
Paul Lichtenstein and wife,
Miss J. Rapp,
J. Emrich and wife,
J. D. Mollmann,
M. Tanzberger and wife,
Mrs. J. Mandal and child,
Henry Kaiser and family,
A. Lichtenstein,
Mr. Aubrey and family,
Mrs. A. Roessel and family,
Miss Schade,
Mrs. Dr. H. Grafe,
Joh Cour Rud and wife,
D. Maguin,
J. Bardx,
W. Dussag,
S. C. Dunn,
F. Dennis,
Marie Lange.

In steam-ship State of Pennsylvania, from Glasgow.

Mr. and Mrs. James Robertson,
Major L. Bissell,
Miss E. Jackson,
Miss A. Jackson,
Miss Williams,
John Muir,
John C. McRae,
Mr. and Mrs. George McKenzie,
Mr. and Mrs. George Bell,
Miss M. Hutchins,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Leisy,
Mr. and Mrs. Hastings and child,
Mrs. Fitzgerald,
Mrs. Hardy and child,
The Masters Hardy,
H. Woods,
A. Close.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:29 | Sun sets....4:58 | Moon sets....6:03

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...8:56 | Gov. Island..9:45 | Hell Gate..11:07

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Oct. 30.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Victoria, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; P. Caland, (Dutch,) Deddes, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; City of New-York, Phillip, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company; City of Waco, Greenman, Galveston via Key, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Hudson, Gager, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; George W. Elder, Reed, New-Orleans, Charles A. Whitney & Co.; Ashland, Crowell, Savannah, Ga., R. Lowden San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, Ga., W R. Garrison; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard & Co.; Regulator, Howe, Wilmington, N. C.; William P. Clyde & Co.; Isaac Bell, Gibbs, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Spain, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool via Queenstown, F. W. J. Hurst; City of Montreal, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool via Queenstown, J. G. Dale; Rhein, (Ger.,) Brickenstein, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; State of Texas, Bolger, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.

Ships Ontario, Patterson, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Therese, Share, Mobile, Thos. Dunham's Nephew & Co.

Barks Nuovo Monde (Ital.,) Savarese, Trieste, Funch, Edye & Co.; Kong Karl (Norw.,) Knudsen, Cork, I., Funch, Edye & Co.; Argonaut, (Norw.,) Olsen, Bordeaux, Funch, Edye & Co.; Montezuma, Briggs, Barbadoes, Dwight & Platt; Hilda, (Norw.,) Olsen, Bremen, C. Tobias & Co.

Brig Daniel Trowbridge, Rogers, Trinidad, D. Trowbridge & Co.

Schrs. J. W. Scott, (Br.,) Walsh, St. John, N. B., Hency & Parker; Lark, McGuire, St. Stephens, N. B., via Eastport, J. Boynton's Sons; Ben Bolt, Drake, Yarmouth, N. S., Jed Frye & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Adriatic, (Br.,) Perry, Liverpool Oct. 21, via Queenstown 22d, with mdse. and 100 cabin and 134 steerage passengers to R. J. Cortis.

Steam-ship Oder, (Ger.,) Oterendorp, Bremen Oct. 16, via Southampton 19th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Oct. 29, lat. 40 32, lon. 68 50, passed a National steam-ship bound E.; 30th, at 8:30 A. M., off Fire Island, ship Washington, from Liverpool, for New-York. The O. brings 359 passengers.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Mallory, Savannah 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison & Co.

Steam-ship State of Pennsylvania, (Br.), Knight, Glasgow, Oct 6, with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Experienced N. E. winds to 26 W.; afterward a continuation of westerly gales, with very heavy seas; obliged to heave ship to on three different occasions; Oct. 26, passed an Inman and an Anchor Line steam-ship, bound E.; 29th, a Hamburg and a National steam-ship, do.

Steam-ship Charleston, Berry, Charleston Oct. 28, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard.

Steam-ship Eleanora, Johnston, Portland, with mdse., &c., to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Knickerbocker, Kimball, New-Orleans Oct. 24, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Reading, Colburn, Philadelphia, with coal to master.

Ship Washington, Chase, Liverpool, 41 ds., with mdse. to Wm. T. Frost.

Ship St. Petersburgh, (Norw.), Hansen, Bristol 43 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Zodiac, (of Sunderland,) Theodorsen, Padang June 18, with coffee to Peabody, Willis & Co.—vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Passed the Cape of Good Hope Aug. 17; St. Helena Sept. 14, and crossed the equator Sept. 15, in lon. 21 30. Aug. 6, lat. 34 26 S., lon. 25 50 E., spoke ship City of Berlin, (Br.,) from Calcutta, for London.

Bark Georgia, (Br., new, 675 tons,) McBride, Kingsport, N. S., Oct. 21, in ballast to master. Anchored at Sandy Hook, for orders.

Bark Vincenzo Perrotto, (Ital.,) Corvaia, Girgenti 56 ds., with sulphur to order—vessel to J. C. Seager.

Bark Cupid, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Grant, Sydney, Cape Breton, 12 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain & Son—vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark New-Bruswick, (Norw.) Larsen, London 45 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co. Oct. 27, lat. 38, lon. 71 56, passed Norw. bark Frey steering W.

Bark Palo Alto, Jenkins, Sagua 13 ds., with sugar to S. & W. Walsh—vessel to H. D. & J. N. Brookman. She has as passengers Mr. Hoffman, mate, and three seamen of brig Helen G. Rich, before reported wrecked on Salt Key Bank.

Bark Talisman, (Norw.) Dahler, Tonsberg 47 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Nellie, (of Halifax,) Rood, Sydney, C. B., 9 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain & Son—vessel to Perkins & Job.

Brig Sarah Crowell, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Foley, Arecibo, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar to J. V. Onativia & Co. Left no vessels.

Brig Oliver, (of Bermuda,) Weeks, Miragoane 20 ds., with logwood to R. Murray, Jr.

Brig Express, (Br.,) Willingale, St. John, N. B., 11 ds., with laths to A. M. Soteldo.

Brig Arctic, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Cogswell, Windsor, N. S., 47 ds., with plaster to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig John H. Crandon, (new, 517 tons,) Pierce, Columbia Falls 7 ds., in ballast, to Swan & Son.

Schr. Eva Adele, (of Boston,) Libby, Aux Cayes 14 ds., with logwood to H. Becker & Co.—vessel to A. Mudgett. Left in port schr. Mary E. Hunt; would sail in ballast for Aspinwall about 17th, for cargo of nuts.

Schr. J. P. Blake, (Br.,) Mealey, Windsor, N. S., 9 ds., with plaster to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Ella, Mitchell, Mount Denson, via Newport, 10 ds., with plaster to Crandall Bros.

Schr. Henry Lippett, Chase, Samarang May 11, Batavia June 9, and Padang July 29, with mdse. to Salter & Livermore. Passed Cape of Good Hope Aug. 30, and crossed the equator Sept. 28, in lon. 35 W.; had heavy westerly gales E. of Cape of Good Hope from Sept. 10 to 30th, in which lost foretopmast and jibboom, with their sails and sprung figure-head. Sept. 25, lat. 4 29, lon. 30 50, spoke ship Nightingale, (of Boston,) hence for Yokohama, 42 ds. out. Oct. 15, lat. 16 55, lon. 51 16, passed a vessel bottom up of about 150 tons burden; the bottom was copper, painted, and seemed new and fresh.

Schr. Southern Cross, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Priest, Shulee, N. S., 9 ds., with piling to Wilson Godfrey.

Schr. Sea Lion, (of St. John, N. B.,) McIntyre, St. John, N. B., 18 ds., with lath to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. John Snow, Seavey, Shulee, N. S., 8 ds., with piling to master.

Schr. Viola May, Dudley, Kempt, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Henry Nash, Two Rivers, N. S., 10 ds., with piling to master.

Schr. Alice Ida, Porter, Virginia.

Schr. Samuel H. Howes, Fort, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Gaston T. Hubbard, Loveland, Virginia.

Schr. David E. Sayre, Bennett, Virginia.

Schr. A. H. Howe, Newbury, Baltimore.

Schr. A. Denicke, Jones, Baltimore.

Schr. Katie Ranger, Martin, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. James E. Baylis, Dickman, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Oakes Ames, Edmunds, Georgetown, D. C.

WIND—Sunset, fresh S. E.; thick and raining.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Rhein, for Bremen; Ville de Paris, for Havre; Celtic and Spain, for Liverpool; Victoria, for Glasgow; Alps, for Kingston, Jam., &c.; City of New-York, for Aspinwall; Hudson and George W. Elder, for New-Orleans; City of Waco, for Galveston, via Key West; San Salvador, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Wyanoke, for Norfolk; &c.; E. C. Knight, for Georgetown, D. C.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, Oct. 28.—Sld. schr. River Queen, Hibbs, New-Orleans.

HALIFAX, Oct. 29.—Arr. brigs Halifax, (Br.,) Power, Inagua; Tiger, (Br.,) Porto Rico; Dottie, (Br.,) Tilley, Kingston; Manatee, (Br.,) Page, Trinidad; Hattie, (Br.,) Kingston.

Sld. brigs Saxon, (Br.,) B. West Indies; Elsie, (Br.,) Lovegrove, Porto Rico.

HAVANA, Oct. 29.—Sld. bark Valparaiso, (Span.,) Roses, Savannah.

LOCKPORT, N. S.—Arr. 28th, brig Walloon, (Br.,) Cook, St. Martins; schr. Grecian Bend, (Br.,) St. Martins; Ranger, (Br.,) Trinidad.

PORT MULGRAVE.—Arr. 29th, schr. Montezuma, of Beverly, Port Hood. Reports lost anchors, cable, and travels on the bar; will go on railway for repairs.

SYDNEY, C. B.—Cld 29th, brig La Plata, (Br.,) Bray, Pernambuco.

WINDSOR, N. S.—Arr. 28th, schrs. Olivia A. O'Mullen, New-York.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Sld. for the United States, Peabody, Minnie A. Reed, F. H. Kockum, Amazone, Nina Sheldon, India, Chaasse, City of Montreal, Souvenir, Limerick Lass, Shasta, and Mary M. Francis.

Arr. out on the 23d inst., Aguia and Eigil.

Arr. out on the 28th inst., Atlas.

Arr. out on the 30th inst., Talisman, Johann Wilhelm, last two in the Channel; Clifton, W. W. Harvey, Flora, Sesti Dubrovacki, and Angelina.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The steamer Sam Weller, Capt Rantom, from New-York Oct. 12, has arrived at this port.

CARRIAGES
FOR
AUTUMN AND WINTER USE.
WOOD BROS.,
NO. 740 BROADWAY,

Are selling, at a **large discount** from former prices, their unequaled stock of richly finished Carriages, of the **best quality only**, designed and made under their own personal superintendence, from the **latest French and English Fashions**, trimmed with the softest imported moroccos and satins, and **guaranteed** in all respects the **best** Carriages made.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Our business being organized at vastly less expense than that of some of our competitors, we can afford, and in view of the hard times, **are resolved to give buyers the benefit of our economy.**

Low prices and the unequaled quality of our goods naturally cause warm competition; therefore buyers should receive with caution the malicious misrepresentations of rival manufacturers, and examine our stock and judge for themselves before purchasing.

WOOD BROS.

The Gorham Co.,
NO. 1 BOND ST.
FINE TABLE CUTLERY,
WITH SILVER HANDLES.
FORKS AND SPOONS
IN CHESTS OF SPECIAL DESIGNS.
AT RETAIL.

THE HEALTH LIFT
A THOROUGH SYSTEM OF
PHYSICAL EDUCATION
IN TEN MINUTES ONCE A DAY.
CALL AND INVESTIGATE OR SEND FOR FULL PARTICULARS.
HEALTH LIFT CO. 46 E. 14th ST. NEW YORK.

BROUGHAMS
IN THE BEST STYLES OF
LONDON, PARIS, AND NEW-YORK
Exclusively of our own build and
Unequaled Quality.
BREWSTER & CO. of Broome st.
5TH AV. AND 14TH ST.

SMITH'S CRUSHED WHITE WHEAT.
The most **healthful** and **delicious** article of **Food** made from Wheat. Sold by all Grocers. Address
F. E. SMITH & CO., } Atlantic Flour Mills, Brooklyn, for Circulars, &c.

LACE
CURTAINS, &c.
SHEPPARD KNAPP,
183 AND 185 6TH AV., ONE DOOR BELOW 13TH ST.,
Will offer this week
$100,000
WORTH OF GOODS, PURCHASED at the LATE GREAT PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALES
at less than ONE-HALF THE USUAL PRICE.

1,000 yds. Curtain Lace at 10c. per yard, worth $	25
1,000 yds. Curtain Lace at 20c. per yard, worth	37½
500 yds. Curtain Lace at 30c. per yard, worth	45
1,000 yds. Curtain Lace at 35c. per yard, worth	50
1,000 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains at 90c. per pair, worth	2 00
300 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains, at $1 50 per pair, worth	3 00
400 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains, at $2 50 per pair, worth	4 75
100 pairs Guipure Lace Curtains, at $5 per pair, usually sold at	9 00
200 pairs Crochet Curtains, (entirely new,) at $3 per pair, worth	5 50
Real Lace Curtains and Bed-spreads. 100 pairs Real Lace Curtains, at $17 per pair, usually sold at	33 00

This comprises only a portion of our immense stock of Lace Curtains and Upholstery Goods.

CARPETS,
OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
500 rolls Tapestry at $1 per yard, worth $1 25.
Just out of bond, an extensive assortment of the most superb designs in Axminsters, Moquets, Velvets, Body Brussels, &c.
English and American Oil-cloths, all widths.

CROSSLEY'S CARPETS
WHOLESALE STOCK AT RETAIL.
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS, $1 50 PER YARD. TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, $1. THREE-PLY, $1 20. INGRAINS FROM 50c. UP. OIL-CLOTHS FROM 40c. UP. ENGLISH DRUGGETS, ALL SIZES.
AGENTS FOR ENGLISH LINOLEUM.
J. & J. W. CROSSLEY,
NOS. 320 AND 322 BROADWAY, CORNER PEARL ST.

At 30 Per Cent. Discount,
OUR ELEGANT STOCK OF FINE CARRIAGES,
GLASS FRONT LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, COACHES, LEATHER-FRONT LANDAUS, COUPES, VICTORIAS.
NINE ELEGANT SMALL SIZE LANDAULETS, thirty per cent. discount.
SIX-SEAT ROCKAWAYS, English and Berlin patterns.
COUPE ROCKAWAYS, English and Berlin patterns.
Every carriage sold at an actual discount of
THIRTY PER CENT.
All styles of light FAMILY CARRIAGES. Also, latest patterns of T CARTS, VICTORIAS, and BRETTS. The most extraordinary bargains ever offered.
A. T. DEMAREST & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CARRIAGES,
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CHENEY BROTHERS
AMERICAN
BLACK AND COLORED
GROS GRAIN SILKS
Warranted not to cut or change color in wearing.
For real service undoubtedly the best and cheapest Silks made.
A full assortment of all the choice seasonable shades at
JAMES McCREERY & CO.'S,
BROADWAY, CORNER 11TH ST.

CHOICE DIAMONDS.
Starr & Marcus,
NO. 22 JOHN ST.
The finest grades of Precious Stones, and the most Artistic Mountings.

LUNDBORG'S CALIFORNIA WATER
For the Toilet and Bath. A delightful substitute for Cologne or Bay Rum. Fragrant and refreshing.

GREAT
REDUCTION
IN THE PRICES OF
MERINO and
SHAKER FLANNEL
UNDERSHIRTS
AND DRAWERS,
FOR WINTER WEAR,
AT THE OLD STAND OF
J. W. JOHNSTON,
NO. 260 GRAND STREET, NEW-YORK.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION
FOR ALDERMAN
FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
EIGHTH, NINTH, FIFTEENTH, AND SIXTEENTH WARDS,
WILLIAM WADE.

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For the Toilet and Bath. A delightful substitute for Cologne or Bay Rum. Fragrant and refreshing.

ECONOMY IN COAL
THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY
Will deliver to consumers of Bituminous Coal its SCREENED, LUMP, GEORGE'S CREEK CUMBERLAND COAL, equal in every respect for use in grates in OFFICES, PRIVATE DWELLINGS, &c., to the best Liverpool Coal, for $9 per ton. Orders received at the principal office of the company, No. 71 Broadway, or at the retail offices, No. 1,290 Broadway, and Nos. 534 to 538 West 14th st.
WATSON & LAING, Retail Agents.

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For the Toilet and Bath. A delightful substitute for Cologne or Bay Rum. Fragrant and refreshing.

NIP & TUCK.
(Chromo.)
THE GREAT
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC
TEA COMPANY,
AN ORGANIZATION FOR
IMPORTING TEAS
and selling direct to consumers for one small profit.
SIXTY BRANCH RETAIL STORES.
Beautiful Oil Chromos, of different sizes, presented to purchasers of 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 pounds of Tea.
The company has now ready for delivery a splendid chromo entitled "NIP AND TUCK," a new (3 pound) picture, showing a lively skirmish between baby and his pet dog for the possession of a doll. It is so full of roaring fun that no description can tell the story so well as the simple title of the artist. The battle is just Nip and Tuck, and must be seen to be appreciated.

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36 FIRST CLASS PRIZE MEDALS
THONET
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AUSTRIAN BEND-WOOD FURNITURE,
ELEGANCE, ELASTICITY, DURABILITY,
SUPERIOR LIGHTNESS.
FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS.
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PARLOR, DINING-ROOM,
LIBRARY, CHAMBER SUITS.
A great variety of new and elegant designs, both plain and ornamental; also DECORATIONS, BEDDING, &c., at extremely low prices.
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Nos. 75 and 77 Spring st., cor. Crosby, N. Y.

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GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
WM. KNABE & CO.,
WAREROOMS,
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CURTAIN MATERIALS,
AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
NEW AND ELEGANT GOODS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED.
B. L. Solomon & Sons,
Nos. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

GERMAN AND ANTI-TAMMANY.
FOR ALDERMAN
AT LARGE,
Geo. HENCKEN, Jr.
PORK PACKER.

Absolute Security Against Fire and Burglars.
CENTRAL SAFE DEPOSIT
COMPANY,
Nos. 71 and 73 West 23d St.,
(Masonic Temple Building.)
For the SAFE KEEPING of VALUABLES and RENTING OF SAFES in FIRE and BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS.
Desks and Compartments especially reserved, and every facility afforded for the convenience and privacy of LADY PATRONS.
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